PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Pages 1 to 6.

# IMPORTERS.

### Silks.

5,000 yards China Silks, at 50c.

3,000 yards Evening Shades Silk Drapery Nets and Gauzes, to close at once, 52c; worth all the way from 90c to \$2.50 yard.

156 pieces fancy Figured Chinas, lovely patterns, at \$1; worth \$1.25.

### Colored Dress Goods.

60 pieces Dress Plaids, at 250

3,000 yards fancy Stripe Mixtures, silk and wool, at 39c; worth 75c. 2 cases Plaid and Check Camel's Hair Suitings, all wool, 40 inches wide, worth 75c, at 43c yard.

I case 40-inch Flannel Suitings, Boucle effects, 49c; cheap at 75c.

### Black Goods.

All wool 48-inch Black French Henrietta, silk finish, worth \$1 yard, at 78c for this week.

At \$1.23-Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta, regular \$1.75, for Mon-

10 pieces Black Henrietta, all wool, 40 inches wide, at 49c; worth

### Dress Trimmings.

New line Jewel Trimmings re-ceived this week. New Gimps, Cords, Braids, etc.

### Corsets.

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1 lot C. P. Corsets, slightly soiled,

worth \$2, at \$1. Complete stock of P. D. Corsets, in Black, Drab and White. Special reduction in all Corsets

### Handkerchiefs.

150 dozen Men's Hemstitched.Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled from job lot, for Monday, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, at 5c each.

### Gloves.

100 dozen Ladies' Kid Shopping Gloves, worth \$1.25, at \$1 pair.

### High's Fast Black Hosiery.

200 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, corduroy rib and 4c-gauge plain, warranted stainless or money re-

funded, 25c. 100 dozen boys' extra heavy fast black bicycle Hose, IXI and 3XI rib, guaranteed stainless or money refunded, 25c.

125 dozen misses' fast black Hose 2x1, novelty rib and 6x3 derby rib, not to crock, 25c.

75c dozen gents' fast black half Hose, medium and heavy weight, onyx dye, warranted stainless 25c. 50c dozen infants' fast black Hose, IXI, fine French rib and light weight, plain, guaranteed stainless or money refunded, 25c.

# Laces and Embroid-

### eries.

A stock without a parallel. Nothlng to equal it in style or completeness. Every day some new style is

Bargain No. 1 .- 3,500 yards Hamburg Edging at 4c.

Bargain No. 2 .- 2 Cases fine Cambric Edging at 10c, worth 25c. Bargain No. 3.—10,000 yards handmade Torchon Laces, worth 15c,

at 5c yard. Bargain No. 4.-S,000 yards fine hand-made Torchon Laces, extra quality, at 10c, worth 25c.

New line Black Flouncings, new Mull Sets, Infants' Sets, etc,

# WHITEHALL ST.

We show this week the most magnificent lot of Spring Novelty DRESS GOODS ever displayed by any southern house.

# NEW PLAIDS,

# NEW CHECKS.

150 Novelty Dress Pat terns, our own special importation, styles confined

to this house, extreme novelties that cannot be had later on.

## SILKS

An assortment of styles far surpassing all former endeavors.

156 pieces figured China Silks, lovely in the extreme. Patterns only to be had of us.

New Chinas, New Dress Silks, New Surrahs, New Pongees.

# Laces and Embroideries

8 cases Laces and Embroideries, import order, just in, all the new shades, weaves and styles for spring 1891, now being received.

New French Challies, in Vine, Hair Line and Polka Dot effects.

New Henriettas, Serges, Camel's Hair, Cashmeres, Boucles, Cheviots, English Tweeds, Crepe Cloths, Broken Plaids, S m a l 1 \$9.50, at \$4.43, as a leader.
150 Beaded Capes, at \$1.49; check novelty Suitings, by Louise Hermsdorf dye, warranted far the most complete stock you ever saw in Atlanta.

> Extreme new effects in Black Dress Fabrics.

### White Goods.

I case small check Nainsook at 5c yard.

2 cases, yard wide Bleeching, for Monday at 5c yard, only 20 yards to a customer.

10 cases new Ginghams at 10c and 121/2c yard. Zephyr Ginghams, 18c to 40c.

# Linen Department.

100 dozen extra heavy Scotch Twilled Towels, large size, at 15c

60 dozen double Huck Towels, worth 35c, at 20c each. 10 pieces bleached Satin Table Damask, full 66 inches wide, worth

\$1, at 73c yard.
I lot Damask Table Covers, 8x12, slightly soiled, real value \$5, to go at

Gents' Collars. 15,000 dozen Gents' Collars, just

in; warranted, 1900 linen 4-ply, can show 23 different styles, worth 25c; our leader at 10c each. 1,000 dozen Gents' Cuffs, worth 25c, to run at 19c pair.

# SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Gents' fine plaited bosom Shirts, all linen bosom, only 50c each. "High's Homestead" Shirt still in the lead, at 50c each.

Our 75c Shirt is worth \$1 the world over; is good value; fits per-

# Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Dongola button Shoes, solid leather, at \$1.50; cheap at \$2. Ladies' French Dongola kid button boots, custom made, at \$2; worth

2.75. Ladies' French kid button boots, common sense and opera, warranted genuine hand sewed, at \$2.50, regu lar price \$5.

### Men's Shoes.

Our stock of Men's Shoes em braces all the latest styles and come from the best makers in America such as Miller & Ober, N. Hess & Bro., and others as prominent.

Men's genuine Calf Shoes, congress and lace, warranted custom made, at \$2.50; worth \$3.50. Men's fine Calf Shoes, all styles,

strictly, hand made, at \$3.50; regu-Men's French calf, French calf lined dress shoes, made by Miller & Ober, guaranteed to be as fine as

### are made, at \$5; former price, \$8. Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Misses' and Children's Shoes are usually overlooked by shoe dealers. We make them a special feature of our Shoe business.

Misses' goat school Shoes, spring heel, plain and solar tip, sizes II to 2, at \$1.25; worth \$1.75.

Misses' British Dongola kid button Shoes, spring heel, patent leather tip, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.50; regular price \$2. Child's goat school Shoes, plain

### cheap at \$1.50. Boys' Shoes.

The best line of boys' school and Dress Shoes in Atlanta. Every pair warranted to be solid leather.

and solar tip, sixes 8 to 101/2, at \$1;

# Stairs Department!

OVER SHOE ROOM. 175 Children's Reefers, all wool, worth \$3, at \$1.49 each.

75 Cloth Capes, all shades, at \$1.98; real value \$5. New line Ladies' Cloth Capes, hand-braided yoke, silk lined, worth

worth double this. New line Lace Capes, \$5 to \$35;

all the latest styles. 380 spring Jackets, latest and newest styles and shades.

All wool stockinet Jackets, satinfaced, just the garment you want now, at \$2.97, truly worth \$6.50. 89 ladies' tailor-made, black corkscrew Jackets, all wool, at \$5, real

value \$8.50. 17 more of those traveling Garments left, they go at \$1 each.

111 ladies' black Jersey Blazers,

at 98c each. 93 all wool flannel Blazers, newest and latest styles, at \$1.98.

375 pairs Lace Curtains, tape bordered, at 75c pair; worth 95c. 173 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, new patterns, tape bordered, at \$1.25 per pair; real

87 pairs fine Lace Curtains, full 31/2 yards long, splendid values, at \$1.87 per pair. Full line Dotted Swiss Draperies

### just received. Umbrellas.

value \$1.97.

I lot Umbrellas, fine Silk Serge, Gloria and Jap Serge, Plain and Oxidized Silver Handles, worth \$2.50, at \$1.50 for choice.

1 lot fine Umbrellas, worth \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.50, now \$3.50 for choice.

And Am Now Selling My Entire Stock

It is my purpose to establish in Atlanta a Factory for making Men's Fine Shoes, and must have the money which is now invested in my immense Stock of Shoes.

And the party paying most for the Fixtures will secure my two years' lease without paying bonus for the store. I am still making

And will also continue Repairing until the Stock is closed out. Come now if you want Shoes.

33 PEACHTREE ST.

Attention is called to our magnificent line of Hardwood Mantels in all the popular designs and finishes, Clubhouse grates and varied assortment of

We ask only an inspection of our wares. Our styles and prices are universally admired and highly satisfactory to all who have examined our stock. We point with pride to the growth of this branch of our business. Don't buy until you see our stock.

42 and 44 Peachtree St.

Write for information of every kind and we will cheerfully furnish it.

100 Brussels Rugs Skins, \$2.50 each. Solid Brass Curtain Poles each; Sweepers \$1.00 each. Rhodes & Haverty's Closing out sale of Carpets, 89 and 91

Two Bargains. Four acres near the Match Factory and Boyd & Baxter's Furniture Factory; will show handsome profits in sub-division. Two fine 75c; 38 Gurt Goat lots on Angier avenue, near Boulevard and Judge Hopkins's elegant home. Come to see us. Wilson Carpet & Logan, 13 N. Broad

**AMUSLIN** 

# BRIDAL

pay you to visit

our store. We have the cor-O rect shapes and materials.

American Notion Co 28 Whitehall St.

We make a specialty in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Moulding,



Our yards and warerooms are full of Shingles, Laths, Lumber of all grades, Paints, Builders' Hardware,

Office and Factory, Cor. Rhodes and Elliott Streets.



Attention is drawn to our immense lines of articles suitable for Weddings or Anniversary Presents. Our line of CUT-GLASS. ROYAL WORCESTER and other ART GOODS is complete Our specialty is

# FRENCH CHINA

A magnificent collection of Dinner Sets of Haviland & Co.'s, as well as other celebrated manufactures, on hand. Everything at low prices. Respectfully,

Corner Decatur and Pryor.

L. A. MUELLER

H. M'MILLAN, 25 MARIETTA STREET,

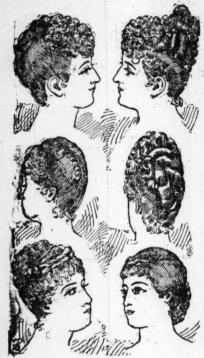
J. H. McMILLAN.



SHE MUST WEAR SKIRTS THAT

Early Spring Fashions-Violets and

[Copyright, 1891.] NEW YORK, February 13 .- [Special Correspondence The Constitution.]-The pretties dress of the season was seen at Daly's on the first night of "School for Scandal." It was of light gray lady's cloth, trimmed with velvet satin of the same tint. A small satin



NEW STYLES IN HAIRDRESSING

soque, bordered with velvet and adorned with two American Beauty roses, was fastened to the hair by means of a cut silver hat pin, giving the appearance of a diamond-headed ornament. A tiny muff of lace and gray sating was suspended around the neck by a silver

Patent leather and gray Suede were the materials in the dainty boots, the heels of which were covered with Suede to match the tops. White musquetaire gloves, stitched with palest pink, were upon the hands of this exquisitely attired maiden, and she carried a silver lorgnette, in the handle of which rested a tiny silver-faced watch. A gray feather fan hung

from a silver chain at her side. Suede is the favorite material for every possible use to which it can be put. All the new-est slippers are in Suede, which is obtainable in purple, lavender, yellow, pink, green, black and almost every other hue if one will take the trouble to seek for it. The slippers are cut high around the ankle, and are finished with a big buckle of gold or silver. Another style has a single broad strap going over the instep. Ties are the fashion rather than slippers. The old low cut styles are scarcely to be found in

Exquisite purple ties are found stitched with lavender and laced with the same. Green kid is combined with lavender and with gray. Old old shoes are stitched with black; ar kid is combined with black natent leather When the stitching contrasts with the shoes, the stockings are in harmony with the former the present day is that women should be beautifully dressed as to their feet whether the rest of the toilet be elegant or



BRIDE'S EVENING GOWN.

Silk neckerchiefs, or small silk mufflers, are worn inside the neck of street jackets and capes. These mufflers correspond in color to the trimming on the hat, and they make a pretty finish to the neck. A yellow kerchief nestled lovingly around the neck of a brunette attired in black. A blonde in yellow brown were a white muffler to correspond with the white astrakhan upon her toque and jacket sleeves. Pink enwrapped the neck of a young woman clad in green with pink roses in her her; and uppnle over a proposed the neck of a post of the research of hat; and purple ornamented the neck of an-

hat; and purple ornamented the neck of another maid who were violets in her hat, must and corsage. For calling and carriage wear, the gloves in a paler shade echo the color of hat trimmings, neckerchief and flowers.

It is a syned, sealed and settled fact that the woman of fashion must sweep the streets with her skirts. The Paris modistes have signed their names to paragraphs embodying this fashion. Our own dressmakers have sealed the decree by following it to the letter, and the woman of fashion has put on the sweeping skirt and worn it on the public thoroughfares skirt and worn it on the public thoroughfares

and that settles it.
Yet one constitutional on any of the much frequented streets dulls the beauty of the lower two inches of the skirt, fags out the skirt braid and causes the facing to hang in rags. A few neat and ingenious women have overcome the difficulty by binding the gown with velvet and facing it with oilcloth, which can be ob-tained for such purposes. This arrangement greatly lessens the otherwise attendant sloven-liness.

Iness.

Glimpses of early spring goods are already to be seen in the show windows. The spring styles are not fully revealed to the expectant world of women, but mysterious peeps are per-mitted to the watchers who await them each eason as eagerly and impatiently as the mall boy watches for the curtain to go up at

The shop windows, as now seen, are but the prelude to what is to come later—the orchestra that announces that it is nearly time for the

that announces that it is that announces that are season.

If one might note any special characteristic of the materials displayed, it would be the peculiarity of tint. Decided shades are used culiarity of tint. Decided shades are mezzo-tints culiarity of tint. Decided shades are used scarcely at all. In their places are mezzo-tints

nd huse combining such variety of color as to escarcely describable.

There are dezens of shades of purple, lavender, violet and hellotrope which vary in many grades so slightly that one is at a loss how to describe them. The element of pink is also combined so as to make it but a step from the lavender, and that step such a small one as to be not discernible to any but professional light grays. So great is the demand for all articles of dress in these colors that manufacturers have been compelled to supply gloves, hosiery, shoes, silk underwear, corsets and even underskirts in varying tints of violet and gray. Delicate, undecided hues, rather than pronounced colors, are the favorites.

A certain pretty gray cloth dress has oxydized silver trimmings. Another, of silver cloth, is trimmed with silver galon. And a whitish silver is treated with a deep pearl fringe.

It is again coming the fashion to wear bodices of different color and material from the skirt. The black net dresses that have been favorites for the past two seasons, are to be

skirt. The black net dresses that have been favorites for the past two seasons, are to be worn, but with thick silk or even cloth waists in place of the lace. Pipings, or bands of the silk, are placed around the skirt in rows. For very young giris, gilt braid is used and is repeated upon the bodice and jacket.

Sleeves are worn almost uncomfortably long. They must extend certainly over the wrist, and, preferably, down to the knuckles. They are full at the shoulder and down to the elbow, where they become close fitting for the remainder of the length.

where they become close fitting for the remainder of the length.

Long sleeves are worn with evening toilets if the bodice is cut square or pointed. But if the shoulders are exposed, then the arms must also be bare. This fashion is a boon to those not richly gifted in figure, as it gives them abundant opportunity to conceal their thinness of build without being conspicuous in dress. Many of these very long sleeved dresses are seen upon the stage. And, as all modistes know, the stage sets the fashions for the fash.

Trains have become narrower. They consist of little more than a plait at the back of the dress, and are cut so as to appear very narrow until rounded at the end, where they have

row until rounded at the end, where they have a rather broad sweep. Street dresses have all a slight train or are, at least, cut to touch the street in walking.

Jeweled trimmings and jeweled fringe are much worn, and are suitable upon all gowns, whether for the street or house. This is the direct result of the Egyptian-Cleopatra craze that is upon us; and for which Bernhardt openly declares that she has been saving jewels and metals for yoars. Properly handled, these metals are extremely effective in fringes, passementerie and ornaments, but a real artist must place and select them, or the effect is garish, grotesque and bizarre. Narrow edges of silver or gilt braiding are placed at the top of fur or gilt braiding are placed at the top of fur bands that border the dress skirt. A girdle of the same material accompanies this and falls low on the waist. On the jacket are silver or gilt clasps and a narrow braiding of the same



MANTLE AND BONNET. metal edges the Medici collar. Galon is made to form ornaments for the toque and delicate metal braiding borders the band of fur that

goes around the hat.

These fur and feather hat bands are quite narrow, and are set so low upon the hat that they appear to rest upon the hair. Blondes can produce a pretty effect by bordering the hat with dark fur, which seems to rest like a crown upon the fair locks. With equal effect brustless of the advantage of the present style to nettes take advantage of the present style to edge their hats with white astrakhan, mindful of the beauty of the white fur against their

own dark coils So accommodating are these toques in shape that they may be adapted to any head and any style of hair dressing. In many cases where individual peculiarities exist, the milliner actually measures the head of her cus-tomer and fashions the hat to suit. The fur

tomer and rashions the hat to suit. The furband with which it is to be trimmed is always placed next the hair and prettily contrasted before being put upon the hat.

For a wedding that is to take place very soon, the following are among the gowns ordered:

dered:
An evening dress of white crepe de chine, trimmed with strings of pearls and pearl embroidery. There is a broche train. The sleeves are prettily opened from the shoulders and caught in two places with pearl clasps. A long pearl girdle hangs at the side.
The wedding gown is of ivory duchess satin, trimmed with chiffon and point lace. Orange blessoms are supresidered from the shoulders.

blossoms are embroidered from the shoulders down to the front of the pointed bodice. White ostrich feather trimming extends around the front and sides of the foot of the skirt. The court train is entirely unadorned and is nearly four yards in length, measuring from

the waist.

There is a traveling gown in electric blue cloth, trimmed with gold and blue passementerie. A band of beaver edges the neck and revers of the bodice, and also borders the dress skirt. Velvet forms the material for the bodice. offs, collar and band around the skirt above

the beaver.

As the bride elect is to marry an amateur sportsman, a dress has been ordered for tramps over fields in muddy and all kinds of weather. over helds in muddy and all kinds of weather. It is not a sportswoman's dress precisely, but will do very nicely for honeymoon expeditions. It is of thick, soft, brown tweed. A boxpleated skirt extends nearly to the ankles. Underneath are knickerbockers, and leggings buttoning to the knee to meet the former. A plain, brown cloth waist is worn and, over it, account include double-breasted with high a zonave jacket, double-breasted, with high sleeves. With this goes a little toreador hat, with brown silk pon pons. Musquetaire gloves of tan color, stitched with black, are worn be-neath white linen cuffs.

What Women are Buying in New York. From Dry Goods and Fashi Black brocades in ball effects. White fur rugs for bed rooms. Traveling cloaks of Irish freize. Silk warp fabrics for evening wear. Turquoise, blue, quill and feather fans. Derby satin curtains for handsome rooms

Derby satin curtains for nanusoine rooms.

A few opera capes of ostrich feather cloth.

Double-raced black satin ribbon for millinery. Sets of Angora and Thibet fleece for the little Yellowish cream Suede kid gloves for evening wear. Cravats of bright cardinal, polker dotted with

Louis XV. writing desks having on oval mir-Odd bits of furniture of quartered oak or

cherry.
Canoe-shaped china and silver receptacles for flowers. Lamp shades chiefly in yellow or pink satin

Desk pads of Russia leather having silver cor cers at fifty dollars.

Card cases of elephant hide mounted with silver

Ball gowns of yellow chiffon with a ganiture of purple and gold pansies. Combination chiffor, estrich feather bands and

Henrietta house gowns.
Leaf-shaped chair backs of embroidered satin or brocade and cord edging.

Many knit skirts in the ordinary style as well as the newer "divided" skirt.

the newer "divided" skirt.

Small-figured colored brocades for the yoke and
sleeves of fine woolen gowns.

Coats of brocade, with trains of white satin, are used for afternoon receptions.

Velvet necklaces covered with small crushed

Velvet necklaces covered with small crushed roses, daises or such tiny flowers.
Reception gowns of light tints of broadcloth trimmed with passementerie and fur.
Brooches of a moonstone heart set with diamonds in a knife-edging of silver.
Silver-dotted tulle for ball gowns, with silver-brocaded satin for the low-pointed bodice.
A few wedding gowns, of opal or cream-white cloth trimmed with ostrich-feather garniture.
Passamenteries of shaded lavender silk cord intertwined with gitt and studded with jeweis.
Italian k alumber robes for recovering worn

### MENTAL SCIENCE.

MRS. WILLIAMS AND HER PECULIAR

Douglasville the Center of a Strange of Science Which Has Pupils in All Parts of the World.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., February 14.-[Special.] Mind cure, thought cure, metaphysical heal-ing, Christian healing, Christian theosophy, Christian science were the names, but now it is "mental science," and Douglasville is its

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION have very little idea of the magnitude of an institution almost in Atlanta, which fosters itself under the name of "mental science."

Just on the outskirts of Douglasville, twentyseven miles from Atlanta, is one of the handsomest residences in the state.
There lives Colonel C. C. Post and wife, the latter being better known to literature in the United States and other countries as Mrs. Helen Wilmans. The home

to literature in the United States and other countries as Mrs. Helen Wilmans. The home is one of elegance, unsurpassed by many city palaces. Mrs. Wilmans claims to be founder of "mental science," so called. Sheidoes not claim to have originated its fundamental doctrines, for she was a believer in "Christian science" before she founded this school of the metaphysical science. \$

The Constitution seeing something of the propositions of Mrs. Wilmans' business, called upon her, and was well received, although she was very averse to the idea of anyone making the attempt to set forth her doctrines in a newspaper article. "For," said she, "no one can get an adequate idea of its comprehensiveness except by long study, but I shall be glad for the world to know something of it through your paper. I do not seek newspaper notoriety, for I know the incredulity of the world too well, and I know too well that some who read will say, 'Oh well, she paid the reporter \$200 or \$500 to write the article."

"What newspaper experience have you had, Mrs. Wilmans."

"What newspaper experience have you had, Mrs. Wilmans?"

Mrs. Wilmans?"

"My husband and I were on the editorial staff of The Chicago Express for a long while, and then I succeeded Bret Harte on the editorial staff of The Overland Monthly. After this I established The Woman's World, my own paper in Chicago. Then my husband was taken sick, and we came south. I sold my paper, came here, devoted all my energies and knowledge of my science to the effort to restore my husband to health, and as soon as this was done, I began to establish myself here, and now my daughter, Mrs. Ada Wilmans Powers, and I are editing The Wilmans Express, which is published here in Douglasville."

"What circulation has your paper, The lasville."
"What circulation has your paper, The

"What circulation has your paper, The Wilmans Express?"
"My subscription list shows a circulation of 30,000, but I always publish more than that; 50,000 copies of the issue just coming out will be published."

bo,000 copies of the saud yas
be published."

"Your postage bills must be very heavy?"

"Yes, for a town the size of Douglasville—
1,000 inhabitants. Some months it is as much
as \$60, and will average \$40."

"How long have you been a student of men-

tal science?"

"About six years. When I came south,
I commenced my business anew, and it has
assumed mammoth proportions."

Mrs. Wilmans has published two courses of
instructions—a primary and an advanced one

instructions—a primary and an advanced These are sold at an average of \$20. Wilmans has sold more than 5,000 of these. This shows a sale of \$100,000 for the four of her residence at Douglasville. The annual subscription to Wilmans Express amounts to \$12,000 or \$14,000, and the expense is almost nothing. She and her daughter, is almost nothing. She and her daughter, Mrs. Powers, do the work of editing, and all The printing is done by the "New South." Besides these sources of income, Mrs. Wil-mans does healing. Some of her patients come to her and some she never sees. Then, she has classes at her home, which pay her a large amount. In 1890 her business amounted, probably to \$25,000, with almost no ex-

probably to \$25,000, with almost no spense.

Such are the proportions of this mammoth business; and, it is said, that Mrs. Wilmans came to Douglasville with only \$200.

But from whence comes sall this patronage? you ask. Principally from the north. The you ask. Fincipally from the north. The south takes hold of it very slowly. Mrs. Wilmans did not come south because it was a better field, but for the climate. Her lessons she sells in Europe, England, Scotland, France, Germany, etc., in China and in Australia. In

Germany, etc., in China and in Australia. In fact, they go all over the world. There are probably 1,000,000 converts to this doctrine in the United States. In the north there are various schools in almost all the large cities, but in the south it is hardly known. There are some few students (probably twenty-five in Atlanta) in the large cities, but no schools except Helen Wilmans' Mental Science College, chartered by an act of the Georgia legislature.

Many of the above facts Mrs. Wilmans furnished THE CONSTITUTION, and many were gleaned from other sources. She is a fluent talker, a firm and conscientious believer in mental science, and it was no trouble to get her to express herself.

her to express herself.

Mrs. Sara A. King, metaphysician, 17 Sheldon street, Grand Rapids, Mich., with other students, is taking lessons from Mrs. Wilmans, and to her The Constitution is indebted for much information. Mrs. King is one of the leading teachers in the north, and recognizes no power which conflicts with her science, and is a great healer.

Now, for the moral part of this great movement, which they claim threatens to revolutionize the world. What do these scientists believe? Are they exponents of the foolish

believe? Are they exponents of the foolish faith cure business? No, not at all.

The doctrines as set forth in the following have been furnished by Mrs. Wilmans, Mrs. King, Mrs. Powers, and collected from some of

their tracts and works.

Dr. William H. Holcombe, ex-president of the American Homospathic Institute, [New Orleans, is a believer in, and an able writer on, this subject. His work, "Condensed Thought on Christian Science," is in its eighth edition. The writers on this subject are very numerous, among them being Dr. Dewey, of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Evans, of Boston, besides many women of literary ability.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

"We believe that God is an absolute mind, omniscient and omnipresent, the supreme reality of the universe, and all beings and things exist in and from and by him, and that things exist in and from and of created in his a correct knowledge of man as created in his image and likeness, also mind, and not physimage and likeness, also mind, and not physimage and likeness the earth all sin, sickimage and likeness, also mind, and not physical, would banish from the earth all sin, sickness, poverty and death; that all the errors from which humanity is suffering today, and has for ages suffered, is but ignorance of its true relation toward God, the eternal principle of life. Man has looked for God and heaven outside of himself. He must search for God within where he writer in his greatest respective. outside of himself. He must search for God within, where he exists in his greatest power. Jesus knew this when He said heaven is within. We do not antagonize but supplement Christianity. By our deeds we desire to be known. So much for the moral part."

THE PRACTICAL PART. "But," I asked, "how do you effect cures?" "Thought is fluidic, the most subtle force in the universe. We do not believe in faith the universe. We do not believe in later cure,' so called. Body and mind are one, pos-itive and negative—subjective and objective. Wrong belief kills; right belief saves. Thought wrong are as real as currents of air or water. Get into the thought current of health.

Get into the thought current of health, you will be well; of success, and you will be successful. The opposite must be true, as will be seen. But this is as scientific as mathematics, and for this science to be practically applied it must be studied as any other science. For a person to be able to heal they must understand the laws of mind. For a person to be healed, they must become susceptible through belief sufficiently to give it a trial.

"A knowledge of the will, and how to apply it practically, will not only cure disease, but will so stiffen a man's resolution and so unfold his character that poverty cannot hold him any more than disease can.

WHAT MENTAL SCIENCE CAN DO.

WHAT MENTAL SCIENCE CAN DO. "Mental science teaches the student the power of the human will, and how to apply the will to every need in life. Like ithe electric current, its unguided and random manifestations have caused it to be feared as an evil thing; but—like the electric current again—when harmeneed to man's clear reach ers it becomes a motor of such tremendous import as to displace every other known po-

"If the result of ordinary physical fear weakens the muscles, confuses the mental fac-ulties and disarranges the whole physical and mental man, what must be, what is the effect mental man, what must be what is the effect upon the race, upon the mental, moral and physical health of the race—of thousands of years of fearing; of creeds based on fear; of teachings which fill the minds of the people from tenderest infancy to the infancy of old age with fear in its every shape and form? age with fear in its every shape and form?
"Is it not reasonable to suppose that the physical powers of men have been lessaned and their bodies rendered less symmetrical, and their bodies rendered less symmetrical beautiful and strong by these ages of feat

ing?
"It certainly is.
"And not only that, but their mental faculties and moral natures have suffered equally with their physical natures.
"Fear of evil has produced the effect of avil

"Fear of the devil has actually done for the race all that an actual devil could have done had he had an existence. It has tortured the minds of millions as nothing else could have tortured them—tortured them until they have grown permanently deformed and misshapen—until deformity has become to them as symmetry and they have ceased to struggle for a knowledge of truth."

knowledge of truth."
The above will give but a brief, disconnected idea of this science.
Ministers and physicians all over the land are entering into the study of this science, recognizing that this is an age of develop-

The many thousand readers of THE CONSTI-TUTION must not be behind the times.

What the outcome of this all will be, re-

ins to be seen. Because thou knowest not this, say not it is not true. "Study to know, know to understand, and understand to judge."

FERMOR BARRET.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervout ness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus dauce cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. Co., ELKHART, IND.

Worth Hundreds of Dollars. My wife used only two bottles of "Mother's Friend" before her third confinement. Says she would not be without for hundreds of dollars. Had not half as much trouble as before. Dock Miles, Lincoln Parish, La. Sold by all

druggists. Woman has been compelled to suffer, not only her own ills, but those arising from a want of knowledge on the part of those with whom she stands connected. In the mansions of the rich and the hovels of the poor, woman has been alike the patient victim of ills unknown to man. But now the hour of her redemption has come. Bradfield's Female Regulator cures all diseases peculiar to her sex. Sold by all druggists.

ll druggists. Pure, chaste, rich cut glass is more and nore prized for use and for ornament. Dorflinger's American Cut Glass stands unrivaled t home or abroad. Every piece has their rade-mark label. Euquire for it of dealer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Ch'ld, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Georgia 41/2 per cent and Atlanta bonds, Georgia railroad stock, Kennesaw Guano Co. stock. \$100,000 to loan. Large loans 7 per cent. New issues of bonds wanted. F. W. Miller & Co., No. 22 S. Pryor st.

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Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of \$300 to \$5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person.

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I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts of \$500 and upward, at reasonable interest rates. Being closely connected with the lender, I am in position to deal with the borrower direct, thereby avoiding the heavy brokerage usually charged. Parties desiring to borrow, and having satisfactory security to offer, can depend upon getting money promptly with light expense, by calling upon me at 13 East Alabama street. fin col D. E. SAYRE.

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# March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Farsaparilla as now. During the long cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Farsaparilla is prepared from Samurilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper, ries, and other well-known vegetable remedials such a peculiar manner as to derive the unsuch a peculiar manner as to derive the unsuch a pourify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal spring medicine.

# Now Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the spring my whole system was completely run down. Two months ago I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles I find my appetite restored, my nervous system toned up, and my general health greatly improved.

I therefore take great pleasure in telling about
Hood's Sarsaparilla. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla. parilla has no equal." GEORGE BRATT, Bill

Poster, Gallipolis, O. "I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results."
PARMELEE, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

blood, etc., and the result convinced me that th medicine is all its manufacturers claim it to be

mend it too highly to those who are afflicted with impure blood." JOHN P. CABTWEIGHT, Augusta. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. | 100 Doses One Dollar.



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Rooms 16 and 17, Gate City National Bank
Building.

January 10, 1891.

jan 11-d6m

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Acid Phosphate Bought and Sold. jan 24-3m OPIUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY. Address John W Nelms, 24¼ Broad street, At-lanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Nelms, Smyrna, Ga. mar 22-dlyr. Nelms & Nelms.

ROBT. M. MEANS, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., January 34, 1891. Commencing the instant, the following pageon chedule will be operated:

ohedule will be operated:
No. 27 WEST-DAILY. No. 28 EAST-DAILY. NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY. No. 31 WESTWARD. No. 31 WESTWARD. No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack. 1 30 a m. Lv. Macon. 8 00 p m
Ar. Macon. 7 15 a m. Ar Camack. 12 25 a m
UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS RAILROAD 

Notice of Introduction of Ordinance for Constructing Sewer. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2d day of February, 1891, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along Fraser street, from Hunter street to Fair street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows:

From Fair to alley, 12 inches diameter of vitrified pipe, from alley to Houston street, 8 inches diameter of vitrified pipe with brick manholes, Y connections, etc. Estimated cost \$600.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing 20 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

### THE DRESDEN.

No. 2 South Pryor St., Opposite Kimbail.

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Fine Blown Tumblers with your initials. Price

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STORE AND OFFICE: FACTORY: 82 and 64 MARIETTA ST. 331 DECATUR ST. feb4-lyr

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES. Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.

DEPART. CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF GEORGIA.

| Prom Nashville\* 6 48 am | TO Nashville\* 7 50 am | From Marietta 8 35 am | To Chattanooga\* 1 35 pm | From Rome. 11 05 am | To Rome. 3 46 pm | From Chat'n'ga\* 1 46 pm | To Marietta 4 35 pm | From Chat'n'ga\* 1 45 pm | To Nashville\* 6 29 pm | From Chat'n'ga\* 1 45 am | To Chattanooga\* 11 10 pm | From Marietta 1 10 30 am | To Marietta 4 00 pm | From Marietta 1 10 30 am | To Marietta 4 00 pm | From Marietta 5 10 30 am | To Marietta 5 10 30 m | To Marietta 5 10 30

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILBOAD.
From Montg'm'y\* 9 50 am To Opelika\*. 7 35 am
From West Point.10 30 am To Selma\*. 1 05 pm
From Selma\*. 1 45 pm To West Point. 4 25 pm
From Opelika 5 40 pm To Montgomery\*. 11 30 pm
GEORGIA RAILEOAD.
From Augusta\*. 6 35 am To Augusta\*. 8 50 am
From Covington. 7 55 am To Decatur. 8 55 am
From Decatur. 10 15 am To Clarkston. 12 10 pm
From Clarkston. 2 20 pm
From Clarkston. 2 20 pm
From Clarkston. 2 20 pm
From Clarkston. 3 25 pm
From Augusta\*. 5 45 pm To Clarkston. 2 20 pm
From Augusta\*. 5 45 pm To Augusta\*. 2 40 pm
From Clarkston. 4 20 pm
From Augusta\*. 5 45 pm To Augusta\*. 2 40 am
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.
\*No. 14. from Savan. 1\*No. 12. for Rouse, N'w

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. From Greenville\*. 6 30 am To Birmingham\*.10 15 am From Tallapoosa\* 9 55 am To Tallapoosa\*.... 4 60 pm From Birming'm\* 2 30 pm To Greenville\*.....11 30 pm ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Ft Valley\*10 20 am | To Fort Valley\*... 3 00 pm \*\*Daily.\* (Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Dally. Issueus variety of the control time.

TO WEAK MEN

Buffering from the effects of youthful errors, early
decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will
gend a valuable treatist (senied) containing ful
particulars for home cure, FREE of change.

The control of the c

# WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

THE NEW STATE ACCORDING TO ED-WARD BELLAMY.

Making a Peasant Class-General Booth Gets \$500,000-The Revolution in Argentine-Buddhism and Christianity.

Nationalism is on partial trial at Topalohampo bay, on the guit of California. An in teresting account of it appears here. The making of a peasant class in the west is

subject of vital interest to us, for the same luences which make it there are beginning An interesting summary of the progress of General Booth's wonderful crusades, in behalf

of the lower half of humanity, is given on this Some account appears of the revolution in Argentine.

An item of interest is the new steam carriage which is running about among horses on the Parislan boulevards.

General Booth's Progress. Since the appearance of General Booth's remarkable book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," only a few months ago, he has raised \$500,000 in subscriptions for the carrying out of the bold scheme proposed for the benefit of the miserable classes of London. It is an industrial solution, as most people know, means of putting the idle, vicious and miserable to work.

Editor Stead, of The Review of Reviews, is the man who revised Booth's book for him. He states that it is absurd to claim that he wrote it, for the conceptive and heavy work of it are all the general's.

Mr. Stead says of the progress of the work:

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wrote it, for the conceptive and heavy work of it are all the general's.

Mr. Stead says of the progress of the work: General Booth has succeeded in raising nearly the whole of his £100,000, an achievement which must be regarded as phenomenal in the history of British philanthrophy. His book was published in the midst of a financial crisis, which threatened the city with wide-spread ruin. It was put forward on the authority of a single man, whose authority had up to that time been rather as a matter for raillery than as a serious factor in the national existence. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, General Booth has almost raised his £100,000, and, what is much more important, he has quickened the conscience of Christendom, roused a new interest in the welfare of the lansed and the lost, and at the same time he conferred upon the community the inestimable advantage of widening its horizon and compelling the most sluggishminded individuals to a conception of a great. Scheme, which, whatever may be its faults, is, nevertheless, enormously wider, broader and more catholic than anything that has hitherto been before the public. For a time it seemed as if the general were likely to fall under the woe of those of whom all men speak well. Fortunately Professor Huxley came to the rescue, and with the aid of The Times and the majority of the members of the Charity Organization Society, succeeded in saving the Salvation Army from a temptation to which, from its very novelty, they might have succumbed. The mitraille of criticism from aggrieved philanthropists—many of whom would not have thanked General Booth six months ago for his benediction, but are now piteously complaining because he omitted to accord them praise which was their due—although it may have revealed joints in the general's armor, has not done much more than illustrate how little there is in the shape of aiternative proposals before the public. The general has traversed England and Socialand as if they were all his parish; he has addressed crowded meetines in t

The Cure of Cancer.

The Review of Reviews devotes much space in the last number to the remedies of Count Mattei, an Italian nobleman, who claims to have cured aggravated cases of cancer. The Review states that the challenge has been given to Dr. Hubert Snow, of the cancer hospital, to examine the cases, and he has evaded by refusing to do so unless they are reported by some medical association. The remedies of Count Mattei are said to be of great repute at the Vatican, and it is said that the discoverer proposes to give half the income from their sale to the Catholic church. Steam Carriages on Parisian Boulevards.

Another substitute for the horse has been devised by the fertile Frenchman, and he is enabled to glide over the boulevards of Paris with almost as much ease as one would on a bicycle, but the carriage accommodates seven persons instead of one.

the carriage accommodates seven persons instead of one.

Public Opinion furnishes this account, translated from "La Nature:"

We have made known, the moment that it was introduced to the engineers and the public, the inexplosable generator of Mr. Serpollet. The apparatus is formed, as is already known to the public, of a sort of capillary metallic tube, through which the water injected is instantly converted into vapor. This extraordinary boiler, which contains only a few centrimetric cubes of water, and no reserve or vapor, appeals to us, in its incipient stage, to satisfy most admirably certain requirements, and notably those for the creation of a steam carriage, both economical and practical. After having caused it, at first, to impel a steam tricycle, Mr. Serpollet has successively constructed, during the past two years, experimental carriages, which have repeatedly been in operation in Paris; and which, in January, 1889, enabled him, in company with Mr. Archideacon, to accomplish the long journey to Lyons. These preliminary studies brought the inventor to the creation, of an absolutely practical type of vehicle, which we can now present to our readers. The new carriage is elegant and luxurious. The coach itself has been manufactured by one of our best specialists. It has the form of a large phaeton, and can seat seven travelers—three on each side, and a seventh on the bracket seat opposite. Not an item of the comfort found in ordinary vehicles is wanting in this. The suspension is easy and the seats are elastic. In case of rain, one can, as in all other phaetons, lower the bood. The generator is concealed as much as possible; placed in the rear, it is imprisoned between the two boxes for charcoal, with which it is bound by two filters, through which the loading of the fuel for firing is automatically effected. The smokestack is retroverted. A fire-place for kindling purposes. This is done as in the case of all fixed generators, a stop is effected by a suppression of the allmentation; the most sudden stoppa Public Opinion furnishes this account, trans-

Professor Rodney Welch, in the February Forum, calls attention to the development of a peasant class in the rural districts of the west by the removal of the wealthy farmers to town. The following is worthy of serious thought in

Georgia:

The migration from country to town commenced in our northern states near the close of the divil war, and it has been steadily increasing till the present time. It has included the most desirable und the least desirable of the inhabitants of the rural districts. It may sound strange to eastern readers, but it is nevertheless true, that in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and lowarmore farms have been deserted by their owners than in New Hampshirh, Vermont and Massachusetts. In the New England states owners

leave their farms because the labor spent in cultivating them is no longer remunerative, but such is not the case in the prairie regions of the west. There the owners of farms leave them for the reason they cannot obtain sufficient rent from the cannot obtain sufficient rent from the cannot obtain sufficient to support their families in towns. Cities in several of the western states contain hundreds of retired farmers. Springfield, Ill., and Janesville, Wis., are good examples of the towns in which these absentee landlords reside. They obtained land at a low price, and improved it with the intention of residing permanently upon it; but when they became independent they divided their farms into small tracts, erected cheap buildings on them, and leased them, generally to persons of foreign birth. These retired farmers, or absentee landlords, take little interest in maintaining good roads in the townships in which their land is situated, or in sustaining schools of a high grade. As a rule they do not even keep up the improvements on their farms or commence new ones. They erect no substantial buildings, plant no orchards or vineyards, and set out no ornamental trees and shrubs. Their farms are worked as mines and quarries are, for the amount of marketable material they can be made to produce. As their tenants ordinarily lease the land from year to year, they have no interest in making improvements. Occasionally a stately residence, surrounded by lawns and pleasure grounds and affording evidence that it has been recently erected, is still seen in the country, but it is not often the home of a grain producer, or of a general farmer. It is more likely to belong to a breeder of fine stoom who is raising fruit or stock, as a pastime, or home of a grain producer, or of a general farmer. It is more likely to belong to a breeder of fine stock, to some wealthy man who moved out of the city for the improvement of his health, to a person who is raising fruit or stock as a pastime, or to one of that much-ridiculed, greatly-abused, but very useful class known as "fancy farmers." The successful farmer now defers erecting a house of such a character till he has moved to the town. Wealthy farmers move to town because they wish better social, educational and religious advantages than are afforded in the country. The desire for amusements also exert an influence. When one family of refinement and culture leaves a farming neighborhood, several are likely to follow its example, till finally the desire for agreeable companionship causes nearly every farmer of intelligence and refinement to leave the place which he has fitted up for a home. The result of this is the formation of a distinct peasant class such as is found in Bavaria and Bohemia. In entire counties in Illinois and Wisconsin the English language is scarcely ever heard outside the large towns. The church services are conducted in a foreign tongue, and instruction is given in it, in the schools. The intellectual condition of the people who occupy farms there is not above that of the lowest class of laborers in our large cities. The townships they inhabit seem like detached portions of central Europe put down near the center of the new world. Nominally these men may be citizens, for town politicians have had them passed through the naturalization mill: but they know little, and care less, about the institutions of the country."

In Georgia similar forces are at work, and unless something is decreased.

In Georgia similar forces are at work, and unless something is done to check them they will exert the same disastrons influence on our rural districts. If we would not see a peasantry in this country we must take better care of the farmers interest. Above all we must have better country schools.

The Song That Silas Sung. Neighbor Silas sung a song Every day his whole life long,

Every day his whole life long, sung it gladly 'neath the cloud That hung o'er him like a shroud, Or when sunbeams with their play Gleamed and glorified his way, Like a shower of joy outflung Was the song that Silas sung; Let the howlers howl, And the growlers growl, And the growlers growl, And the growlers growl, and the property gang go it; But behind the night There's a plenty of light, And everything is all right And I know it!

And I know it:

Like the battle drum to me
Was the song of victory,
Like the flute's exultant strain
'Mid the wounded and the slain,
Like the quick blood-stirring fife
On the battle-plain of life—
Far and free the echoes rung
Of the song that Siles sung:
Let the howlers hew!,
And the scowlers grow!,
And the growlers grow!,
And everything sail right
And I know it!

Silas's soul has taken flight, Passed in music through the night, Through the shadow chill and gray, And gone singing on its way; But the quaint song that was his Cheers the saddened silences:

Cheers the saddened silences:
Still glad triumph notes are flung
From the song that Silas sung:
Let the howlers how!,
And the scowlers grow!,
And the growlers grow!,
And the grift gang go it;
But behind the night
There's a plenty of light,
And everything is all right
And I know it!
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

The recent article of Dr. Felix L. Oswald of the striking resemblance of Christianity to Buddhism has attracted wide attention, and as might be expected, has elicited hostile criti-

Buddhism and Christianity.

cism. In The Homiletic Review, Rankin presents the believers view of Budd-

kinsm and Christianity.

"All faise religions," says he, "will have some resemblance to the true; all cthnic religions to the universal, just as humanity is alike, the world over. For faise religions are the result of man's blind feeling after God, if perchance he may find him, and ethnic religions will have some likeness to each other and to the true religion, because humanity is one. Man will put in these religions were some expression of his own necessities, some of his sightny and grooper sense divine. They are only divine as failen man is divine. They are only divine as failen man is divine. They are only divine as failen man is divine. They are intensely human, pitifully human. I. Buddhism does not reveal to man, God as a person before endency of Buddhism is to man, God as person better dency of Buddhism is to man, the impersonal; to obscure him to mortal eve; to cause him to retire into deeper and deeper depths of distance from man. Buddhism has no conception of any personal existence for God that is compatible with spiritual perfection. Personality is imperfection. Gautama sought to destroy the Hindoo mythologies. But the creation of all pagan mythologies is only man's imperfect effort to find a personal God, it dispersonate him or some of His attributes. In Buddhism the highest condition is in the utter annihilation of all sentient being. If there is a God. He is inhight from an inhibited, infinitely oblivious of everything which could distart His compoure; and man becomes likewish lation. Into this condition Game state the great founder, entered. And it is cannot be a subject to the subject of the could distart his great head of the great founder, entered. And it is cannot be a subject of the could distart his great head of the great in the first his origin and attention of the present limits of the country lating which could distart his great head of the fail human is deficient, in that it does not provide for his and the present limits of the minimal provides for the ending of the provided of the mi

only relief for their misery is that they be brought to obliviousness of their condition and become as the dead are. Nobility of character, heroism is not possible on any such basis. What-ever of self-sacrifice is incident to the saving of ever of self-saorifice is incident to the saving of men, Christianity inspires; she teaches us to be heroic. To this end, she holds up before us "One, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be made rich." Buddhism antedates Christianity six centuries; what has it done for humanity? What are its foreign missionary conquests? What new nation or new race has it elevated? What striking example of noble heroism has it furnished? St. Hilaire declares that with all its merits referring to the pure morality it inculcates—Buddhism has not been able to found a tolerable social state or single government."

## THE MYSTERY OF FIVE

It was a dreary December night, and as I stretched myself before the comfortable fire in "The Wayside Tavern," I pitied all belated

"Yes," said the landlord, continuing a subject we had been discussing, when a loud rat-tling of the windows had momentarily inter-rupted the conversation, "I always was superstitious. I wouldn't make the fifth man at a table for anything in the world. There's something in it, I tell you. I'm afraid of odd numbers. I laughed as I brushed the ashes from my

cigar and refilled my glass.
"There's luck in odd numbers, landlord,"

I said, pushing the decanter towards him.
"I don't believe it. My father fell dead while sitting at a table with four others. He made the fifth man. He died in this very room!"

I looked curiously at the man. He was in earnest about it. His face was pale and he lifted his glass with nervous hands. I was about to make another effort to dispel his illusions when there was a loud knock at

the door. The landlord banged his glass on the table with force enough to shiver it and drew back the iron bolt.

One man with dripping clothes entered Then another, and another—"One, two, three!" counted the landlord. "Any more?" and he peered out into the darkness.
"No more!" said a tall, black-whiskered

fellow, with an evil countenance. "Ain't three enough ?" "It's all I can lodge tonight," said the landlord. Then, bending down, he whispered in

my ear: "Just five of us-odd number-just what w were talking about!" His hand trembled nervously on my shoulder Strange-and he a big, burly fellow, with

limbs like a giant's! "Bring out your wine!" cried one of the men—or something stronger, if you've got it. We've travelled far and every man of us is

wet through!" "Yes!" cried the others, "give us something strong—something that'll warm us quicker

than your fire there!" Glasses were soon clinking, toasts were proposed and responded to, and the three travelers who were so fortunately sheltered began

to make merry. Their merriment amused me, but I did not join in it. I was noticing the landlord at odd intervals.

He sat near the fire-far enough away from the table-silent and morose. I was leaning back in my chair, my arm resting on the table. The three strangers sat opposite.

"Come, landlord!" cried one, "and you stranger," addressing me, "come, have a round with us. We're just a party of five. Lets be sociable!"

"I'll drink with you," said the landlord. rising, "but not at the table. I never sit down with odd numbers."

The room echod with laughter.

"Well, you're a good one," said the tall, ill-favored fellow. "You've been frightened by some old witch's yarn. Come, draw up e chair, and I'll warrant the devil won't catch

"That may be," said the landlord, "but I'll not risk it, for all that. I've got my preju-

"Why not put your prejudices to the test," I said. "and dissipate them forever?" "Too much of a coward," said one of the men. "I dare him to take a chair and make

one of us!" "Pour me out another drink. I never took that word--- coward --- from any man. I'll sit with you!"

The man was a hard drinker. He had told me that when we were sipping wine together before the advent of the three boisterous travelers. To this I attributed much of his nervousness and superstition.

He tossed off another glass and then approached the table unsteadily, as it seemed to me, and sank into a chair. "Now, to the landlord's health!" cried the

men, and glasses were filled again. He drank long and deeply. The pallor of his face increased; his hand trembled violently, a strange light crept into his eyes and he

stared vacantly around the room. Presently the filled glass fell from his hand to the floor. He looked from face to face with wild, appealing eyes, then his head fell forward until it rested on the table. When we lifted him there was no

life in the staring eyes.

"Good God!" I cried, "the man is dead!" And the rude voices of my rough companions, echoed, "Dead!" Here was a mystery! But in this world, so

plain, yet so mysterious, far stranger things plain, yet so made any day.

are happening every day.

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TAMMANY HALL

WILL STAND BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A Review of the Political Situation in New York City-Tammany in the Past and in the Future.

New York, February 13 .- "Where will Tammany stand in '92?" is a question asked frequently by democrats outside of New York who have watched with grave concern the ill-advised enthusiasm of the respective friends of Governor Hill and ex-President Cleveland. I asked the question today of one of Tammany's great leaders-one than whom there is no closer to Richard Croker, and one whose voice has commanded attention in the councils of Tammany for years. Of all the wigwam warriors aside from the absent chief, Mr. Croker, there is no one so well fitted to speak.

"Tammany hall," he said, "will make no mistake in 1892. We shall support the candidate of the democratic party whoever he may be, and that with an earnestness that will leave no doubt of our party loyalty of the democrats of the southwest. Tammany will be tied to the tail of no man's kite before the democratic convention in 1892. Last fall in our city campaign we made the issue one of national politics. Democrats from the south and the west by tongue and pen threw the weight of their affuence with us. They recognized us as the democratic party of the city of New York and that position we must maintain.

"But Governor Hill?" "Tammany today is very loyal to Governor Hill. A poll of the organization district by district would by a large majority give him the nomination, yet I can tell you that Tammany will not demand his nomination if Mr. Cleve land or any other New York candidate is in the field, and Tammany's vote in the state con-vention will be equally divided between the wo. If the unit rule is adopted," and here the gentleman paused a moment, "why, whoever has the state delegation will vote it, I suppose."

"Then Tammany does not intend to fight "Then Tammany does not intend to hand
Mr. Cleveland before the convention?"

"Tammany will not fight Mr. Cleveland or
any other candidate from this state before the
convention, and this is not idle talk, but the
deliberate intention of the leaders of the
arganization." organization. Such straws show a shifting wind, and there

such straws show a shirting wind, and there are a good many of them flying of late. Six months ago—yes, three months ago, there was little talk among New York democrats for any one save Mr. Hill. It was taken for an assured fact that New York must furnish the democratic candidate in '92, and that Mr. Hill must be that candidate in 32, and that Mr. Illi must be that candidate. There is less of this talk now, but no less of loyalty to Governor Hill. It is simply that democrats here are coming to see the necessity for a united party, and also that New York state, and especially New York city cannot control the democratic convention in 1892. Both Cleveland and Hill have their enemies, who, will be against them. convention in 1892. Both Cleveland and Hill have their enemies who will be against them in the event of a nomination, but these do not represent any appreciable part of the party. Should Governor Hill be the nominee of the democracy the mugmump element of the extreme type like Editor Godkin, of The Evening Post, and George Jones, of The Times, would not support him. Just whom they could support under such circumstances would be highly interesting, but not remarkably important to know. Should not remarkably important to know. Should Cleveland be the nominee, Editor Dana, of Cleveland be the nominee, Editor Dana, of The Sun, would simply be openly against him as in 1884, instead of resorting to the knifing tactics of '80 and '88. In the case of Hill, the knife has already been drawn, and The Sun stands ready to add the weight of its nomination to the handicap of Senator Gorman or Governor Gray. But there are democrats who would be against Cleveland—probably as many as there are anti-Hill mugwumps, and these things are being considered calmly by New York democrats just now. This was put plainly to me by one of the most prominent democrats of the state, who was present at the Manhattan Club dinner last Saturday night.

turday night. "Speaking for myself," he said, "I am for Hill—for his pluck, his ability and his democracy—but I am ready to work and vote for Mr. Cleveland, and that is just where the party

ands in this state.
"One thing I don't like," he continued "One thing I don't like," he continued 'and now I am going to tell you some political history which has never been in print. I don't like to see democrats blame Mr. Hill for accepting the United States senatorship and charging him with treachery when it is not true. Mr. Hill was forced into the United States senatorship, and if he hadn't taken it he would have been held responsible for its going into hands highly distasteful to the democrats of New York. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has dug a good many holes for Mr. Hill, but never yet has he succeeded in 'putting the governor into a hole.' This was the deepest and most dangerous pitfall the wily ex-senator ever scooped out for Mr. Hill. If you remember, there was a conference of ex-senator ever scooped out for Mr. Hill. If you remember, there was a conference of prominent republicans at the Windsor hotel in December. They came from all over the state, and it was represented to be an anti-Platt gathering. So it was, to some extent. Nevertheless, at the meeting a truce was agreed upon between Mr. Platt and the friends of Warner Miller, by which it was agreed that Miller and Platt men should stand together in the legislature on certain party measures, inthe legislature on certain party measures, in cluding the election of a United States senator. cluding the election of a United States senator. Then Congressman Belden and Mr. Platt commenced looking over the ground to see what could be done with the United States senatorship. On the Friday before the election of senator, Mr. Platt, Mr. Belden, ex-Congressman Burleigh and a couple of other big republicans held a conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Assemblyman Dearset was under arrest and an at compact other hig republicans head a conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Assembly man Demarest was under arrest and an attempt was being made to deprive him of his vote. Assemblyman Guenther, of Erie, was in bed at Buffalo, sick with pneumonia, and Assemblyman Nolan confined to his room in Troy with typhoid fever. All these were democrats. The absence of any one of these meant a tie-up on joint ballot. The republicans had no hopes of buying off a democratic assemblyman, but they did hope to create a fight that would give them time to play for position. Every one of the seventy-nine republican votes in the legislature was to be thrown en bloc to any democrat other than the regular caucus nominee. Any democrat who could command two democratic bolters from their caucus could count on receiving the seventy-nine republican votes, which would elect him. Mr. Platt believes that it is good politics to smash the enemy's slate whenever possible, and smash the enemy's slate whenever possible, and

smash the enemy's slate whenever possible, and that was the theory he was working, marshalling the solid republican vote in the legislature with the view of electing an independent democrat. Telegrams were sent to all the republican members of the legislature to be on hand when the day arrived to elect a senator. The republicans performed their part of the scheme to perfection. The mine was laid, and they were only waiting for the battle to begin to touch it off. It will be remembered that Governor Hill made his announcement that he would be a candidate for senator on Saturday night and it was published in the papers Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

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LA GRIPPE IN ATLANTA.

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The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie are the last attack. It was made aware of the nice little plot Mr. Platt had cooked up and knew that, unless he could hold the democratic party of the time of the ordical announcement of Governor Hill's candidact for senator on Saturday afternoon following. Up to the time of the official announcement of the the month of Governor Hill's candidacy afternoon following. Up to the time of the official announcement of Governor Hill's candidacy afternoon following. Up to the time of the official announcement of Governor Hill's candidacy afternoon following. Up to the time of the official announcement of the them of the Monday afternoon following. Up to the time of the official announcement of the them of the Monday afternoon fo

boldly, and on the Saturday night before the oblay, and on the Saturasy night before the election, State Chairman Murphy and Speaker William F. Sheehan announced his candidacy. Of course this announcement changed the situation completely. Belden was closeted with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue hotel Sunday afternoon and evening. They had scouts out in every direction. Mr. Grace was notified that he still could with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue hotel Sunday afternoon and evening. They had scouts out in every direction. Mr. Grace was notified that he still could count on seventy-nine republican votes, provided that he could get two democrats to vote for him. I do not know what effort Grace made, but I understand that he sent word to Platt that he would not go into the deal. Then I believe that Smith M. Weed was notified that there were seventy-nine republican votes I believe that Smith M. Weed was notified that there were seventy-nine republican votes at his disposal if he would get two democrats to go to him. I do not know whether Weed seriously considered the proposition or not. At any rate he sent back word that it would be impossible. You can see what a close shave the democrats had. With any other man than Hill as a candidate the republicans would have controlled the election of a United States senator. It was another attempt to put Hill in a hole, and I don't think that democrats should charge it as an offense against him that he refused to let either his party or himself be holed."

he retused to let either his party or himself be holed."

"Has it ended Hill's presidential chances?"

"No one can tell. Here is Governor Hill's stronghold. We love him for his democracy and for his enemies, and we admire his ability, his statesmanship and his pluck, but I must say that the feeling is growing among his friends that, for the good of the party, any higher aspirations that the governor has may have to wait, and if they do the situation will be accepted gracefully. What I mean in short is this, that we who are known as Hill democrats in New York, will not stand in the way of democratic harmony and success in '92. But we are still in the race, do not forget that, but if the demand of the democratic party is for Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Gorman or some one else, we shall not be a disturbing element."

African Cannibalism and Supersition.

African Cannibalism and Superstition.

From The New York Star. Attention has been so generally directed to Africa and its people by the visit here of Henry M. Stanley and the controversy over the actions of Stanley and the controversy over the actions of the rear guard of his exploring party that lany-thing about the dark continent is timely. Joseph H. Reading, who has for years been identified with missionary work in Africa, but is now on a visit missionary work in Africa, put is now on a rest to this country, talks both intelligently and en-tertainly about that continent and its people: "One very prevalent impression about darkest Africa," he says, "is with regard to its supposed

sunlight, bright colors and gentle breezes. experienced the tropical sunlight is never forgot-ten. It burns into the soul, and those who have been under its influence for any length of time will always long for it wherever they are, and be willing to brave all sorts of fevers and languors to be under its spell again. What does not seem to be generally understood in America is that there are really two Africas. The old Africa of the in-terior is still wrapped in barbarity and superstition: the new Africa of the coast is of an en tion; the new Africa of the coast is of an entirely different kind, especially the section lying along the western boundary of the continent. To be sure, this strip of civilization is not very wide, and does not extend inland any great distance, except occasionally along the rivers. There are, too, two distinct varieties of the native savage—the slave-holding and the cannibal. The only native form of government known is that of the tribe. A collecgovernment known is that of the tribe. A collect tion of villages makes up the tribe, and a number of families constitute the village. The slaves are almost universally either captives of war or the criminals of one village sold for punishment into slavery to another village. The cannibal natives represent about the worst type of human beings extant. They make it a custom to eat enemies extant. They make it a custom to eat enemies captured in war, and frequently go into battle merely to secure gratification of their unnatural appetites. I have known instances where these depraved wretches have even eaten their own dead, who have succumbed to disease, and where, when they did not wish to eat their own relatives, they have traded off bodies with another village. One remarkable thing which I believe is not generally known, is that these black savages will never eat the flesh of a white man. They have a superstition that to do so would bring some horrible kind of misfortune upon them. Another noticeable thing is that it has been impossible to convince the African cannibal that the salt pork that the traders take out to them is not the flesh of pickled white men. When these creatures visit a settlement the graves have to be closely watched or they will dig up the bodies, smoke them and carry them away. They regard the white man as the possessor of untoid wealth, and are always anxious for him to settle with them, because they think he can make them rich. If he does not, however, buytheir rubber and ivory, he soon discovers that he is unwelcome, and that his life is in jeopardy."

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HOW HE WENT TO MEETING AND WAS CONVERTED.

He Became a Preacher-Brought Many Tough Sinner to Repentar Style of Singing.

Uncle Tom Barker was much of a man. He had been wild and reckless, and feared not God nor regarded man, but one day at a campmeeting, while Bishop Gaston was shaking up mers and scorching them over the infernal pit, Tom got alarmed, and before the meeting was over he professed religion and became a zealous, outspoken convert, and de-clared his intention of going forth into the world and preaching the gospel. He was terribly in earnest, for he said he had lost a power of time and must make it up. Tom was a rough talker, but he was a good one, and knew right smart of "scripter," and a good many of the old fashioned hymns by heart. The conference thought he was a pretty good fellow to send out into the border country among the settlers, and so Tom straddled his old flea-bitten gray, and in due time was circuit riding in north Mississippi. In course of time Tom acquired notoriety, and from his strong language and stronger gestures, and his muscular eloquence, they called him old "Sledge Hammer," and after came a zealous, outspoken convert, and deand his muscular eloquence, they called him old "Sledge Hammer," and after while, old "Sledge," for short. Away down while, old "Siedge," for snort. Away down in one corner of his territory there was a black-smith shop and a wagon shop and a whisky shop and a postoffice at Bill Jones's cross-roads; and Bill kept all of them, and was known far and wide as "Devil Bill Jones," so the distinguish him for "Sourie Bill the known far and wide as "Devil Bill Jones," so as to distinguish him from 'Squire Bill, the as to distinguish him from 'Squire Bill, the magistrate. Devil Bill had swore that no preacher should ever toot a horn or sing a hymn in the settlement, and if any of the cused hypocrites ever dared to stop at the crossroads, he'd make him dance a hornpipe and sing a hymn, and whip him besides. And Bill Jones meant just what he said, for he had a mortal hate for the men of God. It was reasonably supposed that Bill could and would do what he said, for his trade at the anvil had made him strong, and everybody knew that he had as much brute his trade at the anvil had made him strong, and everybody knew that he had as much brute courage as was necessary. And so Uncle Tom was advised to take roundance and never tackle the cross roads. He accepted this for a time, and left the people to the bad influence of Devil Bill; but it seemed to him he was not doing the Lord's will, and whenever he thought of the women and children living in darkness and growing up in infidelity, he would groan in spirit and exclaim "What a pity! what a pity!" One night he prayed over it with great earnestness, and vowed to do the Lord's will if the Lord would give him light, and it seemed to him as he vowed to do the Lord's will if the Lord would give him light, and it seemed to him as he rose from his knees that there was no longer any doubt—he must go. Uncle Tom never dallied about anything when his mind was made up. He went right at it like killing snakes; and so next morning as a nabor passed on his way to Bill Jones's shop, Uncle Tom said: "My friend, will you please carry a message to Bill Jones for me? Do you tell him that if the Lord is willin', I will be at the crossroads to preach next Saturday at 11 nim that it the Lord is willin', I will be at the crossroads to preach next Saturday at 11 o'clock, and I am shore the Lord is willin'. Tell him to please norate it in the settlement about and about, and ax the women and children to come. Tell Bill Jones I will stay at his house, God willin', and I'm shore he's willin', and I'll preach Sunday, too, if things git along harmonious."

git along harmonious."
When Bill Jones got the message he was amazed, astounded, and his indignation knew no bounds. He raved and cursed at the "one bounds had been allowed to be a consulting massage. sult," as he called it-the "onsulting message sult," as he called it—the "onsulting message of 'old Sledge'."—and he swore that he would hunt him up, and whip him for he knowed that he wouldn't dare to come to the crossroads. But the nabors whispered it around that "old Sledge" would come, for he around that "old Siedge" would come, for he was never known to make an appointment and break it; and there was an old horse-thief who used to run with Murrel's gang, who said he used to know Tom Parker when he was a sinner and had seen him fight, and he was much of a man. So it spread like wild fire that "Old Sledge" was coming, and Devil Bill was gwine to whip him and make him dance and sing a hime, and treat to a gallon of peach brandy besides. Devil Bill had his enemies, of course, for he was a hard man, and one way or another had gobbled up all of the 'surplus or another had gobbied up all of the surplus of the naborhood and had given nothing in exchange but whisky, and these enemies had long hoped for somebody to come and turn him down. They, too, circulated the astounding news, and, without committing themselves to either party, said that h—ll would break loose on Saturday at the cross-roads, and that "Old Sledge" or the devil would have to see product the Committee of the said of the sai devil would have to go under. On Friday
the settlers began to drop into the crossroads under pretense of business, but really
to get the bottom facts of the
rumors that were afloat. Devil Bill knew full well what they came for, and he talked and cursed more furiously than usual, and swore that anybody who would come expecting to see "Old Siedge" tomorrow was an infernal fool, for he wasn't a-coming. He laid bare his strong arms and shook his long hair, and said he wished the lying, deceiving hypocrite would come, for it had been nigh on to fourteen years since he had made a preacher dance.

nigh on to fourteen years since he had made a preacher dance.

Saturday morning by 9 o'clock the settlers began to gather. They came on foot and on horseback, and in carts—men, women and children, and before 11 o'clock there were more people at the cross-roads than had ever been there before. Bill Jones was mad at their credulity, but he had an eye to business, and kept behind his counter and sold more whisky in an hour than he had sold in a month. As the appointed hour drew near the settlers began to look down the long straight road that "Old Sledge" would come, if he came at all, and every man whose head came in sight just over the rise of the distant hill was closely scrutinized. More than once they said, "Yonder he comes—that's him, shore." But no, it wasn't him. Some half a dozen had old buil's eye silver watches, and they compared time, and just at 10:55 o'clock the old horse thief exclaimed: "I see Tom Barker a risin' of the hill. I hain't seed him for eleven years, but gintlemen, that ar' him, or I'm a liar."

And it was him. As he got nearer and nearer, a voice seemed to be coming with him, and some said, "He's a talkin' to God Almighty," and another said, "I'll be durned if he ain't a praying," but very soon it was decided that As the appointed hour drew near the settler and another said, "I'll be durned if he ain't a
praying," but very soon it was decided that
he was "singin' of a hime." Bill
Jones was soon advised of all this,
and, coming up to the front, said: "Darned if
he ain't singing before I axed him, but I'll
make him sing another tune till he is tired.
I'll pay him for his onsulting message. I'm
not a-gwine to kill him, boys. I'll leave life
in his rotton old carcass, but that's all. If any
of you'n want to hear Old Sledge preach you'll
have to go ten miles from the roads to do it."
Slowly and solemnly the preacher came. As
he drew near he narrowed down his tune and
looked kindly upon the crowd. He was a
massive man in frame, and had a heavy suit
of dark brown hair; but his face was clean
shaved, and showed a nose and lips and chin
of firuness and great determination. "Look
at him, boys, and mind your eye," said the
horse thief.
"Where will I find my friend Bill Jones?"

at him, boys, and mind your eye," said the horse thief.

"Where will I find my friend, Bill Jones?" inquried "Old Sledge." All round they pointed him to the man. Riding up close he said: "My friend and brother, the good Lord has sent me to you, and I ask your hospitality for myself and my beast," and he slowly dismounted and faced his foe as though expecting a kind reply. The crisis had come and Bill Jones met it. "You infernal old hypocrite; you cussed old shaved-faced scoundrel; didn't you know that I had swored an oath that I would make you sing and dance, and whip you besides if you ever dared to pizen these cross-roads with your shoe tracks? Now sing, d—n you, sing, and dance as you sing," when you be seed as you sing, denote tracks? Now sing, denote you, sing, and dance as you sing," and he emphasized his command with a ring, ing slap with his open hand upon the parson's face. "Old Sledge" recoiled with pain and surprise. Recovering in a moment, he said: "Well, Brother Jones, I did not expect so warm a welcome, but if this be your cross-roads manners I suppose I must sing," and as Devil Bill gave him another slap on his other jaw he began with:
"My soul, be on thy guard."

And with his long arm suddenly and swiftly gave Devil Bill an open hander that nearly knocked him off his feet, whilst the parson continued to sing in a splendid tenor voice.
"Ten thousand foes arise."

made at Old Sledge as if to annihilate him with one blow, and many horrid oaths, but the parson fended off the stroke as easily as a practiced boxer, and with his left hand dealt Bill a settler on his peepers as he continued to

sing—
"Oh, watch, and fight, and pray,
The battle ne'er give o'er."
But Jones was plucky to desperation, and
the settlers were watching with bated breath.
The crisis was at hand, and he squared himself, and his clenched fists flew thick and fast
upon the parson's frame, and for a while disturbed his equilibrium and his song. But he
rallied quickly and began the offensive, as he
sang:

sang:
"Ne'er think the victory won,
Nor lay thine armor down..."
He backed his adversary squarely to the
wall of his shop, and seized him by the throat,
and mauled him as he sang:

"Fight on, my soul, till death-" Well, the long and the short of it was, that "Old Sledge" whipped him and humbled him to the ground and then lifted him up and helped to restore him, and begged a thousand pardons. When Devil Bill had retired to his house and was being cared for by his wife, "Old Sledge" mounted a box in front of the grocery and preached righteousness, and temperance, and judgment to come, to that people. He closed his solemn discourse with a brief history of his own sinful life before his conver-He closed his solemn discourse with a brief history of his own sinful life before his conversion and his humble work for the Lord ever since, and he besought his hearers to stop and think—"Stop, poor sinner, stop and think," he cried in alarming tones.

think—"Stop, poor sinner, stop and think, he cried in alarming tones.

There were a few men and many women in that crowd whose eyes, long unused to the melting mood, dropped tears of repentance at the preacher's kind and tender exhortation. Bill Jones's wife, poor woman, had crept humbly into the outskirts of the crowd, for she had long transprad the menories of her child. had long treasured the memories of her child-hood, when she, too, had gone with her good mother to hear preaching. In secret she had pined and lamented her husband's hatred for religon and for preachers. After she had washed reigon and represents. Area sach at waster the blood from his swollen face and dressed his wounds she asked him if she might go down and hear the preacher. For a minute he was silentfand seemed to be dumb with amazement. He had never been whipped before and had suddenly lost confidence in himself and his infidelity. "Go long, Sally," he answered, "if he can talk like he can fight and sing, maybe the Lord did send him. It's all mighty strange to me," and he groaned in anguish. His animosity seemed to have changed into an anxious wondering curiosity, and after Sally had gone, he left his bed and drew near to the window where he could hear something for himself.

"Old Sledge" made an earnest, soul-reaching prayer, and his pleading with the Lord for Bill Jones's salvation and that of his wife and children reached the window where Bill was the blood from his swollen face and dressed his

Jones's salvation and that or his wife and children reached the window where Bill was sitting, and he heard it. His wife returned in tears and took a seat beside him, and sobbed her heart's distress, but said nothing. Bill bore it for heart's distress, but said nothing. heart's distress, but said nothing. Bill bore it for awhile in thoughtful silence, and then putting his bruised and trembling hand in hers, said: "Sally, if the Lord sent 'Old Sledge' here, and may be did—I reckon you had better look after his horse." And sure enough "Old Sledge' stayed there that night and held family prayer and the next day he preached from the piazza to a great multitude, and sang his favorite

"Am I a soldier of the cross?" And when he got to the third verse his tutored, but musical voice seemed to be lifted a little higher as he sang:

"Sure I must fight if I would reign, Increase my courage, Lord."

Devil Bill was converted and became a changed man. He joined the church, and closed his grocery and helped to build a meeting house, and it was always said and believed that "Old Sledge" mauled the grace into his unbelieving soul, and it never would have got in any other way.

BILL ARP.

THE OLD, OLD CLOCK.

There on the mantle standin', Jest as it did of yore,
A-lookin' spright as ever,
A-facin' o' the door, The old clock keeps a-telling The hours as they go, Jest as it used to, Betsey, Some thirty years ago.

But then 'tis old like we: Therefore we'll not upbraid it. But cherish tenderly
The clock that e'er was faithful In days that have gone by.

Dear Betsey, you remember When Annie went away, It seemed as we could never O'ercome that awful day; An when at night we wakened Jest as it had before.

There on the mantel standin', Jest as it did of yore,
A-lookin' spright as ever,
A-facin' o' the door, The old, old clock keeps tickin'. A tickin', tickin' on, Jest as it will, dear Betsey, When you an' I are gone.

-SYDNEY WARREN MASE.

THE PARAGUAY LAND COMPANY. An Enterprise that Turned Out Very Dis-

From The Baltim ore Sun. Mr. W. R. Taylor, Jr., of Danville, Va., and Mr. W.E. Brandon, of Halifax county, Yirginia, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro on the barkentine Good News, Captain Myrick. The vessel was thirty-seven days from Santos, with 14,020 bags of coffee, consigned to C. Morton Stewart & Co.
The passengers were of a party of eighteen Virginians and North Carolinians who, in December. 1889, left for Paraguay to assist in the formation of an American farming colony near Ascension, un-der the auspices of the Paraguay Land Company, controlled by Englishmen. Mr. Taylor says that when he had reached Ascension he found that a large quantity of money appropriated by the Land Company had been squandered, and he declined to Company had been squandered, and he declined to enter into the founding of the colony. An English gentleman befriended him and he remained near Ascension. Mr. Brandon went to the proposed colony, being employed as a farm hand at \$20 a month in gold. After a small crop of corn, wheat, tobacco and mandioca had been planted some of the American managers, having had enough of the enterprise, no doubt, disappeared. The hands were left unpaid and without means of support, according to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor paid Mr. Brandon's expenses to Ascension, thence to Rio Janeiro, where both made arrangements with Captain Myrick to be brought to Baltimore, the vessel then being bound to Suntos to load. The Paraguay Land Company took care of some of the party until the crops were harvested. Others received money from home to return, but eleven were left to eke out their existence as best they could. All of the party were from the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina. Taylor and Brandon left last night for Danville. Mr. and Brandon left last night for Danville. Mr. Taylor's father lives at Comorn, King George county, Virginia.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you consti-pated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the powels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

GOD'S MINISTERS. -

JAILED, WHIPPED AND DRIVEN FROM PREDERICKSBURG.

They Shake the Dust of the City Fron Their Feet, and Invoke a Curse for a Hundred Years.

From The Fredericksburg Free Lance.

Tradition says that about the year 1789 two itinerant Baptist preachers undertook to teach the doctrines of their church to the people of Fredericksburg, and for that offense they were jailed, whipped and driven from the city by mob of indignant citizens.

After the scourging had been administered the holy men of God, tradition continues, shook the dust of the city from their feet and invoked heaven to send a curse upon Fredercksburg for a hundred years. Nothing was ever heard of these good men after their departure but their words burned deep in the minds of those who heard their invocation to heaven, and no casualty has occurred here, no public calamity has befallen the city since, that has not reminded many of the older inhabitants of the curse called down by the men whose backs were striped while in the discharge of what they believed to be their duty to mankind.

We might if we saw proper to give the sames of surviving and dead men and women of Fredericksburg who firmly believed, and still believe, that many of the casualties (and they have been numerous and severe) which have befallen Fredericksburg were due to the prayers of the persecuted men of God, and whenever a disastrous fire, flood or incident of war occurred which damaged the town materially, gave utterance to the belief that it was

The distant reader who has never heard this tradition may rest assured that it is not a mythical story we repeat about the whipping of these godly men and the curse they prayed might come upon Fredericksburg.

Of course there are no living witnesses; but it is as much of a part of the unwritten history of this city as many events are of modern

That an intense feeling prevailed in this locality during the last century against the Baptists, and to justify at this time the publication of this well-known tradition, we copy from the first series of the Virginia Baptist minutes, by James B. Taylor, a work found in the library of every minister of that faith in Virginia, brief history of the experience of Rev. Lewis Craig and his brother Elijah, in this county and Caroline, a few years prior to the period named in this article.

In referring to the sermons of Lewis Craig and of his treatment, the author says:

"These successful results were principall manifested in the counties of Orange and Spo sylvania. The first Baptist church organized, between the James and Rappahannock rivers, called Lower Spotsylvania, afterward Craig's, was the fruit of his efforts. This church was conwas the fruit of his efforts. This church was constituted in 1767. Three years after this period he received and accepted an invitation to preside over them as their pastor. Additions were regularly made to their number; but in 1767 an extensive revival was enjoyed, when more than a hundred were baptized. The church continued to prosper until 1781, when their pastor-removed to the western country; a large number of the members of the church left the state with him, and a serious decline was experienced.

with him, and a serious decline was experienced.

"Before Elder Craig's departure to the west, he was counted worthy of his Master to suffer painful trials in the discharge of his ministerial duties. Various means were employed to alarm and cause him to give up his practice of preaching the gospel. He thought of the Saviour's dying love, and determined to go forward even at the expense of life. At length he was arrested by the sheriff of Spotsylvania, and brought before three magistrates, in the meeting house, who bound him, with others, in the penalty of £2,000, to appear at court two days after. They attended and were arrested as disturbers of the peace. The prosecuting attorney represented them to be a great annoyance to the county by their zeal as preachers. 'May it please your worship,' said he, 'they cannot meet a man upon the road but they must ram a text of Scripture down his throat.' After hearing their defense the court determined that they should be liberated, provided they would give security no more to preach in the county within twelve months. give security no more to preach in the county within twelve months. To this condition Elder C. and his companions refused to yield. They were then sentenced to close confinement in the jail. As they passed on to prison through the streets of Fredericksburg they united in singing the lines:

Broad is the road that leads to death.

"The prisoners were after a short time re "The prisoners were after a short time re-leased. During their confinement Elder C. preached through the grates to large crowds, and was the means of doing much good. When he was permitted to go at large, he went forth with renewed spiritual strength, defending the truth as it is in Jesus. He was enabled to thank

truth asit is in Jesus. He was enabled to thank God that he was permitted to suffer shame for the name of Christ. Day and night in his neighborhood and in all the surrounding country he ceased not to teach and preach the gospel.

"In 1771, about three years after this, he was again imprisoned, in the county of Caroline. He had several times preached there, and was quite successful."

So it will be seen from the above what the prevailing feeling was at that time against the Baptists. It is, therefore, very reasonable to believe that the tradition relating to the whipping of the two itinerants, and their subsequent conduct, is as much a truth as though a matter of record or of written history.

The 100 years have passed and lo, the change!

change! Who in Fredericksburg today would think of cowhiding, imprisoning, or jeering a minis-ter for preaching the Baptist faith? Today the Baptist church is the most popular, powerful and influential church organization in Fred-

ericksburg.

Craig church, in Spotsylvania, still stands a monument to the Christian fortitude and bravery of its founder, and his descendants survive, honored and respected citizens of the

RUBE BURROW'S FAMILY.

Living in Texas Near the Scene of His First Train Robbery.
From The Nashville American.

From The Nashville American.

A man named Leverett, who has recently been in Birmingham with mules to sell from Texas, was a neighbor of Rube Burrow, during that worthy's produced in Texas. He save Rube's widow and residence in Texas. He says Rube's widow and children live there now at the old place, near Dublin. Leverett thinks the first train robbery Rube ever committed was on the Texas and Pacific, near Gordon. He and another fellow drove across near Gordon. He and another fellow drove across the country some thirty miles one night in a hack or light wagon, and the next day the robbery was reported. Rube was a poor man, and a rather trifling one. Leverett had onee helped him threah his wheat and knew. Shortly after the robbery Rube and the other fellow with whom he had driven off that night had money to chunk at the jaybirds. There never was any proof obtained to warrant their arrest, and Rube's supposed accomplice in his first venture still lives in that same neighborhood.

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nurses, and children are among their warmest friends. "ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to mothers, affording information not obtainable elsewhere.

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Ar Columbus		5 55 a m		11 58 a	
Ar Motgomry Ar Pensacola Ar Mobile Ar N Orleans. Ar HoustnTex. TO SELMA, Ly Mongomry Ar Selma	11 00 a m 2 20 a m 7 00 a m 9 00 p m	1 05 pm 11 45 am 4 10 pm 7 07 am	SHRE	EPOR	
NORTH \	1 No. 5	1. No. 53. Daily.	( No. 579	No. 58 Daily	
Lv New Orlean Lv Mobile. Lv Pensacola. Ar Montgomer Lv Seima. Lv Montgomer Le Seima. Lv Columbus. Ar Opelika. Ar West Point. Ar LaGrange. Ar Newnan. Ar Atlanta	11 10 p 9 45 p y 6 50 a 5 35 a 7 7 45 a 10 00 a 10 57 a 11 25 a 12 23 p 1 45 p	m 11 10 pm 7 00 pm 11 4 20 an 11 4 30 pm 14 30 an 15 4 30 an 16 23 an 17 7 26 an 18 30 an 19 50 an 19 50 an	7 15 an	11 59 as 2 05 ps 2 50 ps 3 21 ps 4 21 ps	
* Daily except	t Sunday.	m 9 50 an	10 30 am	5 4	

### AT BYRON'S GRAVE.

THE GREAT POET'S ISOLATED TOM! AT HUCKNALL POBKARD.

"Where Is the Grave of Byron?"-But Few People Know Even in England—A
Quiet Kesting Place.

HUCKNALL TORKARD, England, January 27, 1891.—[Copyright 1891 by The Constitution.]—In a railway carriage between Bay-reuth and Nuremburg, I once heard a little Bayarian schoolgirl ask a traveled Philadelphian where the great and good Ben-jamin Franklin was buried. Gracious

jamin Franklin was buried. Gracious and promp as we Americans always are in supplying effete Europeans with information, he promptly answered that Franklin's ashes reposed in Westminster Abbey.

This American man was undoubtedly born within half a mile of Franklin's tomb in his own city, and may have passed within a few feet of the meanly-kept, unhonored grave nearly every day of his own home life. Englishmen may cherish the heritage to Britain of Byron's immortal genius; but Byron's grave is no?more a shrine to them, than was Franklin's to his townsmen.

This may seem incredible to intelligent Americans. The gradually acquired recognision of its truth was astounding to me. As probably to millions of others who, at some period of life, have adoringly pored over the pages of Byron, it was a forgivable dream of youth and early manhood to some day come

youth and early manhood to some day come to the scenes he knew; walk the very ground he trod in England; dream in the same monkwraithed cloisters of Newstead; and then, at his grave, through the infinite spirit-

at his grave, through the infinite spiritreach of loving memory, brooding by consecrated soil, endeavor to fathom for my
own consecutions, with just measurement of career and genius, the wretched mystery is sad and unhappy life.

Indeed for past five years, in frequently
passing through or during periods of travel in,
England, this wish and impulse have been uppermost in my mind; and whatever else engaged attention for the time being, my stereotyped inquiry of all classes of Englishmen has
been, "Where is the grave of Byron?"

Though I had come to know in a geographical sense, I found it was with similar vagueness any other body knew at all; and so few
knew even this poor bit about where Byron
lay, that the repetition of the question and re-

knew even this poor bit about where Byron lay, that the repetition of the question and replies came to possess a melancholy sort of fascination. Over one thousand answered, "At Westminster;" half that number "At Newstead Abbey." Many believed his remains rested in Greece. An astonishingly large number were sorely puzzled at the query and confessed complete ignorance. Of course, any English guide-book would answer the question. But guide-books are for strangers, not residents. And to whatever stranger may have accidentally seen the two or three line statement that the tomb of Byron might be found at the little church of Huckmall, in Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, there came a sense of repellant indefiniteness; there came a sense of repellant indefinitenes; as though the guidebook maker was not quite certain of the matter himself. Even if the statement was accepted as a true one, where then might one hunt for the unknown hamlet with so mystifying a name as Hucknall Torkard?

Torkard?

After I had finally made sure Hucknall Torkard was near Nottingham, and that perhaps some man "of quality" was buried there, as it was "famously unhealthy." I was then twice sent over wrong railway lines to find it. hen I tramped. A two hours' walk through the dreariest of English half-manufacturing villages, over the worst highway in England, brought me, past dreary, moorlike reaches and soraggy, unlovely fields, to an utterly cheerless collection of half cottages and shops. These were low, cramped, inadequate, unsightly. The houses were pinched sidewise, endwise, up and down. The windows and doors were pinched. Passage-ways, wynds, closes, alleys and shops all were pinched and mean and small. Everything exposed for sale seemed and small. Everything exposed for sale seemed sparse, little and shriveled. The faces of the old women, slatternly wives and hosts of dirty children rolling in doorways and on pavements with pinched and ragged-haired curs, were pinched more sadly than all else in this poor, pinched place.

But one object within the horizon disk gave relief to the hard miserable feature of every visible thing in Hucknall Torkard. Away down the long colorless street, nearly a mile away, rose a huge Norman tower. It was dark away, rose a nuge Norman tower. It was dark and grim, and frowned upon the town and the mean little church beneath it as if sensitive of its sodden and insensate surroundings. If it was in that little church with the big tower where Byron lay buried nobody in Hucknall Torkard seemed able to disclose it.

Inquired here and there of those I met, and
was either laughed at, or informed that while
they would not deny, it was very wide of their
habit to assert what they did not know.

they would not deny, it was very wide of their habit to assert what they did not know.

"Ah (I) could na tell ee, mon. Vicar Phillips maun tell ee!" came from all who would speak. At little shops as I progressed along the street, I was told to ask at the next door; and groups gathered behind me to tap their noses and shake their heads gravely. To be badgered thus when searching for the grave of one known to all the world, yet unknown to the thousands within rifle-shot of his own sepulture, was confusing in indignation and regret. Half-way up the street I took refuge from curious and suspicious eyes in a draper's on pretense of some slight purchase, and engaged the proprietor, a man of apparently good intelligence, in conversation. Explaining my dilemma, I apologetically related how another upon a time had come to Hucknall Torkard, hunting Byron's grave, and was met by one of the inhabitants with the rejoinder, "Byron? Ah niver 'eerd on 'im. Yer means Ben Caunt." Ben Caunt was a noted pugilist. Anybody in Nottinghamshire can tell you where his grave is in St. Mary's churchyard. A look of kindling intelligence and sympathy came into the draper's face as he handed me my change, while he told me that very many came to drop a tear on poor old Ben's grave. But as the draper had only been in Hucknall Torkard for the matter of eighteen months, he could not tell me about "t'other un!"

After this I made my way in silence to the churchyard. A bedraggled woman, with a

tell me about "t'other un!"

After this I made my way in silence to the churchyard. A bedraggled woman, with a babe at her breast and three little ones pulling at her ragged skirts, held aloft some huge jangling keys.

The sodden woman, dawdling her keys bettle me and staring yaquously at the meager.

The sodden woman, dawdling her keys beside me and staring vacuously at the meager light above the chancel, was fitting type of the insensate forgetfulness and oblivion to which these poor relics of one possessing sublime genius have been doomed. I asked her falteringly if a great many visitors did not come to St. Mary's. She "'ad not 'cerd it," if it were so. But were there not, in say a year's time, 2,000 or 3,000? She laughed outright, and informed me that not enough came to provide any decent family with "a pint a day." This was a new view of it. Byron's grave not worth, for income, a pint of beer a day! Well, were there 1,000? She shook her head contemptuously. Did 500 come each year? Were there 250?

ously. Did 500 come each year? Were there 250?

"Niver fufty (fifty), mon, on'y w'en th' restoration do be."

This "restoration" occurred in 1888. It is a sounding, significant word. The little old thurch was then a ruin with the exception of the tower. Apparently not £1,000 was expended. The walls are up again. The roof is whole. A common-place east window is standing above the altar. A tiny chancel was added and little boxes of transepts were put in. At the right of the chancel, above the thoir, is this memorial tablet:

In the Vault beneath where many of his ancestors and his mother are Buried lie the remains of George Gordon Noel Byron,
Lord Byron, of Rochade,
In the county of Lancaster.

The Author of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
He was born in London on the 22nd of January, 1788.

Is died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, on the 10th of April, 1824.

Ingaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown.

His sister, the Honorable

His sister, the Honorable
Augusta Mary Leigh,
Placed this tablet to his memory.

Placed this tablet to his memory.

There is also a small tablet in memory of Byron's daughter, Augusta Ada, who became the countess of Lovelace, and died in 1852 at the age of thirty-six, just her father's age at death; mural monuments of the second Lord Byron and his six sons; and the hatchments of the poet's mother. These are the only adornments of the hare wall of St. Mary's. But the most intense and solemn interest of the dreary place is where you will kneel,

just within the chancel rail, upon the raised stone floor. Set in this chancel-pave is a square block of rare Rosso antique marble, a gift of the king of Greece. It is about two feet square. Upon this marble within a wreath of laurel wrought in brass is the simple inscription:

BYRON Born Jan. 22, 1788, Died April 19, 1824.

April 19, 1824.

Beneath this, is the Byron vault, now hermetically sealed. Besides the scattered bones of his wild and reckless ancestors the vault contains the remains of the poet, preserved in a lead coffin, which rests directly underneath the tablet, and the bodies of his unhappy-tem pered mother, to the right hand, and of his daughter Ida—"sole daughter of my house and heart"—on the left.

daughter Ida—"sole daughter of my house and heart"—on the left.

All this can be learned from the parish register, a quaint old parchment book, dating from the time of Henry III., "Defender of the Faith." The fact and date recall that on the dissolution, in 1540, a certain Sir John Byron, lieutenant of Sherwood Forest, was given the priory of Newstead and all its tithes and possessions. The old abbey being ruined by the savage brutality of the Roundheads, this insignificant chapel of that time became the place of worship, and, finally, as the ownership of the seat of the Byrons twice passed into the hands of strangers, the burial place of the fated line. Go back through all its history and there will be nothing found but irascability, insanity, homicide and regicide. The wonder is not that the poet Byron was a no more calm and steadfast soul. The marvel is that from the heart and brain of any one of the line, could come so supreme a battle

marvel is that from the heart and brain of any one of the line, could come so supreme a battle against the accursed taint of heredity, enabling the enmoshed blood, brain and soul, in so brief a struggle, to add such surpassing luster to the pages of genius. That is the only just attitude in which any one can approach the study of the poetry, the literature, above all the character of Byron, or in which the conscience should permit any right-minded person to kneel at this almost unknown and wholly unhonored grave.

When you recall that the remains of this great poet were fefused admission to the stately portals of St. Paul's and Westminster, when you learn as you may from the aplysiabrained families of Nottinghamshire that "no more is made of Byron's grave, because he was

brained families of Nottinghamshire that "no more is made of Byron's grave, because he was never quite approved of in Notts;" and when you leave the spot, standing in the desolate churchyard of St. Mary's you shudderingly contemplate the mental and material beastliness and grime of this shrine's environment; it will all remain one of the saddest memories of your life. And it is a heartaching thing that, in the infinite compassion with which humankind is wont to hold its dead, the ashes of Byron could not at least have been placed near the murmurous waters have been placed near the murmurous waters and the gray walls of the wratth-peopled Newstead he so loved and mourned. Englishmen are not themselves, if this meager tribute to an Englishman of immortal fame be not sometime bestowed.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. "NIP" AND THE DOG TAX.

The "Council" has met and thus has decreed,
"Of so many dogs the land has no need!"
(From my own village paper I read out this news,
While old "Nip" at my feet seemed my face to

"When a mad dog arrived in our town the last time, There were not trees enough for the 'Council' to climb;
The 'Mayor,' the 'Marshal,' the citizens, too.
Should one come again, oh! what should we do!
So a tax must be levied and paid in round dollars
On each citizen's dog. Town tags and town col-

On each citizen's dog. Town tags and town collars

Each owner must purchase, that all may decry
Which dog is to live and which is to die.

Thus far had I read, when "Nip," with a groan,
Most pitifully walled: "No master I own,
But e'en if I had, do you think he would buy
A collar for me, now so useless am I?
Ah, the day has gone by, when swift on the track,
Of the fleet-footed fox, 'twas 'Nip' led the pack!
No 'nose' in the county with mine could compare,
To run down a 'red' from his trail in the air,
Yor I was a pure-bred 'Maryland hound,'
Not one of my blood follows scent on the ground).
One dog in all Georgia had 'game' as had I,
He goes down to fame as the 'peerless July!'
None else had the 'bottom' that ever matched

With the leg like a deer and the head tapered fine.

And do you remember what musical note,
Once, bugle-like, rang from out of this throat?
What echoes awoke at the breaking of morn,
When I answered the wind of the fox-hunter's

when I answered the wind of the 10x-hunter's horn?
Ah, 'Nip' was a hero and a favorite then,
The toast and the pride of the sport-loving men.
But now, in old age, he but proves the sad truth,
That men will forget those they loved in their youth.
Grown feeble and crippled and stiff in his hip,
No friend in this world now careth for 'Nip.'
This then is the 'friendsnip' (?) humanity's boast,
A man is your friend, till—you need him the most!

A man is your friend, till—you need him the most!

For what came to me when helpless and old?
I was turned out of doors to starve in the cold,
To beg for my living with pitiful moan,
To gnaw on a crust, or a grudging thrown bone.
Ah, little men care that my pulses will still
Leap wildly as yore, with rapturous thrill,
When booted and spurred the hunters sweep by,
And far in the distance I hear the 'pack' cry.
Then I struggle to rise, and after them strain
These tear-binded eyes, but never again,
O'er the red hills of Georgia will 'Nip' lead the
chase,
And down on my paws drops my piteous old face.
On dogs of all sorts, bird, 'possum and coon,
E'en the fice and the cur, will be 'town collars'
soon.

But the collar for 'Nip,' for the friendless like

Will be rope round the neck with an end to a limb!"
Ah, dog-loving friends! Do you doubt that I heard
This pitiful tale? 'Tis true, on my word;
A brute has his language. To me it it clear.
"He that ear to hear let him hear."

"He that ear to hear let him hear."
Some days passed away, on my heart was a weight,
Whenever I thought of poor "Nip" and his fate.
How glad was I then to see him once more,
"Twas only just now that he came to my door,
And the dog fairly pranced, till I hardly could What he had round his neck that he tried to show Till he howled out with joy, while his tail kept a-wag,
"Don't you see my new collar and little brass tag?
Oh, the world's not so bad—now, I just tell you

that, For the folks in this town-why, they 'passed

For the tolks in this town—why, they 'passed round a hat.'
And this collar you see (I'm a dog half demented), This—collar—to—me—the—town—has-presented! And they made me a speech; but vainly tried I, By wagging my tall, to make proper reply. I'm only a dog, so what could I do?
I just ran away and came straight to you. You write, I believe, for the papers sometimes, More trivial things have been put into rhymes Than this story of mine. Please say that 'Nip' sends

sends
His gratitude to all these warm-hearted friends.
And stay, just a moment—add this to it too,
Here's a wish for them all, and 'tis honest and true—
If to men as to dogs, such misery can come,
That stricken with pain they are helpless dumb, May some heart hear their cry, tho' it pass not -Mrs. B. W. Hunt.

## FORTY-NINE INCIDENT

cafe, a quarter of a century after the events, he yet seemed in appearance to be a man going the up hill and not the down on the road of life. He was of short stature and slim peron. Drifting out to California by way Panama in the beginning of 1849, he establishd his claim to be called and known as forty-niner. Arriving in San Francisco without money and with no friends, he could at first only secure the means of getting bread. Misfortune followed him so persistently that he wandered, penniless, out in the mining re-gions. In the beginning he was forced as a means of living to the doing of such things as generally, in wholly civilized communities, falls to the lot of the servant girl. For his services he was paid chiefly in growls, for his mess of miners did not happen upon good luck, and were consequently in a chronic state of bad humor. After several months of this unpleasant and unprofitable experience young Chiquette Smith, as he was called, for the rea son that he was so small and his name was Smith, had a change for the better in his for tunes. The paternal government of the United States established a mail route from the settlement of which he was an integral, to another smaller one about forty miles distant across the mountains, and he secured the position of mail carrier. He made the journey on horseback, and the mail made no great addition to the burden on his beast, for it usually capitated of about december of the secure of the security of the consisted of about a dozen letters and half a

with even this demand, and then the young-ster remarked that he might pass on. The horseman tightening his reins and touching his animal with the points of his huge spurs, started on, all the while covered by Smith's pistol, and as he passed him expressed the opinion that Smith was a trump, in doing which he found several oaths to be necessary. The mail messenger turning his horse as the other went by kept him covered with his weapon and it was not until he was a mile away and

nia in those days, but everywhere, at all times, did not take this refusal as a personal insult. He retorted that Smith could drink or not just as he pleased, but added: "See here, young fellow, don't try your way of gettin' tobacco too often; if you do you're mighty apt to get hurt some times so bad you won't feel it." Adding to the crowd in general, "Good-bye, fellows," he strode out of the house, mounted his horse and galloped away. After he was gone Smith learned that he was the most noted outlaw in California of whom even have men. nia in those days, but everywhere, at all time outlaw in California of whom even brave men

was promptly hanged by a vigilance commit-tee. Smith concluded that there was always something exciting to think about in the days of forty-nine in California.

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When he told the story in a Philadelphia

consisted of about a dozen letters and half as many newspapers.

Young as he was, Smith had contracted the universal habit in California of chewing to-bacco, and it so happened that when on one of his trips he discovered, when he had gone several miles on his journey that he had forgotten to secure a supply of the weed before starting, he was in some distress. He could not trifie with the mail by going back, and to go on without it during the three days that must elapse before his return, he knew would bring him misery. But he faced his fate with the courage of a boy, and rode on with his governmental burden. His road took him over the mountain, and being cut along its side gave him a long view ahead. In his trip over this road he had never met any one, and he was therefore a mariet to see the second of the result of the second. him a long view shead. In his trip over this road he had never met any one, and he was therefore surprised to see, far up the road, a horseman riding towards him. Instantly the thought occurred to him that here was a chance to get some tobacco, and he knew, too, that so scarce was the article that it could only be got under his then circumstances, by force of arms, and he determined to act accordingly. When the two animals could touch noses he drew reign, and stopped his horse; as he did so he held his pistol in a firm grip with his arm hanging down full length by his side. "Stranger, got any tobacco?" was his inquiry. The other seemed a little astonished by the inquiry, and somewhat amused by the preliminary prrecedings of the inquirer in connection with the pistol. "Well, supposin' I have what then?" was his question in return. "I've got to have some of it, that's all," briskly replied with the pistol. Well, suppose then?" was his question in return. "I've got to have some of it, that's all," briskly replied to have some of with the words suddenly the youth, and with the words suddenly brought his pistol into line with the face of the man who had tobacco among his posses-sions. The other, who was a man of herculean proportions, compared with Smith, and mount-ed on a horse which in contrast with the other ed on a horse which in contrast with the ether beast, was a mere poney, was greatly amused by these proceedings, or seemed to be. But without any protest he took a long piece of the black weed known as "navy twist," and held it out towards the boy with the remark that he might help himself. But the wary Smith bade him cut the plug through the middle. This the other did and tendered the boy the half. Smith was not to be caught in a trap, and told him to drop the piece in the road, all the time keeping him steadily covered with the revolver. The stranger complied with even this demand, and then the youngster remarked that he might pass on. The

other went by kept him covered with his weapon and it was not until he was a mile away, and out of sight around a turn in the road, that the young ameteur highwayman jumpted to the ground, picked up the tobacco prize, and mountaing again went happily on in the performance of his official duty.

Three days afterward, and on schedule time, he was back at the home settlement, and after. three days atterward, and on sexedule time, he was back at the home settlement, and after stabling his horse he went around to the store to get his supply of tobocco for his next trip, on which he would start early the next morning. The store in those early days of the gold fever in California was even more a place of general resort than such places usually are averywhere, in small, toward and villeges. everywhere in small towns and villages. When he entered he found it crowded, but he

When he entered he found it crowded, but he caught sight first of all of the man he had persuaded to give him the tobacco out on the mountain road. On foot he looked much larger than he had on horseback. He was a little more than half drunk, and, to be prepared for business, had a pair of pistols in his belt. Young Smith did not exactly quake with fear at sight of this formidable personage, but he was by no means anxious to attract his attention. Therefore he made his way along the outer edge of the crowd to the farther end of the counter. But the other way along the outer edge of the crowd to the farther end of the counter. But the other saw him despite his precautions, and instantly bore down upon him. Seizing him by the arm he dragged him up to the counter, where he attracted general attention by shouting: "Gents, look at this little cuss; he held me up out on the road a couple of days ago, and took half my tobacco: he had grit, hadn't he?" Nobody made any reply, and the big fellow looking down upon the diminutive Smith remarked: "Young fellow. I like your style; have a drink." Greatly relieved by the unexpected turn the encounter had taken, Smith had courage to answer that he had never tasted had courage to answer that he had never tasted liquor in his life, and must be excused. The big man, unlike most men not only in Califo

Smith concluded his story by saying that he did not live in fear of his chance acquaintance very long. Within a month he committed an unprovoked murder, and to make matters even



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BAPTISTS IN CUBA.

THE STORY OF THE MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE IN HAVANA.

An Interesting Description of the Movement that Made the Temple-The Formal Dedication Ceremony Today.

ON BOARD THE "OLIVETTE," near Havana. Baptist Temple of Havana will be formally dedicated Sunday, the 15th instant. The story of the movement, which crowds

the "Olivette" on this trip, is a most interest-

native Cuban and a devout Catholic, while residing temporarily in New York city, was converted through the instrumentality of a Bantist lady who nursed him through a serious and protracted illness. When he recovered he united with the Baptist church in Brooklyn. Impressed with the spiritual needs of his native Cuba, he went back to Havana to circulate the Bible among the lics and to preach the gospel as the Baptists understand it. Unaided and alone he began his work. He had been laboring about three years supporting himself; and having gathered about 2,000 converts before his work came known to the Baptists of the south. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in Key West and became a missionary of the Home mission board of the southern Baptist convention. The first Baptist convention was organized in Havana in January, 1886, with seven members. Sine that time, under the labors of Mr. Diaz and the native ministry that have grown up under his care, the mission has grown so that now they have more than twenty regular workers, seven churches, fifteen o twenty preaching stations, about 800 children day schools and about 2,000 in the Gay schools and about 2,000 in the Sunday schools. This unprecedented success has been achieved in the face of the strongest opposition. The last three years have been one almost unbroken series of persecution. The bishop of Havana has been unrelenting in his opposition to the Baptist cause. The Spanish authorities have strongly sympatized with him, but the people and especially the native Cubans have favored Diaz and his work.

More than a year ago the Southern Baptist convention instructed the home mission board to provide a house of worship Baptists of Havana, directed them to raise not less than \$50,000 for the purpose. In accordance with these instructions the board sent Dr. Tichenor, corresponding secretary home mission board, and Colonel A. D. Adair, treasurer home mission board, on to Havana to make the necessary arrangements to secure a suitable building. Dr. Henry McDonald accompanied them. They found that it was better to purchase a building than to construct a new one, so they bought a block of buildings comprising a handsome theater, storehouses and dwellings, in the center of the city, for \$65,000, Spanish gold. The building can be reached by soveral lines of street railway. The ground and buildings, erected about ten years ago, are reported to have cost \$140,000. The theater, which constitutes a magnificent auditorium, will seat 2,500 people, and when crowded will contain over 3,000. The title to this property has recently come into the possession of the board.

Among the celebrated ministers who will take part next Sunday in the imposing ceremony of dedicating, this solemn, beautiful offering to God, a house ship, are Drs. Hawthorne and Tiche of Atlanta; Dr. Burrows, of Augusta, and Dr.

lightful party left Atlanta on a special car for Tampa to connect with the steamer bound for Cuba. Among the party were: Dr. Haw-thorne, Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta; Colonel A. D. Adair, Miss Adaline Adair, Miss Effie Howell, Miss Florence Green Miss Emma Neal, Mrs. John Keely and sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rawson, Mrs. Mary B. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Barnes, of Opelika; Mr. William W. Grimes Mr. Cornelius Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Daniel, Mrs. Willis, Mr. L. J. Tromstein, Mr. jams and Cootes, of Macon, and Mr. Fitzgerald, a prominent banker from Marion, Ala.; Dr. I. L. Tichenor and our happy fellow townsman, Major M. C. Kiser, with his charming wife and Mr. Willie and Master John joined us on the steamer. Mrs. Mrs. Walter Craigmiles of Cleveland, Tenn., are also delightful additions to the party since we boarded the steamer. Mr. Robert Lowry with his sisters, Mrs. James Freeman and Mrs. Tom Meadow, were on the same train, coming as far as Jacksonville on on earth-the famous Ponce de Leon hotel. Mrs. John McGlendon came as far as Jackson-

ville with the party.

The object of this excursion to Havana is to nite with the Baptist brethren of Cuba in the

dedication of the Baptist temple. and our companions pleasant, and the view of the magnificent sheet of water lifts the soul into a feeling of reverential awe and admiration, the heart flees back to friends at home, and we wish that, through some mysterious mind telegraphy, we could receive from them the message we now send to them: "We are LOULIE M. GORDON. all well.'

More cases of sick headache, biliousness constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other

It Fills the Bill.

CLAYTON SEWING MACHINE MOTOR COMPANY, ATLANTA, Ga.—Gentlemen: The Clayton Motor fills the bill as a sewing machine motor. You cannot say too much for it. My wife, after using one on her machine, regards the motor as indis-pensable, and I take great pleasure in endorsing its merits. Yours atc. Great M. Heart merits. Yours, etc., George M. H. end orders to factory, No. 237 and 239 Ma

Home-Made! Home-Made!

Yes, it is home-made preserves that we are sell-ing. You remember how good were the preserves that mother used to make. Why, the flavor lingers yet, after years have gone by. Now, why let it be memory when you can get pure home-made pre-erves at our store. We have them in peaches, delicate in flavor and absolutely pure, consisting only of peaches and granulated sugar. We have only of peacers and grantated sagar we have them in blackberry jam, with a taste and flavor that only home-made goods possess; also, in grape and apple jelly. You will also be delighted with our home-made tomato pickle.

The unprecedented low price of \$3.50 per dozen still continues on our California peaches, pears,

still continues on our California peaches, pears apricots and white cherries. If you have not bought, don't miss your oppor tunity. For Lenton goods we call your attention to our Yarmouth herring; large, fat and juicy. A fresh lot, just received, of Thurber's fine flake

cod fish.

The Macanochie imported whole herring, in one pound cans are also very fine, and have been reduced to 20c per can.

Our crisp Saratoga chips have just arrived.

Windham corn still at 15c.

The "best goods at the lowest price" is our drawing card, and we are glad to announce that our daily, though large at the beginning of the year, have shown a gratifying increase every day Call on us. We will please you and save you money.

No. R. HOYE,

Successor to Hoyt & Thorn.

ABOUT SAVANNAH. WATERWORKS TO BONA-VENTURE.

The Shipping and Commerce the Future and Beauty of Savanuah-Cotton, Naval Stores, Etc.

Savannah is so different from Atlanta and the rest of north Georgia that a native of the hill country finds many things to stop and ponder over. First, there is the general aspect of the country, flat and monotonous to one ac-customed to a variegated topography and fresh mountain breezes; but the seacoast is re-deemed from the dullness of the inland pine barrens. There is ever present the mystic sea, which one never tires of looking at. As the waves come in, chasing each other upon the shore, there is a perpetual motion, an air of unrest, of majesty and power, which over-comes the senses of the inlander, and somehow seems to put him in touch with far-off countries beyond the sea. The waves come no one knows how far-and the ships arrive from the uttermost shore. The breakers roll with the waxing of the moon, and, to those daily observant of the tides, the silve satellite appears to hold the reins of the mighty satellite appears to noise the reins of the mighty deep, driving over the sea a foam-flecked team of white caps, whose necks are clothed with thunder and their march accompanied by the attendant bands of Æolus, making subdued music. At such times one might almost the moon, so intimate is his relation with o earth. But in Savannah there is no spec earth. But in Savannah there is no special desire to get away from this planet, or to seek acquaintances outside of it. They enjoy the good things of this life, which are very numerous on the coast, especially in Savannah. It is of record that fish were made before the beasts of dry land, and the inference is plain that the Almighty considered them more important than the grosser forms of flesh, which he at his leisure prepared for the sustenance of man. It is not prepared for the sustenance of man. It is not prepared for the sustemance of man. It is not of record that he created artillery punch, or any of the less deadly ingredients which go to swell the list of beverages in Savannah. There is, however, good reason to believe that he prepared the oyster, whose interior ministers to the pleasure of the palate, while its exterior does duty on the shell roads to Bonaventure and Thunderbolt.

THE OYSTER culture has just now begun in earnest on the Georgia coast.

The gradual decrease of the crop on the Chesapeake has industrial the gradual decrease of the crop on the Chesapeake has given the enterprise a pressing interest, and the experience of Virginia and North Carolina admonishes us that we must take good care of this resource if we would long enjoy its luscious product. The law which Captain W. W. Gordon engineered through the general assembly in 1889 was intended to do this very thing. The model was the plan of Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the companies who cultivate the oyster and invest capital in planting, are given title to the acres they cupy, with the obligation to return property for taxation in the regular way. some cases only a lease is given, but the oyster men claim that this gives no protection and no sufficient return for gives no protection and no sufficient return for the investment in planting. The Georgia law limits the area taken up to 500 acres, and in arms of the sea not wider than 2,000 feet, it limits the occupation to five acres. The objec-tion is made that the available places for oyster culture are all within these dimensions, and the interdiction practically restricts all oyster planting on the Georgia coast to five acres. spite of this, there are large plants being at Brunswick and in the Wilmington

made at Brunswick and the company planted last year 60,000 bushels of oysters, covering about 500 acres.

On the Wilmington river the plant is less and fine capital invested is about \$25,000. The oysters are only a year old, but when examined the other day were looking well. Mr. Lews, who has been interested in pyster culture on the New England coast, is interested in this company, and thinks the outlook of the

Georgia bivalve is fully as good as that in the region where blue points are raised.

Captain Gordon says there is a great opportunity for progress in the culture of oysters. The "spat" of a single oyster contains about a million and a half of eggs, yet in the natural state, only one comes to maturity. If they can catch the snat on tiles, as is the practice in French and Italian waters, it is possible to mature two-thirds of the eggs.

At present the Wilmington River Company only uses oyster shells, throwing them into the water during the warm season when the oyster is spatting, and the spat settling, is caught upon the surface of the shell. The ground required is peculiar. The bottom must not be so soft that the oyster will be imbedded and smothered, and on the other hand, must not be so hard, that the oyster will be washed away by the currents.

will be washed away by the currents.

It is said that when
THE SHIPPING AND Mr. Gould was in Sawharves. vannah he telegraphed his son that the Cenfacilities were unexcelled, but criticized the form of the docks, saying that they should built out in projections, so as to admit man arms of railroad track between sections of the control of the cont

dock. Thus instead of a comparatively small extent of tracks along the wharves, 100 tracks might be inserted and the facility for handling might be inserted and the facility for handling business might be greatly increased.

It is said that Captain Raoul made the same criticism and said the docks ought to be re-

Notwithstanding this the visitor is impresse with the immense value of the terminal prop-erty. The steamships of the Central's line to New York and Boston represent the value of several hundred miles of railroad and the wharves and terminals are worth several hur superficial, in comparing the capitalization of the Central with that of new lines, to overlook the Central with share the value of these connections.

On the way out to the water-

THE INCREASE Works, Major D. C. Bacan of values. Showed me a piece of property which illustrates the growth of values in Savannah. It contains a frontage of 1,600 feet on the Savannah river just above the Central railroad wharves, and was for a long time the property of Hon. Thomas M. Norwood. The day he was defeated by Governor Colquitt in the famous gubernatoral campaign of 1880, Mr. Narwood sold this piece of land to Major Bacon for \$10,000. Now it would bring prob-Artesian wells have been the water blessing to Savannah. The

works. Savannah river, and the twenty-five wells yield a sup-ply of about 8,000,000 gallons in twenty-four ply of about 8,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. At present they are pumping about 6,500,000. Captain Manning, who was a member of the Confederate Engineer corps, is in charge. He told us some interesting facts about the wells. They are arranged in two rows about 100 yards apart, one row being directly east of the other. They are 450 to 500 feet deep, and the water has to be pumped to the surface. The suction represents several pounds pressure and is much heavier at low than high tide, showing that the flow of the water through subter that the flow of the water through subter ranean passages to the sea is impeded by the rise of the tide and increased as the sea water recedes. The fact that the water is not all brackish shows that there is no backward flow from the sea. This is further proven by the behavior of the wells in the east row. When behavior of the wells in the east row. When those on the west are being pumped, very little water can be drawn from those to the eastward. This shows that the current is from west to east, or in other words, from the mountains to the sea. The direction is from a point somewhat north of west, indicating clearly that the water comes from the mountains of northwest.

Georgia.

Another curious fact was observed. The water vein is in porus rock, and Captain Man ning tried to increase the flow by exploding the wells. Owing to the porosity and the ab nee of a cavity, the explosion did no good he effect of the concustion was not lost on e stream, however, and within an hour from a time of the explosion, the water in a littue miles to the southeast reaching.

SAVANNAH'S

Savannah appears to be one of assured greatness. So many mighty forces are working to build up her port that it would build up her portunar it would seem that nothing but the most barren inca-pacity on the part of her business men could stem the tide of prosperity which is setting in. The focal point of a great railroad system, it has lately been reinforced by the greatest com-The only danger for Savan-

nah is that the pressure of western business may be so great that she may not have room to accommodate it, and the goverflow will build up powerful rivals at neighboring harbors, for which nature has made excel if not greater provision. This is a made equal if not greater provision. This is a possibility which the Savannah people do not seem to have realized, though Mr. Wadley reseem to have realized, though Mr. wadiey re-alized it a dozen years ago when, upon dis-covering that the custom house receipts of Port Royal had reached a larger figure, he seized the first opportunity to buy the Port Royal road and make it tributary to the Sa-

vannah system.

Probably more than any other city in Geor Probably more than any other city in deorgia, Savannah realizes the possibilities of trade with South America. In common with Brunswick and Darien her lumbermen enjoy an immense trade with Spanish America. Major Bacon showed me a house near his shingle mill, and remarked that it was the model upon which he built 200 houses, which were shipped "knocked-down" to Panama, and there erected by the construction company.

bales, and the cotton men say there will b 1,000,000 before the season is over. That means that Savannah handles more than the whole cotton crop of the state. In addition she handles nearly all the naval stores and a big share of the lumber. Consider the significance of this. Georgia's three greatest expectations burdened the state of the state est exports are cotton, lumber and naval stores. Savannah practically takes all of the first and third and handles nearly half the

first and third and handles nearly half the second. We pride ourselves on push and vim in north Georgia, but the Savannah merchants have mastered what might be termed the thorough loss of business.

Of course I do not mean that Savannah gets this in a literal sense, for the cotton of north Georgia goes to Norfolk, Wilmington and other ports, but what Savannah loses in that way she makes up in receipts from Alabama and Mississippi, with the whole sea island cron of sissippi, with the whole sea island crop of Georgia and Florida thrown in for good measure.

But these things do not alone make a great

But these things do not alone make a great city, for there is no greatness in commerce without diversity. The Savannah people have been sagacious enough to see this, and are turning their attention to manufactures. The great fertilizer works on the river cover an immense area, and employ a very large force. Other industries are springing up here and there, and the appearance of thrift is noticeable.

The business in naval stores ways in surprisingly large. Savan

NAVAL is surprisingly large. Savan-nah gets 800,000 barrels of stores. rosin and 200,000 barrels of Young, who is in the business, says this is more than half the world's product. Brunswick gets about 30,000 barrels of turpentine and about 150,000 of rosin. The crop of the state is worth about \$6,000,000, or about half as much as the lumber product. The two industries are nearly allied, for the naval stores come out of the trees which are afterward cut up into lumber. Mr. Young thinks there is as much need for restricting the cut of saw-mills as for limiting the operations of turpentine farms, and in this he is right, but there are many who do not agree with him in the belief that it is impracticable to curb the destroyers of the forest by legal senactment, for

there are many who do not agree with him in the belief that it is impracticable to curb the destroyers of the forest by legal enactment, for if forest regulation is practicable elsewhere, it ought to be so in Georgia.

The Savannah, Florida and Western railway handles most of the naval stores which come to Savannah, and the fine wharves of that system give good facilities for loading the turpentine and rosin which goes across the water. At the time when I passed by there were two tramp steamers at the wharf loading. Passing from the scenes of life, I was taken to the environments of death, where beautiful Bonayenture mourns the loved and lost.

Here one might almost wish to die in order that these weeping trees might forever mourn his departure. I remember seeing somewhere

his departure. I remember seeing somewhere a verse or two whereof a couplet ran like this:

"They do neither sing nor sigh In that Burgh of by and by."

This describes the solemn funeral stillness of Bonaventure better than any words I can command; but there is a scene in the play of Rip Van Winkle which it yet more resembles. We all remember the place where the spirits met the old man and woodd him to slumber, and how his astonishment and alarm gave way how his astonishment and alarm gave way to enchantment and finally to sleep. So one weary of life, full of years and disappointment, might love to wrap the drapery of nature about his couch and lie down to long sleep whereof the dreams are infinite and the waking disappointment. ing finds all things young. W. G. Coopes.

Over the room a golden light Was shed across the gloom. Out from the grate, with fender bright, His face its filames illume. What are his thoughts, this man alone? What are his wrongs? Must he atone, What are his thoughts, this he atone,
What are his wrongs? Must he atone,
Whose life, well spent, has ne'er seen
Memory brings a woeful past,
Visions of her his mind o'ercast,
While on the fire his glances rest.

THE BACHELOR'S PHILTER.

Back to the sun-clad hills of Spain, (How clear tonight the scene!)
Where to his youthful heart there came The love of Magdalene, Station nor race withheld the tide. Destiny swept his doubts aside.

'Twas her simplicity untaught:

Art might its ideal hence efface; Nature had giv'n what dreams had wroughs Year after year he haunted Spain, 'Twas merely travel—chance. His was a student's life and aim, And English birth his lance. The roses hushed by twilight song-Stood they together and vows exchanged; Heart gave to heart what each heart claimed

Life would be love to them e'er long Soon he returned to wed the maid: His past he cast aside. one would he heed, by none be stayed For Magdalene, his bride. Sorrow sat perched to welcome all, Darkness for him and grief befall. Her face is wan; her fevered brow, Marble in hue, has Death's alarm.

Raising her head, she bade him sit To hear her wishes last: "Take from my hand this philter knit

Of silken knots so fast— None can its innate virtue know; Weep not for me, its charms bestow A wonder mortal ne'er has seen. Burn in a lonely spot my gift; Instantly flames and fire uplift Back to your arms your Madalene."

Over the room a golden light Out from the grate, with fender bright, His face its fames illume.

Aged with waiting—bach'lor still—

Doubts had restrained him 'gainst her will. But now, alone, tonight he'll try Start from the fames her face! He gasps:
"Heav'n now unites us—your charm—I die R

I know the composition of, and have pre-scribed Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe it an excellent preparation for producing an altera-tive effect upon the system. I consider it the est article of Sarsaparilla in use.

Fine rock crystal spectacles and eyeglasses fitted by a practical optician of long experience. Prices very reasonable and satisfaction guaran-teed. Maier & Berkeie, Opticians and Jewelers, 33 Whitehall street.

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company, Peachtree, 'phone 604. Signs and ade and shippedany where. Glass, board tising signs.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# THE OLD CAPITOL OF HISTORIC RENOWN

# A RETROSPECTIVE CLANCE AT IT.

It Is Now a Magnificent Business Block of Five Stories,

# OWNED BY VENABLE BROTHERS & COLLINS.

A Firm Composed of Rich and Enterprising Young Men.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF BUILDING AND FIRM MEMBERS. They Have Done More for Atlanta Than Any Three Young Men in It.

The old capitol building!

What a host of memories cluster around that imposing pile!

And what stormy scenes were witnessed in those legislative halls during the reconstruction period when a republican government attempted to foist negro rule upon the American citizens of Georgia in common with the other southern states!

But the scenes have been shifted and commercial interests no wreign supreme in the his

three enterprising young business men of this city, Messrs. Sam Venable, Jim Collins and W. H. Venable, who, as owners of the building, are known by the firm name of Venable

They paid originally a large sum of money for the structure, and in their efforts to make it one of the finest business blocks in the city, have spared neither time, pains nor expense. And, although the work of improvement is not yet quite complete, the expenditure of several thousand dollars has already borne fruits in the magnificent business structure which looms up majestically on the corner of Marietta and

The entire work of improvement has been one under the watchful eyes of the members of the firm, and it is safe to say that a better piece of work has never been done in Atlanta.
The front was completely overhauled and renow a complete story in itself. The old tower was torn down and a new one built at the cor-

ner at an expense of \$3,000, which includes the cost of a magnificent clock placed therein. Probably the principal change made in reodeling the building was the opening of a court through the center of the old representa-

A fine elevator now connects the basement with the top story. The building throughout is now lighted with electricity and heated by steam. The greatest care has been exercised in renovating and furnishing the offices, halls and sleeping apartments, and an air not only of comfort but elegance per-

vades the entire structure. There are now 105 rooms in the building and nearly all have found tenants. What remained of the old hall of representatives after the open court was made was converted into thirty rooms, while out of the old senate



W. H. VENABLE. chamber thirteen rooms were made. The entire cost of remodeling and improving the

ement is occupied by Robert Pause the well-known restauranteur, and is splenddidly adapted to the purpose for which it is

The principal feature of the first, or ground floor, is the elegant and convenient suite of offices now occupied by Venable Bros. & Collins, but which they will vacate March 1st. Entrance to these offices is made from Marietta street. They are splendidly adapted to assiness use, but especially are they desirable for use as banking headquarters. They contain the finest and most expensive vault to be found in Atlanta, and will be rented with the vault, railings, carpete and everything complete.

Boom No. 2, on this floor, faces Marietta

net, and is occupied by the southern departut of the United States Life Insurance
upany, of which Mr. F. B. Shepard is
properties, and have agence

manager and Mr. A. B. Carrier is resident

agent.

Just to the rear of this office is the room of the Northern Society of Georgia. It is a large and commodious room, elegantly fitted up and and equipped with all the current literature, and isused by the society as a reception room and general headquarters.

Room No. 3, facing Marietta street, is occupied by John C. Whitner & Co., insurance managers. This company are the representatives in the southern states of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; Amazon Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and the Girard Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. They are also the Atlanta agents of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, of London the London and Lancashire, of London, and the Scottish Union and National, of Edin-

No. 4. facing Marietta, is occupied by Eugene J. Jacobs as a pharmacy and retail drug store. Nos. 5 and 6, facing Marietta, is occupied

by the Tripod Paint Company, which makes a specialty of artists' materials. No. 7, facing Marietta, is occupied by Her rington & Ford, real estate and option

Rooms 9, 10 and 11 are occupied by the Georgia Phonograph Company. Room 12, facing Marietta. Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, the leading firm

of opticians in Atlanta. SECOND FLOOR. Room No. 13, on the second floor, is occupied

by Dr. Hugh Hagan, the well-known specialist on diseases of the mind and nervous

Rooms Nos. 14, 15 and 16 are occupied by Messrs. B. H. & C. D. Hill, attorneys at law. These offices are most elegantly and completely equipped.

No. 17 is occupied by T. J. Felder, Georgia agent for the Corbin Banking Company. Nos. 20 and 21 are occupied by J. P. O'Don-

nelly, professor of music No. 25 is occupied by Dr. Dan H. Howell. No. 26 is occupied by J. M. Head, agent for

J. A. Davis, scientific and medical pu No. 27 is occupied by Dr. A. B. Patterson,

No. 28 is occupied by Frank R. Logan, general agent for the Imperial Life Insurance

No. 30 is occupied by H. R. Wilcox, special agent for the North Bristol and Mercantile Insurance Company; William N. Hawks, joining room 30 are the headquarters of Thompson & Thorn, local agents of the North Bristol and Mercantile Insurance Company and of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Com-

pany.

Rooms 22 and 24 are occupied by Speairs & Roan, one of the oldest and best known firms of attorneys in Atlanta. Room 32 is occupied by Dr. J. W. Nelms.

Room 33 is used as a sleeping apartment. Rooms 34, 35 and 36 are occupied by N. D. McDonald & Co., book publishers. Room 38 is occupied by J. H. Raine, man-

ager of the Atlanta Compact Fire Under-Room 39 is occupied by Dr. Joseph J. Mc-Evoy, physician, and Dr. C. Gibson, rupture

Room 40 is occupied by Parker N. Black. civil engineer. Mr. Black furnishes plans, essimates and specifications for and supervises the work on water and sewerage systems, railroads, surveys of town sites, improvements o water power and landscape designs.

THIRD FLOOR. Room 41 on this floor is not as yet rented. It a splendid location for an office, being well ventilated, heated and lighted both natually and artificially. Room 42 is occupied by Dr. J. Dexter Flagg,

mecialist. Rooms 43, 44 and 45 are occupied by Miles & Bradt, contractors. Rooms 46 and 47 are occupied by Le Sueur &

Driver, architects. Rooms Nos. 48 and 49, are occupied by Judge Henry B. Tompkins, attorney at law. These are very beautiful rooms and are elegantly

Room No. 50 is occupied by A. R. Bryan, lawyer, and by L. J. Robbins, representing the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, of Co., promoters and negotiators. They handle mineral, timber and coal lands and railroad

Rooms 60, 61, 62 and 63 are the parlors and clubrooms of the Southern Travelers' Association Club. These rooms are the finest of their kind in Atlanta. They are fitted up with magnificent furniture, consisting of chairs, settees, lounges, card tables, mirrors, a piano, etc., all in the Queen Anne style. The draperies and carpets are beautiful in design and

Nos. 57 and 58 are sleeping apartments.

Chicago, New York and London. They now the firm will move February 1st, and they have \$10,000,000 of property on their books, which they are haudling for customers. No. 52 is occupied by Cook & Brownell, genwill be furnished with all the conveniences. The architectual firm of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner also has fine offices on this floor. The firm is comparatively new to Atlanta but has Insurance Company.

No. 53 is occupied by Frank Carter, real already made a reputation for first-class work and finds its hands full of orders.

Nos. 54 and 55 are sleeping apartments.

No. 56 is occupied by J. W. Warner, stenographer and editor of The Southern Congrega-These gentlemen came to Atlanta something more than a year ago, because, after careful investigation, they could find no other city in the United States that combines in so large a onalist, the organ of that denomination for degree good, all-the-year-round climate, busness facilities and social advantages.

They retain their New England office because it would be a serieus loss to abandon a well-established business of twenty-five years' standing; but the younger members of the firm are expected to look after that and do most of the going back and forth.

They were attracted to their offices in

old capitol" by the reputation of the owners, the assurance of good neighbors, the convenation and the rooms suitable for their first year's crop.

Mr. James D. Collins rea wed his education at the schoolhouse owned by his father and Judge Clark Howell. These houses were situated on either side of the river, and the youth of the adjacent country were taught by a teacher who conducted the sessions-a year in each house alternately.

Mr. Collins entered the confederate army when he was but fifteen years old, his first service being on the coast of Georgia, where he put in six months in defense of his native

Three weeks before his time of enlistment had expired, he was called to his father's death-bed, and his older brother being in the Virginia army, he was left the head of the family. He at once assumed charge of the plantation and slaves, and as a result of unremittent labor and a close attention to details made a complete success of the

BACK FROM MARDI GRAS

WHERE MISSISSIPPI FURNISHED THE KING.

The Rumors About Miss Winnie Davis-The New Supreme Court Judge-The Re-cent Constitutional Convention.

Jackson, Miss., February 14.-[Special.]Thousands of Mississippians attended Mardi gras and are arriving home on every train. They are profuse in their praise of the grandeur of the advent and sojourn of Rex with all

the auxiliary attractions. The reported engagement of James S. Richardson, the Mississippi "King of the Carnival," to the "Daughter of the Confederacy," comes in for much of the gossip indulged in by the Mississippians who visited New The prevailing opinion is that there is "nothing in it." The origin of the report can not be traced, and seems to have started during the preparation for the carnival, about the time that the carnival people were thrown into confusion and mingled with indignation by the identity of the king and queen of the

carnival being made known by the local press of the Crescent City. Miss Winnie Davis visited this city in May, 1888, when the corner stone of the confederate monument was laid, and was the recipent of many courtesies. Her presence invoked much enthusiasm among the old vet-

Not only all the lawyers in the state but the people at large are very much interested in the appointment of a supreme court judge, to succeed Chief Justice Woods, whose term will expire in May next. Our supreme court is composed of three judges who are appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the the senate. The term is for nine years, and it is so arranged that one of the terms expires every three years. The judge whose commission is the oldest is the chief justice and consequently, all of them in turn, become chief justices. Judge Thomas H. Woods, of Meridian, was appointed by Governor Lowry to fill the unexpired term of Judge Arnold, resigned. He has made an admirable judge, measuring fully up to the highest standard necessary the ablest discharge of the duties of the place, and is being very strongly en-dorsed by the bar of the state for reappointment. Hon. R, H. Thom pson, an able lawyer of Brookhaven, now one of the commission of Brookhaven, now one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to prepare a new code of laws for the state to be submitted to the next legislature to comform to the new constitution, is also an applicant. The friends of ex-Chancellor F. A. Cretz, a distinguished lawyer of West Point, are pressing him for appointment and claim that, while the new constitution states that the three judges now on the bench shall be considered from the state at large, and admitting the power of the governor to appoint from any district in the state, that, the northern district, which has no judge at present is entitled to the place. judge at present is entitled to the place. Governor Stone has not and doubtless will not

judge at present is entitled to the place. Governor Stone has not and doubtless will not indicate his intentions in the matter, but when the time comes his selection will be a man fully equiped for the place.

The recent constitutional convention, registering the purpose of the people of the state to have as few elections as possible, made the terms of members of the legislature four years instead of two, as formerly; this change necessitates the election of successors to both our United States senators by the legislature next January. The members of the convention knew this, but the fact seemed to have been lost to sight, not only by the people, but by the press of the state, until a short while since, and only Senator George's successor was being talked of. The great mass of the democracy of the state are strongly of the opinion that George and Walthall are the right men in the right place. It is not probable that either of them will have opposition. At any rate, the return of both is as reasonably certain as any future event.

The vacancy caused by the death of Robert C. Patty, chairman of the state democratic committee, has not been filled yet, the comconvention to nominate three railroad com-missioners, and the new chairman will them be elected. The Hon. J. S. McNeily, editor of The Greenville Times, one of the most sa-gacious democratic leaders in the state will most probably be elected. Speaking of the Mississippi railroad commission, the law cre-Mississippi railroad commission, the law creating such a commission was passed in 1884, after a hard struggle, all efforts previous thereto having failed, under the cry that "such action would check the progress of the state, drive capital out, etc.,—" The first commissions were appointed by the governor. Two years later the law was changed and they were elected by the legislature in joint session, neither plan was exactly satisfactory to the people, and it is provided in the new constitution that they be elected by the people. At the November election, railroad commissioners, district attorneys, members of legislature, and all county and county district officers will be elected. Then, except federal elections, Mississipi will not have any more

elections, Mississipi will not have any more elections for four years, when all her elec-tions—state, district, county and legislative will come at once, and only every four years.

The much talked of clause in the new con-The much talked of clause in the new constitution, which requires that, in addition to other requirements, the voter must be able to read the constitution, or understand the same when read to him, does not apply to the election this year. Registration will soon commence for the coming election, and, until it is completed, it cannot even be estimated what the effect of the new constitution, requiring payment of all taxes for the preceding two years as a prerequisite to vote has been. The exodus of negroes from the uplands of Mississippi and from Georgia, the Carolinas and Alabama to the Mississippi this winter has not been as great as for several years past. has not been as great as for several years past, nor has the increase for the past ten years, as shown by the census, of negroes over whites been as great as was expected.

snown by the census, of negroes over whites been as great as was expected.

The rainfall throughout the state since Jan-uary ist has been unprecedented, and farming operations in every line will be very late start-ing. It has been too wet to do any kind of farm work.

A Story of Bret Harte. From The Chicago News.

In one of Bret Harte's clever parodies of the French he tells a story in words something like hese: Three gamins were playing in the streets of Paris. A priest passed by. "There goes a priest," cried one; "look out for your eggs and chickens!" Then the priest, hearing the words, knelt down and prayed for the boys. But, upon fault of the boys, but of their parents. He knelt down the second time and prayed for the boys' parents. On another thought he saw that it was not the fault of the boys' parents, but of society. He knelt down again and prayed for society. As he rose from his prayer he said to himself: "My friend, who is society?" You and I are society." So he knelt down the last time and prayed for

Governor Hogg, of Texas, in his message says; Governor Hogg, of Island, in message says;
"Around us are maimed, tottering, helpless men,
pitiable to behold, yet too proud to accept pity.
Their condition is not their seeking, but truly the
result of valor displayed in response to their
state's wish of demand. Every demand carries
with it an obligation. When a government demands or accepts service of her men in war, she manus of accepts service to the limit war, she assumes the obligation to care for the mained or helpless ones of them in time of peace. Texas called on her soldiers to fight. They did so. Instead of protecting those who became impotent from that service, it is regretful to say, but the truth is, she has for twenty-five years, with her



palace, an air of quiet and elegant simplicity seldom encountered pervading the whole.

Room 66 on this floor is occupied by John M. McCandless, analytical and consulting chemist. Mr. McCandless has but recently moved his office from the new capitol. He stands at the very top of his profes

Room 67 is unoccupied, and, well lighted, heated and ventilated, it is a most advantageous location for an office. Nos. 68 and 69 are fine office rooms, but are

not quite ready for occupation. Nos. 70, 71 and 72 are used as sleeping apart Nos. 73 and 74 are occupied by G. L. Norr. man, architect. They have been tastily fur-

nished, and are very handsome rooms. Nos. 77 and 78 are occupied by th Dixie Publishing Company. No. 76 is a fine office room, but is quite completed.

Rooms Nos. 79 and 80 are occupied by N. Wilson Davis, civil engineer. Rooms Nos. 81, 82 and 83 are occupied as

sleeping apartments. On this floor the Order of Elks have magnificent headquarters. Their main hall wherein are held all their meetings and initiations, is the finest lodge room in the state The walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed. the floor is carpeted with heavy Brussels, the furniture is tasty and plentiful, and everything complete. Adjoining the main hall is the billiard room, furnished with a complete outfit



SAM VENABLE.

equaled as such in Atlanta. They are furnished with sofas, lounging chairs, card tables, mirrors, a piano, the whole of the sixteenth century style. The floor is heavily carpeted with body Brussels, the walls are beautifully decorated, and an air of elegant simplicity pervades the whole. There is also a complete mite of dressing and toilet rooms attached.

FIFTH FLOOR. On the fifth or top floor are a number of elegant sleeping apartments. Rooms numbers 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 104, 105 and 106 are given up for this purpose. Rooms 99 and 100 are not yet completed, but they will be used for the On this floor is a bathroom and barber sho

completely equipped for the use of the tenants.

Mr. Sam Venable, of the firm, has his living partments on this floor. His sitting room is palatial in appearance with its magfinicent draperies, furniture, bric-a-brac, etc. Opening from this room are two handsome bedrooms, near the greatest of Atlanta's projected improvements—the Forsyth street bridge. Their most important work, since opening

heir office here, has been the Grady hospital They have also eight or ten residences of the etter class-work in Winston and Charlotte N. C., in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Dalton, William H. Venable was born April 23, 1853,

in Atlanta. He graduated from Oglethorpe university in 1873, and was admitted to the bar under Judge Hopkins in 1875. His father died September 23, 1873, leaving a family of eight children, his mother, no and a good name as his heritage Mr. Will educated his brothers and sisters.

with Sam's assistance. He attends strictly to his own affairs, trying always to do the right thing, and has succeed in business affairs by fulfilling every obligation

Mr. Venable inaugurated the street improve ments in Atlanta in 1881. He resigned from the board of commissioners and entered the granite business with his brothers in 1883. He established the Atlanta Electric Light Company in 1886.

He has been engaged in many business enterprises and political fights-succeeding always in business, but failing occasionally politics. He is always true to his friends. Mr. S. H. Venable was born September 27,

1857, in Atlanta. He acquired the rudiments of an education during the short time he went to school here, and started to work when he was seventeen, to help support the family. He has been for ten years connected with the various banks in Atlanta, previous to embarking in business on his own account.

of attending strictly to his own business and

Mr. Venable has paved every street with granite blocks except about 3,000 yards, and his ambition that Atlanta should be the best paved city in America induced him to make the very lav offer to the city, which was unanimousl accepted by her council at its last meetin His proposition gave the citi-zens the prolege of paying for all such work in installa ats. Besides being interested in these various enterprises, he is president of the Collins Brick Company and vicepresident of the Atlanta Exchange and Banking Company. Venable Bros. & Collins is the name of a firm, the members of which are closely iden with her advancement and prosperity. The three members, Mr. Sam Venable, Mr. Jim Collins and Mr. Will Venable, represent over \$1,000,000, and every cent of that immense amount they have made themselves. These young men have done more for Atlanta than any other three men in the city. They

One of the main reasons for the success of these gentlemen as a firm, is that each has implicit confidence in the other. They have together been engaged in business trans actions, involving thousands of dollars, in many instances conducted by each separately without the knowledge or advice of the

are the three wealthiest men in Atlanta, and

the best of it is, every cent they possess they

Mr. James D. Collins was born Decen 19, 1846, in the Markham house block in this hoochee river, seven miles from Atlanta. Here he acquired that thorough knowledge of farm work which stood him in good stead in

William to redeem the fallen fortune of the went to clerking in a store in Atlanta. As fast as his salary, which was but meager, was received he sent it to his brother, who nsed it as far as it would go, to defray the expenses of the farm. In this way the two boys, by dint of the hardest kind of toil, managed to get out a crop, which was a fine one, considering the obstacles they had sur-Mr. Collins then went to Mississippi, where, near Carrollton, he was given some additional advantages of education by his uncle, Colone

Georgia Military institute at Marietta, where

he stayed one term, there acquiring a pretty accurate idea of military tactics, a subject

He next enlisted in Company G, Second

Georgia regiment, as a private, and was after-

wards elected first lieutenant. Just after his

election to that position the entire staff of

officers of Company A, in the same regiment

were captured and Lieutenant Collins was ap

pointed captain. He commanded Company

A for two years which were spent at Ander

sonville and in guarding prisoners on retreat

before Sherman.

At the close of the war Mr. Collins found

ing daunted, set to work with his borother

upon which his whole heart had been set.

He returned to Atlanta and was made deput

clerk of the superior court by his uncle, Mr. W H. Venable, who was then clerk. He served under his uncle until 1873, when the latter



J. D. COLLINS.

died. Mr. Collins was then elected to fill th position, and served in that capacity six years, when his health failed and he went out on hi plantation, the scene of his youth, which he ad in the meantime purchased.

Mr. Collins has served four years as county ommissioner, and has recently been elected for four years more, receiving the highest individual vote cast for commissioner.

ful one, and possesses a wide range of busines knowledge. As president of the Atlanta Ex change and Banking Company he is known as a man of unusual financial ability.

# CUTHBERT.

# God-Favored Spot in Nature's Domain.

# ENTERPRISING PEOPLE-UNLIMITED RESOURCES

Fine Educational Advantages and Great Commercial Confidence.

# One of the Finest Fruit-Growing Sections in All the South.

Health, Wealth, Happiness and Refinement Distinctly Embodied in Her Growth

A Glorious Town and Section of Many and Growing Opportunities.

Cuthbert's confidence.

Randolph county's resources Southwest Georgia's glorious future. The features of distinctive merit that apply

to my subject for this issue. There is nothing in the way of popular devolopment where those elements exist. It takes only a casual observer to note the

And it requires no prophetic eye to see that both are to experience phenomenal develop-

ment in the near future.

I have often stated that greater advancement would be noticed in this section in the

next decade than any other part of the My repeated visits through different counties in the section tend to emphasize this notion of material growth in Randolph particularly.

There is everything to be seen here to en courage her people, as the wonderful productiveness of her soil is well supported by the most decided advantages in health, refinement and hospitality.

But it is necessary to visit Cuthbert, mingle with her people of distinctive cleverness, oberve her confidence, and investigate her wonerful endowments, to thoroughly appreciate

moral, educational and material, among all classes, sexes, trades and professions-each seemingly vying with the other in striving for the most prominence in the race of progress.

So fully does this spirit control the people that they recently organized a joint stock company with a capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of building a hotel in keeping with their great promise of south Georgia towns and thrift and necessities, a house that will not only be attractive in architectual design but well fitted with all the appointments that go

to constitute a typical modern hotel.

To crown the list of advantages, she possesses railroad advantages and frontage a admirably sets forth her claims for industrial growth, having the main line of the Southwestern road and a desirable branch road, all going to show that the developments of the next few years will support every prediction that I now make for a city whose future is as certain as material success is desirable. natural surroundings of Cuthbert are altogether promising.

SOIL ADVANTAGES. The productive and adaptable soil of Randolph county is as great a blessing as is her

The lands lie splendidly for cultivation, and are capable of being brought up to the highest state of fertility.

with a view to embarking in such industries.

The fruit crop of this part of the state will

yet be the most important industry of the

ection, as the people are just beginning to

awaken to the great possibilities of an in-telligent cultivation of every variety of fruit.

Peaches grow to the highest degree of

usciousness, pears reach the greatest per-

fection, and grapes bear luxuriantly, while

all other fruits known to Georgia climo can

Lands can be bought at prices ranging from

\$4 to \$10 an acre, and on these can be raised

crops that will pay for them in a few years,

esides giving to the purchaser good profit on

A thoughtful and progressive home-seeker

cannot do better than to invest his money in

and settle on these lands, for he not only se-

cures property that will show greatly en-

hanced values, but will be thrown amongst a

people of the most cultivated hospitality and intelligence.

The next few years will show great activity

in the value of farm lands in southwest Geor-

gia, as the fruit industry increases in popularity

and the excellent climate of this section be

comes more widely known. Fertile soil

amounts to nothing where the climate is un-

favorable and the cold regions of the extreme

east and northwest cannot long hope to keep a

section more suited to their comfort.

thrifty and restless people from coming into a

SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The splendid system of schools in Cuthbert

would do credit to any community in the

Here are to be found two of the most promi-

nent and successful colleges in the state, in-

stitutions that are well sustained by their city.

The Southwest Georgia Agricultural Col-

lege, a branch of the University of Georgia,

under the able management of Captain L. W. Haskeil, president, is one of the most impor-

tant of the branch colleges in the state. Cap-tain Haskell is an efficient educator, and sur-

rounded as he is by a corps of well-trained professors, composed of Rev. I. W. Waddell,

Rev. E. V. Baldy, and Misses Hattle Wooten

and Maria Freeman, it is not surprising that his enrollment should exceed 200. The school

has a boarding department, is provided with

excellent buildings, maps, charts, etc., and

consists of property altogether worth about

The Andrew Female college, while owned

by the Methodist conference, is a non-sectarian institution, and admirably controlled by Rev.

P. S. Twitty, a distinguished educator, who is ably assisted in all the departments by A. H.

ham, Bessie Jackson and Ida Worrill, of the

be grown here with profit.

his labor.



RANDOLPH HOUSE.

I have never been more profoundly im-On them can be grown with the greatest car pressed with the agricultural and horticultural tainty and success cotton, corn, wheat, oats, advantages of any section in all the extent of and all the cereais. my travels, that with the exceptional oppor-And their especial adaptability to fruit and tunities of this south Georgia town and grape culture is a feature of worth that will vet impress itself upon all who seek lands

Why the beauty of her location, the abiding faith of her thoughtful and progressive people the wonderful and enduring fertility of her soil, together with other inestimable advantages, combine to make Cuthbert attractive and

The climate of this little city of splendid confidence is good throughout the year, while the superior water is a feature of health that is a surprise to those who have never investigated this section of decided climatic advan-

The soil is capable of growing the most luscious fruits, and producing the finest crops of corn, cotton, the cereals and fruits of every variety-a truth that has been happily demonstrated by the experiments of men of practical experience.

Several hundred thousand dollars in taxable values make an admirable showing for her material progress, and a low tax rate of 8 mills tells a pleasant story to distant capitalists and

Her steady increase in population exhibits a vigorous condition of affairs, carrying with it an argument of strength and solidity that outweighs words, and is far more forcible than

boastful extravagancies.

The splendid drives, the handsome homes and the attractive flower gardens of this beautiful little city of many charming characteristics are enough to attract anybody with judgment

A banking capital sufficient for all the wants of her business community, a hotel which guarantees the kindest attention to the travelg public, yearly cotton receipts of 14,000 bales, an annual trade of \$1,000,000, a population of 2,500 thrifty people, are some of the distinctions of this town.

Then there is her splendid religious growth,

reflected by the presence of three comfortable houses of worship—the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian-each being enthusiastically at work in the Master's vineyard, and each showing forth the noble Christianity of this exalted people.

excellent schools, towit, the Southwest Georgia Agricultural college and the Andrew Female college, presided over, as they are, by a corps of bright and experienced teachers, show up to gratifying prominence the intellectual advancement of a people heartily in sympathy with higher edu-

Then there is a healthy temperance senti ment, encouraged by old and young alike, that distinguishes Cuthbert from the usual prohibition town, and makes preminent the lofty morality of a people who possess so many attributes of culture that when you once mee them and enjoy their hospitality, you are

seized with a desire to live amongst them.

All of these distinctive features are emphatically supported by a wide-spread idea of A. Wooten and Misses Minnie McGehee and Iva Moore, music, and Miss Fannie Craig-

success from the start. The first year's expe rience showed net earnings of 2 per cent, and its deposits have grown to \$35,000, and are steadily increasing. It is managed by an ex-cellent board of officials, composed of the first business men of the town.

Mr. T. M. Rawls, president, is a gentleman of the highest integrity and finest business qualifications. He is thoroughly in line with

Mr. John D. Gunn, cashier, is a young man

of indominitable energy, strong perseverance, great business tact and unusual experience,

making him at once one of the best equipped

banking business by organizing the banking house of J. McK. Gunn, in 1883, which insti-

men of my acquaintance. He comme

tution was succeeded by the Bank of Cuthbert. Mr. Gunn was educat-ed at the State Univer-

sity, and is a young man of remarkable capac-ity. Besides his bank-ing interests, he does a

large insurance and un-

Mr. E. M. McDonald, assistant cashier and bookkeeper, is a native of Cuthbert and enjoys

the distinction of being one of the finest ac

countants in the state. He is a young man of great personal popular-ity, being big-hearted,

him to commendation.

The directors are J.
M. Rawls, J. J. Mc-Donald, Arthur Hood,

George McDonald, G. D. Webb, T. J. Perry, O. A. Barry, J. F. Sealy and J. W. Stan-

ford, all among the lead-

ing men of the town.

The directors have decided upon the

siderate and strictly

Both schools enjoy an enviable reputation, and both are directed by the best trained ed-

BANKING CAPITAL.

In this matter Cuthbert is fortunate in the

tions in the state.

The Bank of Cuthbert was organized No-

having a capital of \$50,000. It has been man

vember 1st, 1890, as a chartered state bank,

so as to make it a gratifying

session of one of the best managed institu

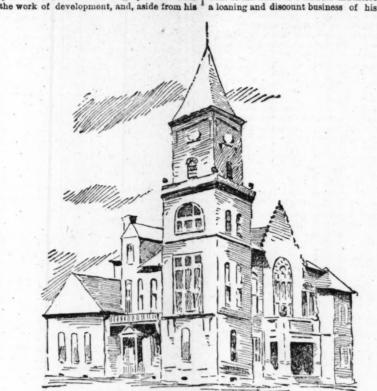
endent upon good banking facilities.

ranged, and the town, with commendable zeal, keeps them in good repair. The grounds contain ten acres of land, and the property is one-fourth of his estate, or about 4,000 acres, in cultivation, which pays him easily 12 per cent on his entire investment. He runs 125 plows valued at \$15,000. The school enjoys fine and makes yearly 1,000 bales of cotton, be success, having an enrollment of 160 pupils, ninety-two of whom form the music class. corn enough to run farms.

Mr. McDonald discourages the idea that farmers are being robbed, and his wonderful success repudiates the oft-told story that there is no money in farming. He claims that by judicious investment and management and a disposition to encourage the intensive system of farming, that it will be seen that there is more money in farming than in any other business or profession that is pursued. also be observed that the poorest lands may be reclaimed and the best farms made to show a

steadily appreciating value. In my talk with Mr. McDonald on the subfect of labor he stated that his observation showed that the good labor was getting better and the poor more worthless year by year. That with the improvement of the labor he thought the land would show increased pro-

Mr. McDonald is a prominent factor in his section, having ably represented his county in the legislature in 1877. He is now vice-president of the Bank of Cuthbert and interested in a loaning and discount business of his own.



banking interests, he is interesting himself in [ He is greatly concerned in the subject of in migration, and will gladly answer all letters fruit culture and taking steps to the organization of a guano factory in his town.
Mr. J. J. McDonald, vice president, is one of inquiry regarding land prices.

SOME PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN. of the largest farmers in the state, who has had Among the many prominent business men the most marked success in his operations in of Cuthbert, a town of the most decided men Randolph and adjoining counties. His name cantile thrift, I met with: gives strength to the institution.

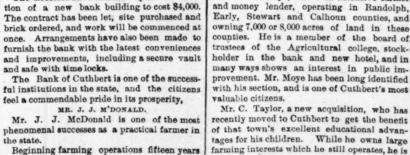
Messrs. Rawls, Perry & Webb, extensive dealers in fertilizers and fertilizer materials, who do an annual trade in these goods of \$70,000. Of Mr. Rawlos, who is president of the Bank of Cuthbert, I made mention in another part of this article. Mr. T. J. Perry, of the firm, a gentleman of cultivated intel ligence, is one of the representative men of

the town, being direc-tor in the bank, city treasurer, stockholder in the new hotel, and besides his local real estate interests, has an extensive farm in Cal-

houn county. Mr. G. D. Webb, a gentleman of the most cultured hospitality, is also a director in the bank, stockholder in the new hotel, member of the board of trustees and board of ed brough business man and the firm is one of this town of mercan-tile merit. They are prominently identified with a movement to establish a guano factory in their town, besides being interested in

tend todevelop their Mr. A. J. Moye, who is an extensive farmer and money lender, operating in Randolph, Early, Stewart and Calhoun counties, and owning 7,000 or 8,000 acres of land in these counties. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Agricultural college, stocknolder in the bank and new hotel, and in many ways shows an interest in public improvement. Mr. Moye has been long identified

Mr. C. Taylor, a new acquisition, who has of that town's excellent educational advantages for his children. While he owns large farming interests which he still operates, he is ago, with four plows and 500 acres of land, also the leading dealer in boots, shoes, hats





which he bought for \$2,000, he has added to | and umbrellas of the town, and is building up his interests, until now he owns about 19,000 acres of land lying 12,000 acres in Calhoun and 7,000 acres in Randolph counties. The entire increase is almost wholly due to the success of the first investment, and his landed estate is made up of strong oak and hickory lands, which are capable of being brought up to the highest state of cultivation.

All of these lands were bought very cheap, ranging from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and while much of it did not produce, owing to unthrifty and injudicious cultivation-more than a bal and a half to the mule, when it passed into the possession of Mr. McDonald, it is not readily producing from eight to fifteen bales per mule, under the enterprising and intelli-gent cultivation of its new owner. Good, comfortable tenant houses have taken the place of worthless huts and thrifty tenants have superseded indifferent and improvident laborers, under the splendid and successful management of this thoroughly enterprisin

system, and so thoroughly organize labor and great his confidence in the and industry that he rarely feels it

a creditable business. He is a man of the mo gentle culture, and his merit was acknowledged two years ago by his people calling him to represent them in the state legislature.

Mr. L. P. Arthur, a former member of the firm of Arthur Bros. & Co., Shelman, who has recently opened up a large general merchandise business in Cuthbert, with a stock valued at \$7,000. He occupies a large room, 30x120, employs three salesmen, and will do large supply business, carrying a well-assorted tock of everything that the farmers may need. His house does a business of \$40,000 in Shelman, and he expects to do more than thi

in Cuthbert. Mr. James W. Stanford, wholesale and retail druggist, whose trade territory embrace the whole of southwest Georgia. Mr. Stan-ford has had wonderful success, having built ford has had wonderful success, having built two handsome brick stores during the past summer. Besides these, he owns four other storehouses and dwellings in the town, and enjoys the distinction of being the largest city taxpayer of his place. He does an annual trade of \$30,000, and in his room he keeps, in addition to a full line of drugs, a good stock of musical instruments. Mr. Stanford was at one time president of the State Pharmacetical yet one of the most thoroughly equipped business men of the town, doing a splendid business in staple and fancy groceries, crockery, glass and chinaware, besides running a firstclass bakery and restaurant. He has an attractive room, 30x100, carries a stock valued at \$10,000, and does an annual trade of \$65,-000. He gives employment to four competent salesmen, and his house presents a busy scene. There are few young men that are more progressive than Mr. Jo

Mr. Arthur Hood, the brilliant head of the of the law firm of Hood & Moye, a gentleman of thorough preparation and decided ability, to whose energy is largely due the organization of the stock company for the erection of the new Randolph house, of which he is president. Besides his professional and real estate interests Mr. Hood has a profitable milling and steam ginnery business.

L. P. Arthur has charge of an extensive furniture establishment, in which is to be found a full and complete line of every article of furniture desired by the trade. Mr. Arthur is a man of progressive thought.

Dr. P. A. Price, the thoughtful aud courteous host of the Price house, the leading hotel of the town, where the most interested attenion, comfortable rooms and palatable table diet are some of the features that please a traveling public. In conjunction with his hotel business the doctor runs a splendid livery concern which is equipped with good horses and comfortable turnouts. If there is a more accommodating hotel man in Georgia, than Dr. Price, I have not met him.

Among the progressive spirits of the town either of whom will cheerfully answer any communications from home-seekers or investors, may be mentioned: Mayor R. L. Moye, J. M. Rawls, J. D. Gunn, J. J. McDonald. George McDonald, E. M. McDonald, Colonel Arthur Hood, Colonel W. C. Worrill, J. W. Stanford, T. J. Perry, G. D. Webb, J. C. Martin, L. E. King, R. E. Toombs, L. C. Strong, Dr. M. A. Baldwin, A. M. & W. C. Sawyer, J G. Matthews, H. B. Matthews, L. P. Arthur, J. B. Watson, C. C. Taylor, F. Pulaski & Co P. Harris, I. Early, Ab Jones, F. M. Allison, C. Salmon, J. B. McWilliams, I. V. Duke, Dr. J. H. Boozer, J. L. Sanders, C. N. Simpson, Jr., W. A. Roberts, Dr. J. E. Douglass, Dr. W. P. Shelly, Dr. W. S. Dudley, Moye & Crozier, J. M. Redding, W. L. Douglass, C. L. Tumlin and Dr. P. A.

THE RANDOLPH HOUSE. Appreciating the necessity of a handsome

building for hotel accommodations, the progressive people of Cuthbert have organized a stock company, known as the Cuthbert Hotel Company, with a capital of \$25,000, and with this amount they propose to erect
a handsome structure of brick,
containing three stories. It will
have thirty-three bedrooms, a parlor and dining room, besides sample rooms, barber shop and store rooms on the first floor. It will be a handsome building, furnished with electric call bells and all modern conveniences, and will reflect credit on the pushing enterprise of its town. Colonel Arthur Hood is president of the company, Hon. Robert L. Moye is secretary and Mr. John D. Gunn treasurer. The contract has been let, and the building is now

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. One of the greatest agencies of development n any town is a city government that is in

sounding towns and counties in that part the state. For the sake of all that is good an Another

Another institution that is a pride of the people of Cuthbert, and which, like the South west Georgia college, is not confined to an local spirit or enterprise, is the Andrew Fe male college, an institution for the highe education of young ladies, that is supporte by the Methodist conference. For this reason its friends are to be found in

every hamlet in Georgia, and for this reaso the generous support it receives will never by withdrawn. While the Methodist church ! done and is doing more for this institution than any other agency, and perhaps all other agencies combined, it is neve theless true that it is not a sectarian acho as its corps of teachers, representing even shade of religious sentiment, attest.

Under the able management of Professo Twitty, assisted as he is by a most excellen array of teachers in every department, th school has grown to a gratifying promine that ranks it among the best and strongest in stitutions in the land. Out of an enrolli of nearly 200 pupils, they have a music cla that numbers ab class that is making the greatest progress.

The people of Cuthbert lend a generous support to this school, not only by a liber patronage, but by annually purse to be used in keeping the buildings an

grounds in thorough repair.

The people of Cuthbert do their full part 1 these institutions. Let the state continue do its whole duty.

But I have written enough. All that necessary to impress a stranger with the di tinctive ment of this section, is for him t visit it and see for himself. He will see tha I have written truly. B. M. BLACKBURN.

### FUN ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Shocking Incidents of Rapid Transit Whiel

Tickle the Conductor. An Ansonia dispatch to The New York Sur says: The electric street cars between thi place and Birmingham have always been a source of pride and wonder as well to the peo pla of the two towns. Never a country visito place and britain and an array scenarios of pride and wonder as well to the people of the two towns. Never a country visito comes to see his relatives but he is taken for ride on the electric cars, and the workings are explained to him. Some of the cars "leak," and the metallic parts are highly charged with the electric fluid. One car especially is noted for this. The conductor and those who know the secret have lots of fun seeing the look of painful surprise that spreads itself over the faces of those who are shocked. Yesterday lady got on the car as it started, and as her feet touched the iron door-sill site gave a startled scream and a look of blank amazement spread over her features as she remarked: "Someover her features as she remarked: "Something is the matter with my l—limbs; I can't move them." The conductor gave her a little push into the car, and a sigh of relief escaped her as she sank into a seat and blushed like an

Italian sunset.

The next one to enter was a big Irish washerwoman. She was fat and jolly, and her size required an effort on her part to queeze through the door. She planted both feet on the iron plate and then screamed: "Howly Moses! Me legs is full for pins." The conductor didn't laugh. He had too big a job to push her off the sill. Then came a gentleman, whose little dog followed him. The dog's feet struck the door-sill, his tall dropped down, the hair on his back rose up, and with a pitiful howl he dropped back, jumped off the car, and has not

dropped back, jumped off the car, and has no been seen since.

The man with rubbers on smiles a super-



its town. Cuthbert is distinctive in having at | the conductor. To get even with him he as the head of its affairs, a mayor of the most progressive type, in the person of Hon. Robert L. Move, who is not only one of the most genia feilows in the world, but a lawyer of pronounced ability and a mayor of the most advanced ideas of enterprise. He is backed by council who are in absolute sympathy with his aims and the needs of the town, con of such representative men as G. D. Webb, F. M. Allison, W. W. Dews, D. M. Jacobs and M. I. Atkins, Sr. Mayor Moye and his council are agitating electric lights and waterworks, and will have these conveniences be fore the close of the year.

THE LIBERAL-APPEAL.

This paper is now run by a stock company with a capital of \$4,500, with Mayor Moye as president. It is ably edited by Mr. Gunn, and reflects the enterprise of its town to a commendable degree. The people sustain it with liberal patronage, showing that the efforts of the management are well appreciated.

THE INTEREST TAKEN IN SCHOOLS. In another part of this article I have alluded to the excellent schools of Cuthbert, and since the matter of education is such a desideratum with thoughtful homeseekers, I revert to the subject with a view of emphasizing the great merit of the two schools of this town and their claims upon the state.

They are both more than mere local enterprises, since each represents interests and institutions that are wider than the limits of any particular section—for which reason it is to the nterest of every part of the state, as well as every Georgian who favors higher education, to see that they are upheld by a liberal allow ance and a generous patronage.

The South Georgia Agricultural college,

being a branch of the State university, is comething more than a Cuthbert institution, and its claims upon the manhood of the state as such cannot be too largely dwelled on. Under its present efficient and well-trained management it has reached an enrollment of 212 pupils, and these bright and promising

boys and girls must be cared for by the state government. The effort of the last legislature to withhold patronage from these institutions, whose birth was occasioned by the commendable zeal of our lawmakers, is not only unjust to the noble offspring of a great state, but promises the most direful consequences to the future manhood and womanhood of the

It will never do for this law to pass-and rather than curtail or withhold the usual alowance, it would be far better for our legislawho have the best interests of their state at heart, to increase fund that yearly goes to the support of these great institutions of learning. If a committee from the legislature could fund

visit the Southwest Agricultural college, and see the great work that is being done by Cap-tain Haskell and his able co-larborers, they would require no further argument to show the importance of protecting the several branch colleges of the state by the most liberal allow-

The Southwest Georgia Agricult.

for the fare just as the rubber-shod man ge inside the door. Then the man with the bel punch steps on the door-sill, touches the other man's hand with his finger as he makes change and a stern compression of the lips and a mutered oath is the only token the conductor has the belief the properties. that his little scheme worked. The sensation is not at all painful, but its suddenness is not to take the resolution out of a man as quick as anything. People who are troubled with rheumatism ask permission to stand on the doc during the whole trip and declare that the shock is beneficial. shock is beneficial.

Ever Before.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

"One of the most curious and widespread of all popular delusions is that which relates to the suppopular deutations is that which relates to the spo posed steady extermination of the Indians of North America before the march of civilization. It was an officer of the Bureau of Ethnology a Washington who made this remark. "As a mat ter of fact." he added, the Indians are probable

ter of fact." he added, the Indians are probably more numerous on this continent today than they have ever been in the past, and they are steadily increasing in numbers from year to year.

"There are now in the United States 285,000 In dians. When Columbus landed they were almost undoubtedly of less number. The Indians of the time lived altogether by the chase. Under such conditions an enormous extent of territory is necessary to supply a tribe with food. Each tribe, as things were then, ranged over a great expanse appropriated to its own use in the pusuit of game and fish. Between one tribe's hunting ground and that of another was always an extensive dividing strip. The whole country mapped out on this could not sustain more than a small population.

Boils and Carbuncles.

It seems strange that any one will suffer with boils, carbuncles, etc., when Dr. Buil's Sarsaparilla will certainly prevent all such eruptive tendencies. It is a sure and safe antidote for blood poison arising from whatever source, and its use when needed should not be unnecessarily delayed. Thousands who found extensively advertised blood medicines to have no efficacy whatever are residence; in the for extensively advertised blood medicines to have no efficacy whatever, are rejoicing in the fact that Bull's Sarsaparilla is an c-ception, and that good health invariably follows its user Syphilitic and scrofulous symptoms disappear, the skin becomes clear and free from pimples the digestion is improved, aches and pain cease, the weight of the body becomes greater the flesh more solid, ulcerative and consumptive tendencies disappear, the power of endurance is increased, weakness, dizzy spells and unnatural fatigue vanish, in a word the user of Bull's Sarsaparilla becomes a picture of good health and strength. Try it. Use no other—Dayton Enquirer. -Dayton Enquirer.

Lafourche Crossing, La., July 28, 1889.
J. Goldenberg, Esq., Agent
Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer:
Dear Sir-For ten years I have been trouble
with dandruff, and had tried numerous remedie
but found no relief. My attention was called
William Radam's Microbe Killer by a friend
mine, and I concluded to try it, and, after swer
applications, will say that its effects were almo
magical. I now believe after a short while I w
be entirely cured and my bald pate covered wi

### WAS CHRIST

### A BUDDHIST?

DR. J. W. LEE REPLIES TO THE AR-TICLE OF DR. FELIX L. OSWALD.

What Connection, if Any, Between the New Testament and the Writings of the Hindoos?

Was Christ a Buddhist?

In popular orthodox circles the proposition that Christ was a Buddhist-that the doctrine of the New Testament is taken in form or substance from the sacred Hindoo writings-is idle, perverse, speculative heresy.

In the January number of The Arena, however, appeared an article by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in support of that proposition, which has set the scholars of the church to thinking

His argument is a scholarly and exhaustive. resume of the matter, presented forcibly and

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, was one of those who read Dr. Oswald's article with He was found at his home in West End yes-

terday, and asked what he thought of the arguments in The Arena.

"He must have had access to a 'portentious accumulation of evidence demonstrating the East Indian origin of the New Testament." laughed Dr. Lee, "not open to other seekers after truth. Dr. Oswald is an author, and s writer whose contributions are sought by the leading magazines and reviews. From such a writer one has a right to expect statements and conclusions sustained by respectable evidence.

"That traditional, dogmatical and ceremo nial analogies have been traced by oriental scholars, between the religions of Christ and Budha is well known. The twenty traditional analogies, the ten degmatical analogies, as well as the many ceremonial analogies, quoted by Dr Oswald, are such as have been pointed out by those who have made the subject a study. He is entitled to the merit of originality for making the claim, that because of the analogies, the New Testament had an East Indian origin.
"Here he parts company with scholarship and gains for himself whatever there is of

value in the name of being original at the expense of being true. Unfortunately for Dr. Oswald, the questions he raises have been settled, and that by 'unprejudiced investigations.

One of the highest authorities on the sacred books of the east is T. W. Rhys Da. vids. It is his opinion that very little reli-ance can be placed, without careful investi-gation, on a resemblance however close, at first sight, between a passage in an Pali Pitakas and a passage in the New Testa-ment; that there does not seem to be the alightest evidence of any historical connection between them, and whenever the resemblance is a real one it is due, not to any borrowing on the one side or on the other but soldly to the the one side or on the other, but solely to the similarity of the conditions under which the

similarity of the conditions under which the two movements grew.

"This," he says, "does not apply to the later literature of the two religions and it ought not to detract from the very great value and interest of the parallels which may be adduced from the earlier books. If we wish to understand what it was that gave such life and force to the stupendous movement which is called Buddhism, we cannot refrain from comparing, not only in the points which it agrees with it, but also in the points in which ees with it, but also in the points in which it differs from it, with our own faith. I trust I have not been wrong in making use occas-sionally of this method, though the absence of any historical connection between the New Testament and the Pali Pitakas has always seemed to me so clear that it would be un

"T. W. Rhys Davids must have had in his mind some such writer as Dr. Felix L. Oswald when he wrote in his 'Sacred Books of the East," volume II. 'But when a reviewer who East, volume 11. But when a reviewer who has been kind enough to appreciate, I am afraid too highly, what he calls my service in giving for the first time a thoroughly human, acceptable and coherent account of the "Life of Buddha,"

and of the simple groundwork of his religion, has gone on to conclude that the parallels I had thus adduced are an unanswerable indication of the obligations of the New Testament to Buddhism. I must ask to be allowed to euter a protest against an inference which ne to be against the rules of sound, historical criticism.
"Dr. Abraham Kuenen, of the University

of Leyden, is an unprejudiced investigator. He is really at the head of liberalism in Holand, and for that matter in Europe. I made a pilgrimage to see him when in Holland in 1889, and was more impressed with him than 1889, and was more impressed with him than by the dykes on the North sea, or all the pictures in the gallery at The Hague. He says in his 'Hibbert Lectures,' when considering the nature of the proofs alleged by those who maintain that Buddhistic influences were at work in the production of Christianity, that positive evidence that Buddhistic ideas had penetrated to Western Asia is not fortheoming till a far later time. That the Indian coming till a far later time. That the Indian gymnosophists whom Philo mentions once or twice, are not Buddhists at all, and, moreover. the only knows them by vague report. That Clement of Alexandria is the first who men-tions the Buddha, and he speaks of him as the human founder of a religion, whom his follow herause he was so surpassingly venerable reverenced as a god. That what he has to tell us leaves the impression that even in those days, about the beginning of the third century of our era, Buddhism was still a remote pheof our era, butdinish was still a femice pur-nomenon. That we must abstain from assign-ing to Buddhism the smallest direct influence on the origin of Christianity. That however attractive the hypothesis that brings Jesus into connection with the Buddhists may pos-sibly appear, and however readily it may lend itself to romantic treatment, yet sober and strict historical research gives it no support and indeed condemns it. "By the concensus of the competent there is

Testament and the East Indian religions. By the concensus of the competent the earth is round. Dr. Felix Oswald, in his Arena article, has put himself in the same category with our Brother Jasper, in Richmond, who constantly and vehemently holds that the world stands still and the sum do move, facts and evidence to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"Such an article does no harm among scholarity that the best feet has measured the contract."

ars and thinkers, but to the masses of the people it does a vast deal of harm. There are people it does a vast deal of harm. There are thousands of people who take up with new things, with the understanding that, in departing from what is old and generally accepted, they are advancing. John Ruskin said Darwin had a mortal fascination for all vainly curious and idly speculative persons, and that he had collected in the train of him every impudent imbecility in Europe, like a dim comet wagging its useless tail of phosphorescent nothing across the steadfast stars. "He did not intend by this statement to discount whatever of truth there was in the opinions of Darwin, but to utter his contempt for the crowd of half-learned people, who adopted the views of Darwin, not because they were true, but because they were true, but because they were true,

adopted the views of Darwin, not because they were true, but because they were new.

Not only are the great scholars united in the opinion that there is no connection between the New Testament and the writings of the Hindeos, or the religion of Christ and the religion of Buddah, but this we may learn for ourselves, by considering the doctrines, and teachings of the two religions.

"I. The doctrine of God.

"Christ taught that there was a God, and

"Christ taught that there was a God, and that He was our Father, that He so loved human beings as to give His only begotton son to die for them, that man could know God and come into personal relations with Him.

"According to the Buddhists there is no God or if one at all. Has a modulater attrib. God, or if one at all, He is a modeless, attributeless, unconditional God, and being so pure, and transcendental, as that He is out of

pute, and transcendental, as that He is out of the reach of human thought. The god of the Buddhists is equivalent to pure nothing.

2. "The dectrine of nature.

"Christ represented the works of nature as real, and as under the care of God. He clothed the lillies of the field, and fed the birds of the air. Even a sparrow could not fall to the ground without His notice. The world was fod's world, and was initself a good world.

It was created for noble ends, and properly used aubserved the purposes of God Himself.

diseased ego. Matter is evil. The world is bad. Their pure transcendental, unconditioned, modeless, unconscious god never created it. A pure being can not create a bad world.

not create a bad world.

"3. Doctrine of immortality.

"Christ taught that man's life in this world, was but the beginning of a life that would never end; that spent properly here it would end in bliss; that heaven was a positive, affirmative, real abode; that all the powers and faculties of the human soul would come to fulness of expression and fulness of vigor in heaven; that man would be conscious, knowing himself, knowing his loved ones, and knowing his God; that man would maintain his identity and individuality, his inalienable and God-given rights; that all tears would be wiped away, all sorrows soothed, all pains eliminated, and all high hopes realized.

"According to the Buddhists the utmost that can be expected even after a life spent in the observance of natural law, after a life of charity and self-denial, is Nirvana, which the best authorities must be described in the conservance of natural law, after a life of charity and self-denial, is Nirvana, which the best authorities must be expected as the conservance of natural law, after a life of charity and self-denial, is Nirvana, which the

charity and self-denial, is Nirvana, which the best authorities unite in describing as pure annihilation. It is an eternal sleep. If it is

annimitation. It is an eternal sieep. If it is an immortal state, it is without consciousness and without hope.

"4. Doctrine of Sin.
"Christ taught that men were to get rid of sin—the guilt of it and the love of it—by repentence and by faith in Him. Through sincere repentance and faith in Him. past sins pentence and by faith in Him. Through sincere repentance and faith in Him, past sins were pardoned. By constant reliance on Him man received through the holy spirit daily strength and help, by which he was enabled to overcome sin and live a holy life. Man was not simply to repress evil tendencies within him, by mere will power smother them, but by securing a new life and a new motive, he was to exercise positively in a right way faculties which had been exercised in a wrong way. Faculties were not to be repressed, but trans-

Faculties were not to be repressed, but trans mitted.
"The Buddhists teach that the only way to "The Buddhists teach that the only way to keep from sin is to keep from action. The only way to keep from having wrong thoughts is not to think at all, that wrong things may not be desired. Their methods of solving the miseries and difficulties of life is to run away from them. Christ saw evil, looked it in the face and conquered it. Ruddhe saw evil magined he had found the secret of getting id of it. His method was negative, impotent, viscerating, with pessimism for the outcome Christ's was positive, strengthening, divine, with optimism for the outcome. The religion of Christ has produced martyrs, heroes, civilization. The religion of Buddha has

produced dreamers, weaklings, despair. The result of the one is constant progress, the result of the other slow and sure decay. "In a great speech made to the natives in Calcutta in 1879 by the leader of the Brama Sdmaj, Keshub Chunder Sen, on the subject, 'Who is Christ?' he contrasted western and eastern civilization in these remarkable words: 'On all sides there are signs and indications which clearly and unmistakably prove that this question, who is Christ, emanates from the very heart of the nation. It is no wonder that India should ask this question. For is not a new and aggressive civilization winning its way day after day and year after very income. year into the very heart and soul of the people? Are not Christian ideas and instituions taking root on all sides in the soil of India? Has not a Christian government taken possession of its cities, its provinces, its villages, with its hills and its plains, its rivers and seas, its homes and hearths, its teeming millions of men, women and children? Yes, the advancing surges of a mighty revolution are encompassing the land, and in the name of Christ strange innovations are penetrating the vorycare of India's heart."

He Had Denounced Christianity but Repeated the Lord's Prayer at the Last. From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

As a strong man he defied God; but when death approached he sought him. The words might form the truthful epitaph f many a grave.

It is well that mercy is promised to those who seek it even at the eleventh hour, else the peace of mind of surrounding friends would be destroyed by imaginations that could cture the departed one only in the torments

of hell.

The death-bed scene of George Kellogg The death-bed scene of George Relays.

Stillman is creating much discussion both among those who, like himself, denounced Christianity and among his religious friends. Mr. Stillman was a veteran engraver, and very well known in this city, where he lived for a long time. He was noble, generous and courteous—these qualities were will deave him—but he was an infidel no one will deny him-but he was an infide and a scoffer at religious ceremonies.

and a scotter at religious ceremonies.

His skepticism extended to the conduct of those who are known under the comprehensive name of Christians, all of whom he divided into two classes—knaves or fools.

Not that Mr. Stillman was aggressive in his belief, but he rarely lest an opportunity to deride everything pertaining to religious customs or observances. In his place of business at 117 Vine street he was known as "the infidel."

It is natural that Mr. Stillman's last hours It is natural that the Shiftman shas how no earth should attract the interest of extremists on both sides of questions regarding the future state. The old engraver was seized with a chill while at work week before last, and hurried to his home at 439 Main street, where he lay down on the bed from which he

never arose. An attack of pneumonia, aided by a pre-An attack of phenium and the by a provious stroke of paralysis, rapidly brought him to death's door, and on Saturday one week ago it was seen that he had but a few hours to live. It was thought best to let him know, and Mr. Samuel Morin, with whom he had and Mr. Samuel Month, with which the lad lived since the death of his wife, ten years before, said to him gently:

"Mr. Stillman, you are going to die, perhaps

before morning."
"Yes, I know it," replied the sick man

calmly. "I am going to leave you forever— but where? Where will I go?"
During his sickness Mr. Stillman was often delirious, and would rave about his work and delirious, and would rave about its work and the pictures upon which his eyes had used to bend so patiently, sometimes smiling over a pretty landscape which his fancy brought before him, sometimes cowering under his bedclothes from the evil images that came more frequently than ever as his disorder grew more malignant. But on Saturday night the dreams faded away in the consciousness of his approaching end.

approaching end.

Around his bedside were mourning relatives and friends. To these Mr. Stillman spoke now and then. Mostly, however, he lay quite still, with open eyes that reflected the mental agony within. Midnight came, and the dying man's face grew careless again as he playfully remarked that he must make a speech. Strength seemed to be given him for the moment and words hurried from his asken moment and words number of moment and words in the lips. He described the glories of ancient Rome and the deeds of great men to his wondering sudience, and finished his address with a gasp that looked to be his last. Then a change came over him. The look of pain and trouble again entered his dim eyes. He looked about the looked about

appealingly.
"There's something else you want to say?" Indical sometime, else you want as ay inquired Mrs. Morin, who sat by his side.

Then slowly and painfully, with earnest words, broken by fits of coughing and moments of exhaustion, Mr. Stillman repeated a portion of the Lord's Prayer, and when he stopped, exhausted, he looked up and whispered:

"He knows the rest."

It was seen that Mr. Stillman was repontant, and his devout hostess prayed for him as his life ebbed away. The dying man was now past speech, but his lips kept moving feebly, and in answer to questions as to his belief and penitence he signed an affirmative. He retained his consciousness to the last, and died penitence he signed an affirmative. He retained his consciousness to the last, and died in peace at 4:30 o'clock of the Sunday morning. Those who witnessed the last hours of the old gentleman believe that his mind found rest and comfort before the last faint breath

was drawn.

The story of Mr. Stillman's death has aroused considerable comment, and his follow-inidels in this city claim that it is untrue or exaggerated. There seems no reason to doubt that the deceased embraced Christianity in his last moments, however.

Mr. Stillman was seventy years old. He was the say of a wealthy slave-holding Kentucky

2. "The doctrine of nature.
"Christ represented the works of nature as real, and as under the care of God. He clothed the lilies of the field, and fed the birds of the lilies of the field, and fed the birds of the lilies of the field, and fed the birds of the lilies of the field, and fed the birds of the lilies of the field, and fed the birds of the something changed his plans and Ulysses round without His notice. The world was food's world, and was inited a good world. It was created for noble ends, and properly seed subserved the purposes of God Himbeld." According to the teachings of the Buddist, creation is an illusion, a dream of the little grant of the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

### GREEN-LINE SLEEPER.

THE FAVORITE METHOD OF TRAVEL

The Fun an Old "Tourist" Had in Returning a Borrowed Pan-Cured of Traveling on the Road by Strap Oil.

The Green Line. And the stories they tell of experiences upon it.

While away many an hour of the typos' time in the morning after their "dupes" have "pasted" and their day's work done.

Of the 38,000 printers composing the Inter-ational Typographical Union, there are about 5,000 known as "tourist" printers. The tourist, or roadster, as he is also called, shivers in thin clothes mid the chilly blasts of a New York winter, and roasts in heavy clothes during the summer months among the orange groves of Florida. A peculiar knack of always having clothes out of season characterizes the tourist. Some of them travel in circuits, comprising all the way from 500 to 2,000 miles, while the more ambitious ones take in Uncle Sam's domain from ocean to

The simon pure "tourist" is generally a man of intelligence, and as a rule a good workman; but he is unalterably opposed to swelling the pockets of bloated railroad bondholders and preferslevery time to take a "green-line sleeper" instead of riding comfortably on

The other night some half dozen old "roadsters," just arrived in town, were gathered around the heater talking and laughing over their recent experiences.

"I always pay for my rides now," said Slug Sixteen, a little, white-faced youngster. "I haven't been long on the road, but my first experience in trying to beat a freight train settled me, and this New Years I swore off bumming. Like to hear about my first trip?"

A chorus of yeas answered his question.

"Well, I came from the country to Atlanta; worked here a short time, and then, hearing so much of the delights of 'traveling,' selected another greenhorn for a pardner, and started out. Me and my pard decided that a trip to Birmingham would do for an iniatory journey. It was a very cold evening, but we concluded we would try it; and so we 'hit' the Western and Atlantic, as it is called a 'snap' by all tourists, and the t is called a 'snap' by all tourists, and the Georgia Pacific was never known to be beaten. though it is the direct road from Atlanta to Birmingham. We thought we could make it over the Alabama Great Southern in one night, so we caught the 6:20 o'clock freight out of the Western and Atlantic yards here when the thermometer was wandaring to the way and the control of the way and the way

when the thermometer was wandering somewhere near zero. We
had gotten to the Chattahoochee when the
brakeman came around and demanded if we
had any money. Finding that we were
minus, he immediately proceeded to aid my
pardner off the train with his foot, while I
jumped off with the freight under feat head. umped off with the freight under fast headway. This disgusted my pard, and he con-cluded to return and wait for spring. I, who had not fared so badly, picked myself up and decided to creep back on the train when the breaky's back was turned. The signal to the engineer to pull out was given, and with a warning to us to keep off, the freight slowly moved on. Not wanting to be left on the banks of the Chattahoochee at that time of with the contraction of the contraction. night I swung a ladder in true professional style, climbed in on the bumpers, and settled down for a night's ride. I had no more than got comfortably fixed when the brakeman again came over the train and discovered me again same over the train and discovered me nestled in that dangerous position, the reserved seat of the 'bum.' He immediately reached down and pulled me up by the back of the neck and ordered me to walk in front of him back to the captain. I went along as best I could over the moving train, being stiff and sore and nearly frozen to death. The captain gave me a look, as I climbed down into the cab, that I havn't yet forgotten.
"'Where did you get that kid?" he said to

Where did you get that kid?' he said to brakeman. Turning to me, then, he said. the brakeman. Turning to me, then, he said, 'Young man, before we reach another stop I will make you think you are on the lightning

"He promptly ordered the brakeman to get a piece of bell cord from a pile near the door. Taking the cord and doubling it up, the con-ductor proceeded to give me one of the most unmerciful whippings that I ever received in life. To complete it all, the captain red the brakeman to tenderly help me off again with his number eights, which he did, in a very forcible manner. Concluding then that discretion was the better part of valor, I turned around and walked back to Atlanta that same night, and haven't been on the road since?"

Ha! ha!" laughed Slug Twenty-Four, "that lickin' kind er warmed you up for your walk back, didn's it?"

"A comical thing happened to me," said Slug Twenty, a big six-footer, and wide in proportion, "when I was coming over the Houston and Texas Central. My pardner

utes I saw a man approach
"Good day,' he said.
"Howdy,' I answered. I'll have to arrest you,' replied my new-

made acquaintance in answer to my civility.
"The devil you will,' I exclaimed. For what? For jumping off of the train while in mo-

tion.'
"'But I was fired off!'

"'But I was fired off?"
"'Well, you'll have to explain that to the recorder. Come along.'
"By that time he had his three assistants and all the town around him. With the help of these reinforcements he carried me to the calaboose and locked me up. About a half hour had passed, when the constable came for me and took me before the recorded."
"'You are charged with invairs for "'You are charged with jumping from a oving train. What have you to say?' said

moving train. What have you to say?' said the owl-faced justice.
"I told him the case and explained that it was not my fault, but was thrown off. He was the control of the was not my taut, but was thrown off. He wouldn't listen to me, however, and as the marshal had four witnesses to prove that I did, and was going to get more, I said:
"Well, judge, the train was moving, but I was dead willing to stay on."
"Five dollars and cost,' said old owl face.
"Had he said \$100 it would have been all the same, for I hadn't a cent, and told him so. After giving him a long talk, though he was

After giving him a long talk, though, he re duced the fine to \$2.

duced the fine to \$2.

"How long will I have to stay in the pen for that \$2.' I enquired.
"Well,' he said, 'it might take you eight or ten days, as we have some trouble in hiring

prisoners out."
"That was another damper, for I did not know that Texas hired out her prisoners.
"But," as a sudden inspiration seemed to

"But," as a sudden inspiration seemed to strike the recorder, "you say you are a printer? Now, I will tell you what you can do. Leave your overcoat with me as security and go up to the printing office and see if you can't raise enough money to pay your fine."

"That was a snap, as will appear a little further on. I went to the office and explained my situation to the boys. Being a day or two after pay-day they were all broke, so that scheme was busted. Determining, however, not to go to the pen, I sneaked out of the office and immediately put my best foot forward and walked out of town.

"Now comes the joke. The overcoat did not belong to me, but to one of my friends in Dallas. When I hit Houston I wrote to my pard all about it. He was on the eve of starting to join me, and wrote me word that he would stop in the town and repossess himself of his thought-to-be-lost cost, if possible. Well, to bring my story to a conclusion. My pard furnished himself with all necessary proof that the overcost was his, laid wer in

the town and made the mayor give up the garment. Every time I go over that route now I take good care to pass through that town at dark."

"That story's all right-quite comical," remarked Slug Eighteen. "I have never been on the road much, but have always lived in Atlanta with my parents. Still, I have had some rather funny experiences in my short life. For instance, the other night I was out with a party of the boys, taking in the town, and it is needless to say I imbibed too much tanglefoot. I am well acquainted with all places around the office that roadsters use to carry the banner in. Well, the last thing I down and sleep, deeming it best not to go home that night in the condition I was in, as I would certainly get a curtain lecture from my wife. Finding a snug little place I proceeded to enscence myself in it, and slept assound as a dollar until late in the morning, when I awake."

awoke."

"I suppose you got up and commenced hustling for a drink, then," said Slug Eight.

"Get up! You bet I did; and faster than I ever did in my life before. Where do you suppose I had slept the sleep of the just that night! You couldn't guess in a year. Nowhere else than in Wylie & Barclay's undertaking establishment, huddled up in a coffin. That's not the worst of it, either, for beside me was the corpse of a man all cut to pieces in a railthe corpse of a man all cut to pieces in a rail road accident that night. The undertakers had kept open late that night, and while under the influence I must have wandered in and selected the coffin for my snooze!"

A solemn silence fell over the little group of prints as Slug Eighteen ceased speaking, which was finally broken by Slug Sixteen requesting Slug One to stand up in meeting and give his experience.

"Though I haven't been on the road long,"
herea Slug One 'war life while traveling for

began Slug One, "my life while traveling for my health has been an eventful one, and my first experience seems almost lost in a long vista of years. However, to the best of my recollection, this is the first incident of note that occurred to me of a romantic nature.
"I was making my way over one of the

southern roads in company with another print from the Porcine City, who never tired of tell-ing of the glories of the Ohio metropolis. One night after doing the Venetian act, making seventy or eighty miles lying on top of a loaded 'gondola,' commonly known as a coal car, we were ditched in a town which, unlike most southern places, was notorious for its inhospi-tality. We built a fire some distance from the town in the woods. Laying down beside it we froze on one side and burned on the it we froze on one side and burned on the other until morning dawned, when we arose stiff and sore. That didn't bother us a little bit—but we hadn't eaten for nearly thirty hours and were almost famished. We wandered through the only street that the town boasted of for the purpose of surveying the field of operations and spotting the most promising place to make a strike for some chewing. My partner was so hungry that the sight of a dog made him long for a sausage machine. As made him long for a sausage machine. As mone of the motley array of dwellings looked

very inviting, we went at it haphazard, and, taking each house in turn, struck the fifteen houses in rapid succession that comprised the village without getting so much as a dry piece of the staff of life.

"I was discouraged, and sitting down on a learn the outskips of the town because to he log on the outskirts of the town, began to be-wail my sad fate and cogitate on the great problem, 'Is life worth living?' Not so with my companion. Seeing a plantation about half a mile down the road, he told me to wait while he skirmished. meandered up the lawn to the house, rang the bell, doffed his tile when one of the occupants appeared, made a princely salaam, and asked if they could spare a little provender. He met with a stern refusal, not to mention having the door slammed in his face. Walking around to the back of the house, he struck the cook with the same result. As he turned sadly away from the kitchen door he espied a pan of steaming hot beans placed on a box in the yard to cool. To walk out of sight, and then sneak back, carrying away pan and all, did not take but a very few minutes, as he doubtless made excellent time.
said to I was still sitting in the same place on the
le said. Tog. ignorant of what had been going on,
stop I when he hove in sight, bearing a great large pan of appetizing beans. We pitched in and didn't stop to say a word until we had had de-

didn't stop to say a word until we had had devoured every bean in sight, and were debating the advisability of commencing on the panwell, in fact, we 'made a scoop.'

"My colleague being somewhat of a wag, told me he had received a hospitable reception from the cook, who had given him the beans on his solmenly promising to bring back the pan. Then he stopped, and, placing both hands on his breadbaskest, claimed to have suddenly been taken with a cramp, asking me to take back the pan. Of course I willingly assented. With the pan under my arm I went merrity whistling on my under my arm I went merrily whistl errand. I whistle until I struck the kitchen door, then I heard some one yell, 'sick him, Bismarck!' and a big bulldog came bounding toward me. I stopped whistling suddenly. The dog struck me, but he hadn't time to get a hold before I was making for the picket fence, only a score of yards away. It seemed miles to me, though I am ready to swear I beat Salvator's record while racing for it. The dog hangend to be a little lame. arrand I whistle until I struck the kitcher and I were so fortunate as to strike a passenger train. It having a 'blind baggage,' I jumped on one side and the negro porter on the other. Then began a dodging match, but eventually I out dodged the porter and stayed on until I made 180 miles, then I got fired. Once more I succeeded in jumping her as she pulled out of the station. When we reached a little town a few miles further on my luck seemed to desert me. Just as the passenger was slowly drawing away from the depot the conductor saw me and sent the brakeman to conductor was slowly drawing away from the depot the conductor saw me and sent the brakeman to put me off. The train was going at the rate of about two miles an hour.

"Git off here,' shouted the braky, 'and I gitted.' Crossing to the other side of the road I sat down on a log. In about five minutes I saw a man approaching me.

"Good day,' he said.

"Half past four fellows—time enough for

"Half past four fellows-time enough for one more story. Who's going to tell it? 2.

"I will give you a short history of some of my woes, as you call it, and they are of a tragic character," said Siug Two.

"Perhaps the most terrible experience I ever and the story of the story o

had was on leaving Syracuse, N. Y. The freight yards are four miles from the town at reignt yards are four miles from the town at a place called De Witt, and my pardner and I walked there. Just as we got to the yards a train pulled out for Albany. In a cattle car were two calves. We concluded we'd make it four, and started to crawl into that car. I got between the cars first, my friend next at-tempting to get on. He got a hold all right, but hadn't strength to pull himself up. All tempting to get on. He got a hold all right, but hadn't strength to pull himself up. All that time the freight kept going faster and faster, and I told him to get off and I would follow. He did so, apparently all right and safe, and I climbed after him. Being the last to get off, the train carried me about 100 feet further on than where he jumped off. I called his name, and imagine my surprise and grief when I discovered him lying at the foot of an embankment with his arm cut off close to the shoulder. I picked him up and carried him outside the tracks, fearing another train would come tracks, fearing another train would come along and kill him. Running back to the yards, I informed some railroad men of the accident, and they lost no time in getting him into Syracuse. An ambulance was there awaiting him and he was taken to the heavilg where he died the work. taken to the hospital, where he died the next morning. After this accident to my unfortu-nate friend I resolved to never ride another

nate friend I resolved to never ride another box-car. In about a month, however, I was again viewing the scenery from a side door.

"Another time leaving Rochester, N. Y., for Buffalo, we got on the wrong train and were carried on the Niagara Falls route. We were on a flat-car loaded with a big wagon. On enquiring if we were near Buffalo we discovered our mistake. I took hold of my partner's coat sleeves to let him gently off the car, when suddenly the sleeves gave way, and down he went, leaving me with nothing but his coat sleeves.

down he went, leaving me with nothing but his coat sleeves.

"I lost him there and then. A short distance from the road I saw a barn, and, concluding to take it in, alighted from the train. On my way to it I stepped into a pond or well and went down so far that it took my breath. Retracing my way I went into the pump house, took off all my clothes and dried them as best I could. On arriving at Buffalo I learned that my pardner had fallen under the wheels of the flat car and was killed instantly."

stantly." yelled the "devil," who had become an interested listener, and the old prints dispersed, some going to 25-cent lodging houses and others "carrying the banner" on the back state.



PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE. "Voyagers on life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And whate'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe."

"To yourself be true," "and thou cans't not then be false to any man." "Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting." Then "be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer." Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for all affections of the lungs and throat. It is likewise a wonderful liver tonic, and invigorator.

All the year round, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Discovery"

The man then works equally well at all times, and in all cases of blood-taints, or humors, and later what their name or nature. It cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred all-ments.

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ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURES Of hopeless and apparently incurable diseases are constantly being made. It is expected to perform the impossible, by curing cases given up by physicians, and it

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To Contractors CEALED PROPOSALS FOR HEATING, PLUMB-ing and gas fitting for the Grady Hospital in this city, will be received until March 2, 1891. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner, architects. room No 24, the old exoltol.

(HATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

"Chickamauga Route,"

This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between Chattanooga and Carroliton.

The traveling public would do well to patronize the new short lime between the north and south. Closs connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn. Rome, Ga., and Carroliton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points. our patrons are assured good and comfortable ac

ule below. In effect September, 28, 1890. SOUTH. NORTH Passeng'r Trains. Passenger Trains. STATIONS. No. 3 No.1 D'ly D'ly No.2 No. 4 D'ly D'ly P.M. A M Dep Arr. P.M. A M .Silver Creek ...

P.M P.M. Arr. Dep. P.M. A P.M. P.M. Arr.

Passengers leaving Chattanooga on No. 1 arrive at Rome, Ga., 1:35 p. m., Carroliton, 4 p. m., Griffin 7:23 p. m. and Macon 11:23 p. m. Returning, leave Macon, 8:10 a. m., Griffin, 10:29 a. m., Carroliton, 12:30 p. m., Rome, 3:20 p. m., and arrive at Chattanooga at 6:10 p. m., making a daylight ride between Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tena.

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And ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY APPLIANCES are Sent on 90 Days Trial TO MEN (young or old) suffering with NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACE OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOU, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PEUSONAL NATURE resulting from ADUNES and OF HELLINE, VIGOE and MANHOOD Also used in connection with Da. DYES COMPOUND PREPARATIONS, for the purpose of DEVELOPING and ENLARGING THE PARTS and ADUNE THE MEMORY OF THE PREPARATION OF THE PARTS and ADUNE OF THE PREPARE AND THE PARTS AND ADUNES OF THE PARTS ADUNES OF THE PARTS AND ADUNES YOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich. jan11-dift suu wky &t e o M.

Bids for Camping Grounds for the Georgia Volunteers.

RESOLVED, THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH the Statute of Georgia, the adjutant and inspector general do call for bids for a camping ground for the Georgia Volunteers; the said bids to be made in writing, not later than February 21st next, addressed to Colonel John McLintoch Kell, Adjutant and Inspector of the Colonel of the Col

tor General, Atlanta, Ga.

The said bids to show with as much precision as possible the location, dimensions, sanitation, and other elements of desirability.

The board will particularly consider the healthfulness of the proposed site and surroundings, the water facilities for purposes of cooking, drinking, salution and sanitation; the dimensions and character of the grounds for the location of tents, permanent hospital quartermaster, commissary, and other necessary structures, including a rife range and for the movement of troops for purposes of drill and ceremonial parades.

### JUST IN TIME.

New York World.

For twenty years Hamilton Duke was my client. In fact it was to him that I owed not only a competent fortune, but my position in

But for this I should never have undertaken his defense in this last case. my best feelings were so against him—not that I was an ingrate, but because I believed that he had murdered

Many things compelled my drawing such a

He was well-bred, refined and cultured, while she was of common stock, the personification of ignorance and low-breeding. For ten years he was all of chivalry and tenderness to her that a lofty nature could be, while she was aiways morose, dissatisfied.

It was claimed by their closest friends that he loved her, the first few years of their united life, though I never believed this-it was such a manifest impossibility.

Anyway he hated her cordially when her life came to its tragic close, and so he had for a considerable period prior to that event. Being entirely in his confidence he often

came to my office, pallid and trembling, to tell me of some new vulgar violence of hers which had driven him nearly to the last extremity of desperation.

And so, one morning when Mrs. Duke was found dead with an ugly stab wound through her heart, her husband standing over her with a reeking knife in hand, I naturally believed that he had killed her. Later on, when I saw him, my suspicions

seemed confirmed. He was in a state of wild excitement when I entered the sheriff's office, in answer to his

Until that moment no one had succeeded in getting a word out of him about the murder. "What does it all mean?" I asked when we

"I don't know" he gasped. "I don't know whether it was I who killed her, or not: but I don't want to die—I must not be allowed to die! You must defend me—you must save

Though I pitied him I believed him guilty; and, though I defended him, I felt that he

merited death,
But my efforts were vain ones. The evidence against him was too conclusive.

An unusual noise in Mrs. Duke's room had attracted the butler's attention the morning of the murder. On entering he saw Mr. Duke rising up, knife in hand, from the prostrate body of his wife, as if he had just stabbed har.

That, and the fact that the Dukes had indulged in many bitter quarrels of late, was enough to win a disastrous verdict from any

jury.

Mr. Duke was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was to be hanged in forty-five Reopening a case at that time was not the

easy thing it is now, and I found it impossible to get him a new trial.

On and on these grace days swept, seemingly with lightening swiftness, until the time set for the execution was but fifty hours off.

I was desperate, Duke was frantic.

'You must go to the governor,' he cried at length. "You must get a pardon for me."

'Impossible," I answered. "There isn't enough time."

Yes there is. This is Wednesday morning, and I am not to hang until Friday noon. The train goes in a hour. If you leave here at once you can make the trip and get back in But what is your pretext? Simply seeing

the governor will do no go. I"——
"You must think of a pretext on the way.
Don's tax here and talk. You are wasting
time, and my life must be saved. Do go at

He was in such a wrought-up state that there was no use arguing with him, and so I went away, walking about the streets in sheer be-

By blind chance I went to the railway staby sing chance I went to the railway station, arriving just as the train rolled in. Dejected and reckless, scarcely knowing what I was about, I clambered on board, at the last moment, and went whirling away toward the governor's, bent on a mad, wild purpose, which I well knew could only prove entirely

When the station next to my destination was reached, a woman came on board, who instantly pounced on me and kissed me. It was my neice.

der the sun is the matter with you?" she demanded.
When I told her of poor Duke's predicament

How very fortunate!" she exclaimed, clapping her hands gleefully.
"What?" I demanded, nearly stupefied with

amazement.

Leave it all to me," she said, "and I will save your friend. No—I not crazy. Listen; Last night the governor proposed to me. Of course, I love him dearly, but I didn't want to be too cheaply won, and so I refused to give him an answer. He dines with us tonight. After dinner, when his stomach is full and his heart easy to get at, I'll promise to marry him on the condition that he pardons poor old Duke."

Then and there, on a public train though we were, I both hugged and kissed her.
She was as good as her word, and six hours later I was on board another train, homeward bound, and in my pocket was a reprieve for Duke, the case against him being so strong that the Governor deemed a full pardon impolitic

The reprieve granted him another three months though, and by that time popular sentiment was likely to cool down sufficiently to

on the way home, I was fairly happy, and tried to picture to myself Duke's face when he knew he was safe.

This made me so comfortable that I fell

Nothing disturbed my slumbers until the

Nothing disturbed my slumbers until the trainmen called out the name of the junction where I had to change cars for the branch road which ran through my town,

And there, to my constenation, I found my self unable to move. Mentally I was awake. Physically I was asleep. I was fully conscious of the stir and bustle made by those who were getting on and off the train; but I could not move a muscle.

Mith all my might I endeavored to throw off the trancelike spell which held me, but all to no purpose. The train moved on and took me

Cold perspiration ozzed out through every pore, and I think I would have gone mad then and there had not utter unconsciousness mercifully come to my rescue.

It was more than an hour before I regained possession of my sames.

ossession of my senses.
By that time it was impossible to get back to
be junction in time to catch the home-bound

train on the branch lire.

Springing up the moment I was conscious, I explained things to the conductor, offering him any price he chose to demand if he would his train bach to the junction and take me

That was out of the question. He could only do such things on the order of the general superintendent, and that personage could not be reached, because a storm, the day before, had blown so many wires down that all telemunication was cut off.

graphic communication was cut off.

Ali I could do, then, was to remain on board
the train seven hours more, when by tramping
twelve or fifteen miles over a craggy, roadless
mountain I could probably get home by

Though the "probably" discouraged me, I thanked the conductor for his advice, shut my teeth hard on my misery and tried to make the best of it.

That was the longest night of my life. It seemed to me that it would never end.

Day was just breaking when we reached the station where I was to leave the train and begin my foot journey over the mountains.

Hard as was the ascent of that trackless, precipitous mountain-side, it was a vast im-

Hard as was the ascent of that trackless, precipitous mountain-side, it was a vast improvement on the train. I was in motion, myself, now—doing something, whether it would avail me anything or not.

Soon the sun was high. Altogether too soon it had accomplished half its journey from herizon to zenith.

with a good seven miles of rough walking still before me.

Duke was to be hanged at noon unless I was At 10 o'clock I was but two miles away from him; and with all of the horror of my journey presumably behind me, I smiled self-gratulatively at the thought of how easy the rest would be, and of how I would disappoint those who were even then gathering to see my client hanged.

who were even then gathering to see my client hanged.

A vine caught my foot and threw me. Failing, I sprained my ancle, and the pain was so intense that I had to exert every atom of my will to keep me from going into a dead faint. Breaking a forked stick from a sapling, presently, I extemporized it into a crutch, and hobbied on as best I could.

At the end of an hour I had made but half a mile, and was so exhausted that I know another fifteen minutes would bring my locomotive powers to a full stop.

Poor old Duke must die, after all. There was no help for it, and with an outcry of

was no help for it, and with an outcry of utter despair I settled on the ground in a heap.

The mental anguish I suffered in the half hour which followed was enough to unset a

man's reason.

Watch in hand I counted the fleeing sec-In twenty-five minutes more, my client would hang for want of the reprieve in my

pocket.
And, then, joyful sound, I heard approach-A moment later, a negro appeared. He was old, dirty and stupid—entirely unable to understand me until I mentioned money. "When I said: "I will give you one hundred dollars if you get this paper in the hands of the Sheriff before 12 o'clock," with a yell like a fiend he snatched the reprieve out of my hand and darted away.

snatched the reprieve out of my hand and darted away.

Again I sought my watch.

My messenger had twenty-two minutes in which to cover a mile and a half, a portion of his route being through thick underbrush. It was doubtful if he could make it.

The hour which passed before he returned with help seemed a hundred years to me.

"I done got dar," he gasped, nearly out of breath, "an' de genmen am all safe."

Probably it was unmanly but I wept for

Probably it was unmanly but I wept for They tried to make a hero of me for that exploit, but I am too commonplace and stolid for that. I had simply done my duty. I had saved my client. That was all.

my client. That was all. However I was rewarded more gloriously Before Duke's reprieve expired, his butler was taken seriously ill. Just before he died,

e made a startling confession.
It was he who killed Mrs. Duke. She caught him in the act of stealing her jewelry and he killed her to escape punishment. Returning a moment later, to make sure that his victim was dead, he saw Duke side the dead woman with the bloody knife, and so made capital out of this circuit swearing away his employer's life to save his

PONCE DE LEON'S SERENADE.

Praise not to me the evening star, Say not to me there's joy in wine; O Walatah, O Walatah,

I've sought thee near, I've sought thee far, Yet found thee not in poor old Spain-O Walatah, O Walatah, Beside thee all the rest are plain

Renown and glory baubles are; The woods and fountains ever free, O Walatah, O Walatah, Would be enough-with only thee.

Were I the tone of soft guitar. And think it sweet therein to die.

I am the moth and thou the star: Stoop kindly from thy dizzy beight, O Walatah, O Walatah, And bless or blast me with thy light.

A NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

The Rise and Fall of M. Mace, a Paris Banker.

Paris Letter: A decided sensation has been caused in financial circles here by the disappearance of well known banker, who is known to have left debts to the amount of \$4,000,000 behind him, and who may have committed suicide. The banker's name is M. Victor Mace, and his financial establishment, a private bank, was located in the Rue Cadet. M. Mace, who seems to have been well known in the world of finance previous to opening the bank in the her face became very grave, but the moment she discovered my business with the governor, there by offering to pay high rate interest for deposits, this interest in many cases averaging ten per cent monthly, or a hundred and twenty per cent a year. He sent out pile upon pile of circulars in Paris and throughout the provinces

and fitted up his offices in a neat, but very elegant style.

Everything about the establishment seemed to breathe an air of wealth and refinement, luxury and solidity. In addition M. Mace was a gentleman of the most pleasant address, a perfect conversationalist, and a good judge of men and women. His plausible offers, strict punciuality in fulfilling all business engagements, and the prompt manner in which he paid the high interest promised on all deposits, gradually drew to the Mace bank a numerous clientele. In fact, such was the success which eventually attended the efforts of the enterprising financier, that at the time of his disappearance from the city it was estimated he had the names of fully 20,000 depositors on his books. elegant style.

For some time past, however, ramors in regard to M. Mace have been circulating in many directions. Not that this was anything new, for several of his cliants, who had consulted well known bankers as to M. Mace's ability to continue paying ten per cent per month on de-posits for any length of time, received far from posits for any length of time, received far from encouraging replies. In some instances these adverse criticisms were repeated to M. Mace, but he would shrug his shoulders, smile in a pitying, forgiving kind of manner, and gently intimate that the derogatory remarks were caused by business jeaiousy. And, strange to say, this seemed to be the general opinion of his trusting clients. M. Mace explained his ability to pay the unusually high rate of interest by hining that he had secret means of fobtaining reliable "tips" as to what was going on in the financial world, and especially as to future events. This, he claimed, enabled him to take advantage of any financial transactions and make large profits, where his competitors who were not blessed with "tips" failed to act in time.

This old story seems to have worked very well until the latter part of last week. On Friday numbers of M. Mace's clients, alarmed by fresh rumors, called at his banking house in the Rue Cadet, and were put off by his clerks with the usual stereotyped excuse. On Saturday, however, the deluded depositors were not to be beaten off. They literally besieged the bank in large numbers, and were reinforced by crowds of people, who were attracted to the spot in the hope of seeing something exciting. A strong force of police was sent for, and by vigorous measures the officers saved the bank from being wrecked by the then thoroughly maddened depositors.

Finally the police today produced a letter from M. Mace, whose whereabouts seems to be unknewn to even his most intimate friends. In this letter Mace announced that he intends to commit suicide, and says that he has left his creditors all the money that remains to him, encouraging replies. In some instances these adverse criticisms were repeated to M. Mace.

to commit suicide, and says that he has left his creditors all the money that remains to him, 1,000,000 francs, deposited in the Credit Lyon-

A hasty examination of M. Mace's ac shows that he owes at least 20,000,000 francs to the deluded people who have been trusting to his high rate of interest. Few people believe that M. Mace ever had any intention of committing suicide.

If there ever was a specific for any one com-plaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try

Young's Hotspur Relish!

he Finest Table Relish over invented. Sold
by in sealed bottles; by all Grocers. Once tried,
rays used. At wholesale by
TIDWELL & POPE,

# **How About Your Mother?**

Scrofula or Kings Evil is the most stubborn of all Skin affections. Whether inherited or otherwise, it is a blood disease and cannot be permanently cured by anything but S. S. S.

### A GRATEFUL DAUGHTER.

My mother was sorely afflicted with Scrofula for three years and a half; during that time the glands on her neck burst open in five places. Three of the openings were small and healed right up, but the other two would fill up and break open anew, about every two weeks, always causing severe pain and often prostration. She was so reduced in strength, that tonics and and often prostration. She was so reduced in strength, that tonics and cocoa wines had to be generously used to keep her alive. She commenced taking S. S. S., and improved from the start; the first bottle gave her an appetite and by the time she finished the fourth bottle her neck healed up. She is now entirely well.

MRS. E. J. ROWELL, Medford, Mass.

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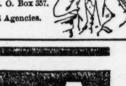
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I contracted a severe cold, producing pains my side, back and chest, and settling on my kid neys, causing a severe hacking cough, which greatly disturbed my rest. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I resorted to Stuart's Gin and Buchu, R. RANDALL, Atlanta, Ga.

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In inviting your attention to the

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# Best Manner of Preparing Them!

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This is not the case with many of the Proprietary Articles so extensively advertised; they are, in many instances, the production of parties entirely ignorant of drugs, who rely upon a liberal outlay of money rather than merit for their success. Not one of our remedies contain an injurious ingredient, and abundant testimonials from our patrons has proven conclusively

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Purifies the blood and invigorates the system. The most useful Spring Medicine. Cures eruption of the skin, rheumatism, catarrh, and relieves that tired feeling so common to all at times. It regulates the bowels to perfection. It contains no mercury or other injurious ingredient.

Extra large bottle, containing 24 ounces, \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50.

We guarantee this Blood Purifier to be much better than Ayer's or Hood's (containing from 10 to 12 ounces), for which they charge

Year after year the sale of th preparation increases wonderful As a Spring Tonic and a Builder-

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prove a valuable restorative for a

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a pint, 25c a quart.

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We can only afford to do this quantities of one dollar, for even this amount it will result in a lo to us, as in some instances ! charge we prepay exceeds even ! amount of one dollar, but we kn that when you once use it, you tell others of the effect, and so I ommended will it be to our intere

Jacob Tharmacy

### LIFE IN AFRICA.

STRANGE SCENES IN THE LAND OF THE BOERS

Feople Who Never Wash, and Who Look n People That Do as Being Filthy. Oddities of the Dark Continent.

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PRETORIA, South Africa Republic, January 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ten years ago I mailed from New York to Liverpool, thence by one of Donald Carrie & Co's. fine line of steamers to Cape Town. My first glimpse of Africa was gained from the steamship "America." In this voyage of about five weeks little happened beyond the ordinary incidents of sea etimes the weather was calm and beautiful, the passengers then enjoyed themselves in dancing, singing, music and games; at other times the sea was angry and the waves rolled high—occa sionally Neptune's white crests soared sixty or seventy feet. Our vessel tossed and rolled about, now low in the trough of the sea, again riding high on the summit of the waves, her erratic and violent movements making it anything but pleasant for the passengers. One morning we approached the coast. The weather was thick and foggy. We could not see the length of the ship ahead of us, the fog horn shrieking its wild and unearthly shrieks at very short intervals. We were, however, all on the tiptoe of expectation at the near approach of land, which we knew was within a few miles of us, but which we could not see on account of the fog.

Suddenly a slight breeze sprang up, the

sludenly a sight breeze sprang up, the clouds opened and revealed to our eager gaze the great rock by which Africa fronts the mouthern ocean, called the Cape of Good Hope. The bustle and excitement commenced; passengers looking after their belongings and passengers looking after their belongings and bidding farewell to one another, as each departed to go his own way and to follow his

ca da Gama, the Portuguese mariner, might be said to have discovered South Africa as much as Columbus discovered America.

No landing was made and no colony established by the Portuguese in that place, but the Dutch, who were at that time the foremost navigators and colonizers of the world, soon established a settlement here.

The first ship which sailed for that purpose was wreeked and only one or two persons established.

was wrecked, and only one or two persons escaped the vengeance of the sea. After great hardships and suffering they landed and called the place "Good Hope." Others followed from the old country, and the Dutch East India Company established a trading station. The Boers (farmers) finding the country rich and the soil productive, emigrated from Holland in large numbers and founded a colony under the home government.

This colony was soon augmented by numbers of the Huguenots, who were expelled from France, and assimilated with the Boers. The latter ruled with a rod of iron, and the former, being already used to a tyrannical government, found it all the easier to submit government, found it all the easier to submit to the inevitable, and a few settlers from other to the inevitable, and a few settlers from other nations had also to bend their necks to the yoke. Hence the power to rule supreme remained with the Boers until the English conquered and drove them from Cape Colony to Natal and Orange Free State, a country at that time the home of lions, tigers, (leopards are called tigers in south Africa,) buffaloes, and all kinds of wild game. These, however, soon disappeared before the vortrekkers' (first settlers) rifles, or escaped into the interior. This brings us down to o the interior. This brings us down to but 1830, when the Boers got embroiled with Kaffirs. especially the Zulus, the about 1830, when the Boers got embroiled with the Kaffirs, especially the Zulus, the most powerful and warlike tribe in sonth Africa. Their efforts to subdue the Zulus were baffied, and the ever-grasping English on the watch, profiting by their helplessness, selzed what is now Natal colony, and again drove the Boers back, this time across the Vaal river, where they formed the now famous south Africa republic with Pretorius as presi-

south Africa republic, with Pretorius as presisouth Africa republic, with Fretorius as president, naming the country, Transvaal.

The Boers were most inhuman in their treatment of the Kaffirs. As a rule the Boers are a lazy, idle, drunken set. They do no work except oversee the Kaffirs, count their cattle once a day, go hunting and keur (visiting) with their pipe as constant companions, and the Cape smoke constant companions, and the Cape smoke (whisky) bottle always at hand. They generally hire the Kaffirs by the half year, the copper-colored servant's pay being a heier or two sheep for six months' service. In two cases out of three the Kaffir thus working was made to have a wholesome fear of his master by being every now and then tied to a wagon wheel or a tree and flogged unmercifully, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for these poor victims to die under the chastisement. As late as 1886, since the retrocession by the English of the Transvaal to the Boers, a certain half-breed Erasmus, an influential Boer, fastened a poor Hottentot to a wagon wheel, brutally flogged him, then deliberately shot him. No punishment followed this outrage, although it happened within six miles of Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. Conduct of this kind, together with appropriating lands belonging to the natives, brought them into collision with the Kaffir tribes, the Zulu's on one side and the ade to have a wholesome fear of his master to the natives, brought them into collision with the Kaffir tribes, the Zulu's on one side and the Sicococonis on the other. Pretorius, being an ignorant man, was altogether incompetent to carry them successfully through these difficulties. He was soon deposed, and Burghers, a well educated and enlightened man, chosen in his place. In thought and action this man was about a quarter of a century ahead of the times, and worked hard to civilize the Boers, who had by this time aunk almost to the level of the natives themselves, but was unsuccessful, as this time aunk almost to the level of the natives themselves, but was unsuccessful, as he was not supported in the least by the Boers, Ithoug h they promised anything asked for. The British government then stepped in and took charge of the country, restoring peace after a terrible war with the Zulus and Sicoccoonis. The Boers finding everything nicely settled for them, rebelled against the English rule and then followed the Boer war in which the English were defeated.

Of the manners and customs of the Boers, I might say like the correspondent writing of the Russian peasantry: Customs, beastly; manners, none.

ners, none.

etiquette demands that when a stranger arrives at a house he must shake hands with the inmates all around without speaking, be-ginning with the eldest down to the youngest. arrives at a house in the interest the innates all around without speaking, beginning with the eldest down to the youngest. This is found not to be a very pleasant task, as the hands to be shaken are never very clean. One of the favorite bornous of the Boers is that the English (meaning all foreigners) must be a very dirty people as they find it necessary to wash so frequently, when they (the Boers) do not do so oftener than a week at most. They generally seize the opportunity of the presence of a stranger, who is a guest, to indulge in a slight ablution, which is done as follows: Before dinner the household assemble and seat themselves in a semi-circle form. One of the girls brings a basin of water and a towel, (soap is an unheard of article) which she presents to the head of the family first. He performs his ablution on hands and face, the basin is then passed to the next, and so on around a circle, containing, perhaps, a dozen, without changing water or towel, the stranger's turn coming last. Refusal on his part to participate would be considered a great insult to his hostess. One very sensible habit these people have is that when friends meet, men kiss the women, but women never kies each other. The Boer houses are built of either stone or mud, the floors being paved with a kind of cement made from the droppings of the cow-shed mixed with sand and clay. They also frequently paint their floors with this material reduced to a thick liquid, and while it is yet soft they make pretty designs by drawing their fingers over it. This with this material reduced to a thick liquid, and while it is yet soft they make pretty designs by drawing their fingers over it. This material is considered very healthy, and is free from any offensive smell when dry. It also has the advantage of keeping off the insects, such as ants and cockroaches. The many

insects, such as ants and cockroaches. The rooms, as a rule, are large and airy. In many cases the Boers sleep on the mattings spread on the ficor, only the fathers and mothers having the luxury of a bed. In cases where beds are used, they are on the Brigham Young planlarge—and five or six people sleep in one of them. A friend of mine, new to the country, was traveling, and put up at a Boers house for the night. Being weary he retired early to rest. Waking up during the night he was astonished to find three damsels reposing in the same couch as himself. This is nothing unusual, however. The sleeping places are none to clean, and have more than a suspicion of bugs and other disagreeable insects. There are no schools amongst the Boers. A wealthy man with a family often

permanently engages a schoolmaster or tutor, who lives as one of the family and is but barely paid for his services, receiving little more than board and lodging. In the poorer families the children are taught what they do know by their parents. The sum of this teaching amounts to little more than being able to read the Bible, a book found in every Boer house. The Boers are very devout; attend well to their religious duties and never omit to say grace be-

found in every Boer house. The Boers are found in every Boer house. The Boers are very devout; attend well to their religious duties and never omit to say grace before and after each meal, and copiously interlard their conversation with pious ejaculations. As a rule they are very hospitable to strangers, providing they are not verdoomed (damned) English, for whom they have a great antipathy. They will often turn a sick and hungry traveler empty from their door if they know him to be of that nationality. One poor fellow I knew, an Irishman named Donahue, riding through the country, being sick and tired, applied at a Boer farm for food and shelter for the night, for which he was ready to pay, but was driven from the door and refused even a cup of cold water. He fell from his horse and died within 100 yards of this bouse. Your correspondent and a friend, one Dan Doig, a Scotchman, going from the Kimberly diamond mines to Pretoria, were two dearwards and a forest. Kimberly diamond mines to Pretoria, were two days without food, and coming upon a Boer's house we applied for food. As they were at dinner we, of course, expected to get refreshments, but our application was coldly refused by a "We have nothing." I then offered liberal pay for anything they might give us but received the same reply. Turning out my pockets I offered all I had, about £20 or \$100 of American money, but with no better success. We then returned to our coach and when driving away espied a nberly diamond mines to Pretoria, were two

to our coach and when driving away espied a herd of sheep and concluded to get food from this source. We arranged that while I shot and dressed one of them my friend and driver were to defend me from attacks of the Boer, whom we were sure would hear the shot and investigate the cause. This settled I say investigate the cause. This settled, I at once selected a nice lamb and killed it, proceeding at once to dress it. I was only half through with my task when I heard a wordy combat going on between my friend and the Boer, who came upon the scene with his gun prepared for weather. came upon the scene with his gun prepared for war. Our display of firearms and the fierce determination of Doig to defend and the fierce determination of Doig to defend our capture, prevented the Boer from opening hostilities, but he shook his fists at us and started for his house in a run. We hurriedly loaded the lamb in the coach and drove off as fast as possible. Looking back we could see the Boer galloping across the countryitowards another house with what intentions we could only surmise. However, we were not molested and enjoyed the lamb as only hungry and half-starved men could. J. S. GAUNT.

### PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

The epidemic which has destroyed so many valtable lives during the present winter has a curious history. It is almost as periodical in its visits as the snowbirds or the swallows. The interval be tween these visitations averages a little more or less than eighteen years. It varies somewhat in the degree of its virulence, but its victims are oftenest found amongst that class whose vitality is impaired by age or lowered by some constitutional infirmity. It was to this disease, or one almost identical, that the Father of his Country sucumbed in the closing year of the last century. Contemporary writers express the opinion that his exit was hastened by such copious blood-lettings as would have startled Dr. Sangrado, whom Le Sage immortalized in the adventures of Gil

the pneumo-gastric nerve, which controls the functions of the heart and lungs, and in these cases death is both certain and inevitable. Whether we call it, with the French, la grippe, or, with the Italians, influenza, it is dreaded by the hife insurance companies, and is a worry and vex-ation to the excellent gentlemen of the scalpel and the pilbag.

Most third or fourth-grade school boys will remember the simple story of Harry Gill and Goody Blake, as related by William Wordsworth, in his 'Lyrical Ballads." The moral of this touching incident is that the man "who needlessly sets his foot upon a worm" must answer for his wrong-doing. Behind every act of injustice their stalks the shadow of an avenging Nemesis.

If this lesson was thoroughly learned how it

would check the slanderous tongue and stay the The law of gravitation that extends from the fall of an acorn in the stillness of the forest to the sure guidance of the erratic comet in the vast

than the law of retribution. When a mere lad I saw a striking presentation of the "Babes in the Wood" by a traveling theat-rical company. How my young heart was stirred by the scene where the serpents come forth from their hiding places and confront the unnatural uncle! I saw in it the finger of God, and the impression abides now after the lapse of a half cen-

This child's drama was but the simpler rendition of the story of Edipus, as related in the Greek drama. We speak of it as poetic justice, whereas it would be better named divine justice, concerning which the great apostle reasoned before Felix the governor. That was neither the first nor the last time that the bench trembled in the presence of the prisoner's dock.

Georgia has produced few greater men than Herschel V. Johnson. He was a man of strictest candor, as the following anecdote illustrates: He had listened in the courtroom to a tedious jury speech. The speaker asked the distinguished ex-senator what he thought of his speech. Johnson begged him not to urge the inquiry, but he per-

"Well," said Johnson, "if you demand a reply I must say that if your two-hours' speech was reduced to a liquid form it would be too thin to run down hill."

Since Anglo-Saxon studies have been revived in our colleges and universities, the literary market has been flooded with discussions on English idioms and what else pertains to the purity of our

mother tongue.

It is quite natural that our most cultured classes should be deeply interested in this subject. The English language has indeed been so corrupted by provincialisms and, we may say, emasculated by the importation of alien terms and phrases that it has lost no little of its inborn vigor. Now that English is spoken by a vastly larger number of people than German or French it is quite time that it was receiving more attention from the cholars of the world.

There is needed more than aught else a restora-tion of words and phrases which have dropped out of the dictionaries, and, as a consequence, out of

polite circles.

Many words are tabooed as Americanisms that are not only idiomatic but in use by standard Eng-lish writers not older than the Elizabethan age. Much of the charm of Dickens and Thackeray is due to their frequent use of the idiomatic speech

It will be a glad day when what is considered It will be a glad day when what is considered fine writing is put under the ban, and the rhetorical flourishes of after-dinner speakers is discarded by the press and pulpit and platform. When an old Scotch minister neared the crossing he asked the watchers to sing one of the "bairn songs." This clinging to the old times and words and serious as we stand on the uttermost verye of life This clinging to the old times and words and voices as we stand on the uttermost verge of life shows how the mother tongue is inwrought into every fibre of our moral being.

Where in all the range of English literature is there a style like that of Bunyan or Shakespeare?

or what is best of all, our old English Bible?

If we had but a single word of advice to offer the young writer or speaker it would be to make King James's version his model. And yet we would not have him a slavish copyist. In some important respects again a version we have a constant of the property that the property the process of the property of the property of the process. important respects every original writer forms his own style, even as a shell-fish constructs his own covering, or as a bird develops his own plumage.

It is singular the hold that Rouse's version of the Psalms has on one branch of the Presbyterian church. It has been said by an old Scottish critic

WAY THE STATE OF T

the Psalms, as contained in the Bishops' Bible is in many places preferable to that in our an-

Let all be shamed and troubled sore that en'mies are to me.

Let them turn back and suddenly ashamed let them be.

When as I did refrain my speech and stient was my tongue, My bones then waxed old because I roared all day

For upon me both day and night thine hand did heavily lie, So that my moisture turned is in summer's drouth thereby. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH PSALM.

ose people blessed are that be in such a case as
this:

Yea, blessed all those people are whose God Jeho-vah is. Let these suffice. A thousand lines like these might be reproduced from that strange medley of genuine poetry and execrable doggerel, Rouse's version of the Psalms. Mr. Rouse was a Welshman, and it is well understood that these descendants of the old Britons are not favorites of the saare in this collection some gems of verse. This applies especially to the first, twenty-third, fortysixth and parts of the one hundreth and nineteenth

Walter Whitman, in a late gossipy article, insists that William Cullen Bryant is entitled to placed first in the list of American bards. are wont to think that, while Bryant was in the main an able democratic journalist, he was never at any period of his life a first-class poet, and less so when he wrote his Thanatopsis of which undergraduates make such frequent use. A judicious classification of American poets would place Bry-ant not far from twentieth in rank. For this respectable position he would be indebted to his line to "A Water Fowl," and what is still better his "Forest Hymn." The opening sentence:
The groves were God's first temple,

is a little stilted, but it is striking. And this brings to mind the fact that great

events are often connected with the trees of the The student of sacred history will recall Elijah and his deep sleep under the juniper tree. When the angel had aroused the fugitive and famishing prophet he saw a cake baked on the coals and a cruse of water. Refreshing himself with these he arose and started on his forty days journey to Horeb, the mount of God. Many, too, will remember Deborah, who judged Israel under the palm tree, between Ramah and Bethel, and the great victory she wrought against Sisera and his Ca-

naanitish legions. What could Solomon have accomplished towards uilding the temple but for the cedars of Lebanon that were fetched in floats to Joppa? Some of the best lines ever written by Bayard Taylor, the poet and traveler, were addressed to a palm tree in whose shade he held tryst with a dark-eyed Bedouin girl, whilst his Arab steed grazed quietly at his side

A majestic oak, henceforth named "Royal," saved the life of Charles 11., after his precipitate flight afrom Worcester, a battle so disastrous to the Stuarts that Cromwell spoke of it as he lay dying at Whitehall as his "crowning mercy." The Sancrist writings speak of Gantama sitting under the bo-tree and talking to his disciples, much as

Christ did from the mount of the Beatitudes. Zaccheus, the honest publican, being of small stature, climbed up a sycamore tree, that he might catch a glimpse of Jesus on his way to Jerusa lem. The Savior paused long enough under its branches to invite Zaccheus to come down and to invite himself to dine at the publican's house. Jesus knew a son of Abraham at sight, even when he wore the outward semblance of a Roman tax-

Thus it is seen that trees, from the bramble of Jotham's parable to the oak of Mamre, under which Abraham entertained his angel guests have played a conspicuous part in the worl

Returning to Walt Whitman, who is only a lit-tle younger than Tennyson, the laureate, or Whittier, the Quaker. We are pleased to notice that in his galaxy of Eighteen American poets he puts Gilmore Simms, Edgaria. Poe, Washington Alls-ton, Sidney Lanier and Paul Hayne. Wherefore did he leave out Wilde and Timrod and others who might be properly named? The question is pert-ment, seeing that he had room for Epes Sargeant, a rhyming criveler, and Samuel Boker, author of "The Black Regiment." We ought to blot out geographical lines when it comes t

It has been said that the little black bear cub of the Zoo died in its mother's arms. There is real pathos in the incident, and reminds us of the criptural saving, "as a bear robbed of her

This is the Bible type of animal ferocity, and i illustrated on every page of natural history. It 18 quite generally understood that the females of the carnivora, especially the lioness and tigress, are fiercer than the males of the same species. They are physically weaker, but are more resentful and more furious in their onslaught on an enemy, Does the same truth hold in the genus homo? There are certainly many facts and observations to warrant the belief. Leaving out of view the fabulous story of the Amazons, who strung their bows with their own dark tresses, there are instances not a few in which individual women have exhibited great personal daring. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, and the Hebrew Judith, that slew Holafernes, are historical examples which might be multiplied a hundred fold. So, like-wise, the courage of mothers and even delicate maidens at the siege of Jerusalem—at Londonderry and at Antwerp and Leyden, in the Nether-lands, showed the same bravery with the sterner sex, in the forefront of the hottest battle ever

waged in ancient or modern warfare. How much of this womanly courage is due to the maternal instinct or to the home centiment is largely a matter of conjecture. The parlor chitchat about the feebleness and nervousness of women may apply to society dolls, but a number of true women have the grit of Nancy Hart, of whom it has been written that she was "a fhoney of a patriot," albeit "a devil of a wife." This questionable combination we are told is exceptional, and yet the bald-headed man confronts us

"Stop thief." Reader, don't steal one, but buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 c. Rub the Salvation Oil in and you will rub the pain out. Get only the genuine. 25 cents.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., May, 1890Radam's Microbe Killer Co.:
Ship me forty gallons more immediately. The
medicine is giving the best of satisfaction.
Yesterday I visited a lady, sixty-five years old,
who has a cancer of twenty-seven years' standing;
two months ago she came to me for medicine;
since that time she has taken nearly two gallons
and feels confident the third gallon will make an
entire cure. When beginning its use, the whole
side of the face was an ulcerated sore; now the
place can be covered with your finger.

MIS. M. C. POOLE.
For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, Sole Agent, 43
South Broad, near Alabama, street. CEDARTOWN, Ga., May, 1890.

There's the Dinner Bell! What a clattering and a chattering as the children answer the dinner bell and rush into the dining room. Oh! the gratification a good appe-tite affords as our noonday's meal is set before us. But this vacant chair, what does it mean? "Oh, that is Uncle Charley's seat. Guess he don't feel like eating, he's got dyspepsia, you know." Dys-pepsia! horrors! Deliver us from dyspepsia. What's the use of being plagued with such an ail-ment anyway? What's the use having a stomach so irritated and sore that even one bite of food gives it distress? Why not heal the soreness and allay the irritation and strengthen its muscular process, by using Botanic Blood Balm. Will it cure? It certainly will. Many, many a former dyspeptic owes his enjoyment of life to B. B. B. Give it a trial.

S. J. Chandler, Richmond, Va., writes: "No one can afford to be without B. B. B. who wishes an appetite. I could scarcely eat a single biscuit for breakfast, but since taking B. B. B. I clean the whole table, so to speak."

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Chronic Diseases | Cured.

The worst forms of chronic diseases yield readily to the germ, or Bacterian mode of treatment, as practiced by Dr. W. C. Smith, No. 16½ North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Call or write describing symptoms. Cures guaranteed.

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Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.



and profit by it. Heavy and Medium-weight Clothing have to go to make room for an immense Spring

### Our Cut Prices WILL MOVE THEM RAPIDLY

\$15 Suites and Overcoats to Go at \$10

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# AMERICAN FAMILY

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE.

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Cause the eyes to lose not only their lustre, but

STRENGTH OF VISION. This is a MISFORTUNE, but cannot be regarded as a CALAMITY, since it is possible to procure spectacles which not only enable the wearer to see perfectly, but at the same time strengthen his eyes. Such glasses are the

'HAWKES' CRYSTALLIZED LENSES." Which enjoy such a widespread reputation

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Hundreds of testimonials can be seen in regard to the beneficial effects of these fine glasses.

They are too well known in this section to require more than a simple notice calling attention to them. require more than a sample tion to them.

They are accurately adjusted to all conditions of sight, at the headquarters in Atlants, 12 Whitehall street.

jan 1-dtf-nrm-3dp

SCOTT & LIEBMAN.

Roal Estate and Renting Arents—20 Peachtree Street—Telephone 1075.

Choice Courtland avenue lots, 50x250, between Forest ave. and Baker st., at \$70 per front foot, on very moderate terms.

\$4,000 buys 11-room house on good corner lot, 71x120, on Elliott street. Very cheap.

\$18,000 buys2-story brick house, lot 60x105, and vacant lot in reat, 50x60, on Houston street, close in; in very heart of city. An excellent investment.

2,000 cash buys 5-room house, lot 48x130, on Plum street. Good home.

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\$1,250, on easy terms, buys corner lot, 50x110, on Luckie st. Cheap for such good property.

\$6,500 buys 9-room house, lot 100x200, on South Pryor st. Dummy line in front. Half cash, balance easy.

Pryor st. Dummy line in front. Half cash, balance easy. \$2,500 for factory and other buildings, on lot 148x 72, on Ellis st. Choice lot, 51x100, on Marietta street, running through to W. & A. R.R., near Haiman's plow factory. Very cheap at \$85 per front foot. \$1,000 buys 100x200, on Marietta street, near Van Winkle's works. Very cheap at such a figure. \$000 buys 30x147, on Kelly st. Cash. Excellent laying property at Kirkwood, about 3 minutes walk to Ga. R.R. and Decatur dummy line, that can be bought as a nominal price. We have property on our books that we can almost give away.

If you do not see what you are looking for in our ad., call around. We think we can suit customers of all kinds. Call around, ladies; we take great delight in dealing with the fair sex.

Cheney's Expectorant

READ THIS CERTIFCATE: CHATTANOGOA, Tenu.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a half dozen bottles of your reliable cough medicine, Cheney's Expectorant. As a remedy it has proven very satisfactory in my family, and my children, after taking a dose, are either better or well next morning. Very respectfully, MSS. FRANK WHITESIDE.

For eoughs, colds, croup, influenza, bronchitis 25c and 50c per bottle. Prepared by

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30 WALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlan-ta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama

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# BOYS' SUITS

We are determined to sell our stock. Come and bring the cash, and buy the

In Atlanta, without PROFIT to us. We

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10 Marietta St.



ABOVE ALL OTHERS ON EARTH A strong assertion—but a trial of our Shoes will convince all that footwear bought of John M. Moore possess more desirable qualities than Shoes fiered elsewhere.

OUR CUSTOM SHOES Should be worn by every man in Atlanta. Prices from \$6 to \$14. Fit guaranteed.

JOHN M. MOORE, 33 Peachtree St.

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WE have the largest and most complete stock of Garden and Field Seeds in the state. Our assorted boxes of garden seed, containing 300 papers, at \$3 per case, beats consignments. Try one. Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Elue Grass, Herds Grass, Timothy, Johnson Grass, Lucerne Clover, and Fall-meadow Out Grass in abundance; choice Eastern Seed Potatoes, white and yellow sets, at lowest prices. Catalogue mailed free. Send in your orders.

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# JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Are selling more Clothing now than in November and December. The people know that they carry only

## CLOTHING

And are now selling their Winter Suits, Overcoats and Pants, for Men and

A DISCOUNT OF 33 PER CENT

The cold weather is not over, and it will pay you to come early and look at their stock.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

41 Whitehall Street

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron. Steel and Brass.

SPRING BED MACHINERY

# Men's Overgoats, SAM'LW. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Offers.

Best central manufacturing site on the Georgia Railroad, fronting that railroad and Decatur street, Carline and Butler streets. Rare

investment. Five-room, Central East Fair street, cottage, corner lot, 50x100

feet, for \$3,200. Dood Clothing Five-room Martin street cottage, next to corner of East Fair, lot 50x100 feet; side alley, only \$25,000. Marietta street four-room cottage,

new, on car line near, Boyd & Baxter's, \$1,600. Four central, Powers and Simpson street, lots, half block from electric car line; good neighborhood; Belgian block pavement and brick sidewalks, water, gas. Only \$5,000.
Two South Pryor street lots,

56x175 feet, \$1,250 each. Formwalt street lot, 49x159 feet to alley, for \$750; installment; near Bass street.

Formwalt street, near and this side Richardson, for \$900. 185 acres for \$100,000, accessible by two ear lines and a macadamized road, not quite three miles from Kimball House; established firstclass neighborhood; liberal terms to a syndicate, and there is money in it.

Nineteen acres, two blocks from the Driving Club at Piedmont Park and three blocks from the Prachtree carline at Wilson avenue, and the cheapest acreage property offered on the north side so near the center of city. Only \$15,000.

Choice Peachtree acreage property this side the Belt railroad. Twenty-five acres for \$5,000 on Howell Mill road, about four miles

from center of city. Twenty-four acres for \$7,500 with 750 feet front on the E. T., V. & G. R. R. and the same front on McDonough macadamized road, next to the Reid property. The

whole twenty-four acres choice. \$27,000 for very central vacant corner lot. \$50,000 for central three-story

brick building on lot 50x120 feet to alley on South Pryor, between Alabama and Hunter streets. North avenue lot 72x200 feet to

alley between the Peachtree stre ts, for \$6,000. Moderate homes in all par s of the city to suit all buyers.

# Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL
Saturday night for culverts on Boulevard of
Atlanta Suburban Land Company.
Call at our office for plans and specifications.
HALL BROTHERS,



We have unequaled facilities for the manufac-ure of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or company FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians,
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

# Kempton, Delkin & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

No. 6 East Alabama St.

\$5,250 only! \$0 acres between East Point and Hapeville. \$10,000 only! for 14 acres near Ponce de Leon. \$30,000 only! for 17 acres near Inman Park and

\$5,250 will buy a 6-r Courtland ave resi., near in. \$5,250 will buy a 6-r Courtland ave rest, near in. \$350 for a nice Love st. lot, 40x10a. \$7,000 for three Whitehall st. lots, each 40x140. Terms, \$1,200 cash, balance long time. \$500 cash only for 100x100 Windsor st. Very cheap. \$250 only for lot 50x100, near East Tennessee shop. \$900 only for a choice Georgia ave. lot. \$4,500 cash for two 4-r. houses, near in, paved streats, dummy line.

streets, dummy line. \$1,500 will buy a 3-r. house and store on McDaniel

\$4,000 for 6-r. house on Courtland ave., on easy terms.

\$250, payable \$50 casb, \$10 a month, for lot 44x120 on Little st.

\$1,600 only for a 2-story house on old Wheat st.

\$750 only for Fair st. corner lot, at junction of two dummy lines. Fine store site.

\$1,500, on easy terms, for a W. Hunter st. residence containing four rooms and a basement.

Lot 50x117.

Lot 50x117.
\$4,000 will buy four4-r. houses near new school house in third ward. Beautiful situation.
\$400 only for 50x100 between two dummy lines. This property is rapidly enhancing.
\$1,000 will buy a choice Copenhill lot. Fine shade trees.

KEMPTON, DELKIN & CO., No. 6. E. Alabama St.

Real Estate.

\$60 front foot for a Boulevard lot, 115x190, to a 20 foot alley, on prettiest part of street.

\$2,700—For a 38-acre farm on Peachtree road 6 miles from carshed. Must go at once.

\$8,000—100 foot front on West Peachtree, this side Third street; nicely shaded; a beautiful lot.

\$6,000—For a nice 7-room house and large lot this side Courtland avenue on Wheat street.

\$5,000 for a 50 ft. front lot on prettiest part of West Peachtree, opposite the head of Hunnicutt ave.

west Peaentree, opposite the head of Humicutt ave.

\$19,000—Elegant piece of central property.

\$30,000—Central store property, corner lot, paying

\$2,400 per annum rented.

\$5,200—102x190 Capitol ave., this side of Glenn.

\$500—Cash or \$\$50½ cash for 4-room house and

lot on Roach street, rented at \$10 month.

\$7,550 for a 5-room cottage on beautiful lot, 50 ft.

front, on Powers street, if taken at once; this

is a bargain.

1601, on Fowers street, it taken at once; this is a bargain.

\$6,750—Elegant 9-room house and lot on South Pryor street; prettiest part of street.

\$4,500—8-room Pulliam street house; water and gas; lot 8x147; on corner.

\$1,600—Georgia avenue lot 50x150; between Crew and Washington streets; a bargain.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

\$4,500-111/2 acres land in limit of town and near railroad, with 5-room cottage. Vacant and improved property for sale in and around Decatur. Come see us. Office.10 East Alabama street. Tel

# G. W. ADAIR,

# Real Estate.

HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL CHOICE VA-cant lots, suitable for homes or for renting houses, that I will sell cheap and on long time, near street railroads and schools and inside city limits.

I have a cheap 4-room house on a nice lot on Bush street.

I have vacant lots on West Peachtree street, anywhere from the monument to the fork. The county is now paving this beautiful street. I have one tract in which there is big speculation, as it can be resold at a profit as soon as the street is finished.

I have a nice 5-room house on Bell street near Hunter at \$2.000.

Hunter at \$2,000.
I have a heautiful tract of 5 lots on Bowden street, very near Peachtree, which I think is cheap.
I have several nice and cheap lots on Angier ave., near the Boulevard.
I have a few very choice vacant lots in West

End.

I have a few pieces of choice gilt-edge central store property worthy of the attention of capitalits. Come in and see me.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

H. F. WEST A. J. WEST & CO..

Real Estate and Loans, 7 Pryor St., Kimball House.

SIX ACRES ON JETT AND VINE STREETS

near Walmt street; a good opportunity for a speculation; \$1,300 per acre.
6% acres Ashby street, between Foundry and Spencer street, 400 feet on Ashby and 530 feet on Foundry. Will divide to good advantage; \$1,500 per acre.

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Foundry. Will divide to good advantage; \$1,000 per acre.
15 acres Simpson street, near Ashby and Chestnut streets, \$1,200 per acre.
Vacant lot Kelley street, near Glynn street, \$600.
Rouse and lot Powers street, \$1,000.
House and lot Powers street, \$1,000.
House and lot Hood street, \$2,500.
160x192. corner Fort and Filmore streets with 3 houses, \$4,800.
20 acres, hig front on prominent road, 314 miles out, \$3,000.
20x251 foct, fronting two prominent streets in fine location, \$1,500; will sell for \$2,000 very soon.
For a few days only, a block of 13 pretty, level, shadyllots, in good locality; recent developments will double the value of this property in a short line.

We have plats of a new subdivision of a property on and hear Peachtree street. The lots are at a low figure, and will enhance rapidly. House and lot Gartrell street, 82,550. House above, the location, electric car line in front, brick side walks and curbing paid for;

front, brick side walks and cirring paid for; cheap.
Tiss well known Holcombe place on Lee street, C. E. R., first-class improvements, fine fraits, etc. Big frontage on two prominent roads; cheap. Nico level North Calhoun street lots \$2,100 each. Beautiful tract fronting both Ponce de Leon ave. and North ave. Splendid for subdivision.
Pretty lots on Feachtree and West Peachtree. House and lot Hull street, \$3,000.
A very fine building lot, prettiest shady corner lot in Atlanta, only \$4,500.
Vacant lot Courtland avenue, \$3,000.
110 acro farm on the Chattahoochee river, \$10 per acre.

acre. Sa acre. Peachtree road at Buckhead, with a frontage of 800 feet, \$2,700.

Acreage along the proposed improvements out towards the Chattahoochee diver.

Information of any kind pertaining to real estate cheerfully given at our office. Loans on real estate negotiated.

A. J. WEST & CO.

### A TRUE GHOST STORY.

Dr. Wever, who lived in Screven county, in this state, was a man of high and unimpeachable character, as well as of brave and fearless heart. No one ever doubted his veracity or accused him of being superstitious. He fought gallantly in the Mexican war, belonging to the famous "Palmetto Regiment" South Carolina, and holding the rank of first lieutenant. And he had in his possession until his death-and of which he was justly proud-a beautiful silver sword, presented to nim by the citizens of Edgefield county for his bravery at Chapultepec, Buena Vista, and many other hard-fought fields of Mexico.

He was a very interesting and entertaining alker, and when in a reminiscent mood it was a treat to hear him tell of his experiences in

war and of many hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach.

But the most exciting story I ever heard from the doctor's lips he told several of the boys one night when we were spending the evening over at his hospitable home; and the earnest and impressive way in which he related it made us involuntarily glance round into the dark corners of the room and marred, to a certain extent, the pleasure of our ride home.

When he was a young man, the doctor said, he took charge of one of his father's plantations in Carolina. There was no other white

man on the place, and the negro quarter was about half a mile away from the old two-story dwelling in which the overseer had been accustomed to stay. The house was in a lonely customed to stay. The house was in a lonely place, and many were the stories told by those who had successively attempted to live in it of the strange, mysterious, unseen beings who would come and hold high carnival there in the deep, still hours of the night. In other words, the house was said to be haunted. There was an ancient and gloomy air about the place, such as usually gives rise to runors of supernatural visitants, and to this, the doctor said, tegether with its loneliness and the excited imaginations, per-

loneliness and the excited imaginations, per-haps, of those who stayed there—he attributed

all the uncanny things he had heard.

Anyhow, he had never known yet what it was to be alraid, and as he had come there for was to be afraid, and as he had come there for the purpose of making a crop, he intended, no matter who else might dwell there in the midnight hours, to live in the house that year. The day he moved in the former than the midnight hours, to live in the house that year. The day he moved in, the former overseer and his family were taking away the last of their household goods. The doctor began to locate himself in a large room that opened on the piazza downstairs. But the overseer told him it was no use to do that, as he would be compelled to move. "For," said he, "they wont let you have any peace down here." The doctor laughed, and told him he didn't care a snap about "they," and as that room was the most convenient for his business he was going to occupy it. The man said he

was going to occupy it. The man said he thought the same thing when he came there, but after the first night he and all his family moved upstairs, and stayed there the rest of the time.

The doctor laughed again, and fixed himself off composityly in the large recome

self off comfortably in the large room.

That night he read for an hour or two after he had finished his supper and then went to bed, with his pistol and a box of matches within easy reach of his hand. He had been asleep he knew not how long, when he was suddenly awakened by a most terrible crashing sound as if the whole house was falling in on him. Then, right in the room where he was, the chairs were taken up and thrown furiously against the wall, the table was overturned with fearful violence, and the noise was deafening and terrific. Over him and around him, every where in the room, up against the ceiling and then down as if it would go through the very floor itself, was the terrible banging and crashing

of furniture.

When he first awoke so suddenly, he had half raised himself up in bed to listen, but he now found himself crouching down to escape, if possible, the awful havoc that was going on a sundhim the strategies of the way and havoc that was going on the sundhim the strategies of the strategies of the strategies. around him. It seemed as if twenty men were in the room, tearing everything to pieces.

For the first time in his life, the doctor said, he was scared. His hair even began to play fantastic tricks. But finally, the noise continuing with tenfold fury, he reached out easily and found the box of matches. Taking one out he struck it, expecting to see—he knew not what.

As the light flashed up he looked, and lo! everything was in its place in the room—chairs, table and furniture, just as he had left it. The noise had suddenly ceased when he struck the match and it was now so still, the round him. It seemed as if twenty men were

struck the match and it was now so still, the air was so thick with silence, until it was absolutely frightening.

He heard no more of it that night, nor the

next—but the third night he suddenly awoke as before with the furious noises in his ears. Again the chairs were seemingly thrown by giant hands against the wall and broken to pieces; again it seemed as if a whole army of men were in the room knocking it asunder. And again he struck a match and found everything in its place and

the silence of the grave.

In a week or two, the doctor said, he became accustomed to these strange things, and they did not affect him other than to rouse him up

did not affect him other than to rouse him up and keep him awake until they stopped, which was generally only a few minutes. Sometimes he would not hear it for a week, and again it would come several nights in succession.

As to what it was, he was unable to say. He could not account for it any way in the world. He examined the house and premises thoroughly, but could get no clue to the mysterious visitor. Once, and once only, he heard the noise upstairs, or at least he heard it going up the steps. It sounded like some one walking heavily, with cliains dragging around him. Jumping from his bed he struck a light, and Jumping from his bed he struck a light, and thought that at last he would find out who his midnight intruder was. At the foot of the stairs there was a door which he closed and locked, so that whatever it was might not escape that way. Hurrying up the steps whither the noise had immediately preceded him, he searched quickly in both the rooms, and found

All during the year the same thing continued. One night his cousin came over and slept with him, and was nearly frightened to death when he awoke and heard the fearful death when he awoke and heard the learni noise. Immediately they got up and together examined the whole house and place, but saw or heard nothing that would tend to explain the mystery. The doctor said from that time he could never keep his cousin there after dark.

dark.

It was perhaps forty years after it happened that I heard Dr. Wever tell this strange story—and to that day he said he could not account for it. Of course he did not believe in ghosts, and neither do I—but the question naturally arises, what was it?

In the long column of the unanswered and unanswerable it must take its place.

W. M. Hobby.

Surer foundation cannot be laid than the res. merit which is the solid base for the monu mental success of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Chil. iren Teething rests the child and comforts the mother THE GENUINE IMPORTED CARLS

BAD SPRUDEL SALT Is of great benefit in temporary and habitual con-stipation, liver and kidney diseases, chronic stipation, there and standy diseases, entonic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism, gout, etc., and should be used in the morning before breakfast. Obtain the genuine article, imported in round bottles. Write for pamphlet. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, 6 Barclay st., N. Y.

The Finest on Earth
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is
the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety
Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parior, Sleeping
and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Rechining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, III., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to
Peoria, III.

And the Only DIRECT LINE And the Only DIRECT LINE
between Cincinnat, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.
The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track; and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets ob sale everywhere, and so that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapois, pr Toledo. E. O. McCornick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Many Persons are broken wn from overwork or household cares.

Brown's Iron litters Rebuilds the system, alds digestion, amoves excess of bile, and cures malaria. G. the genuine.

the air-passages leading into the lungs. Few other complaints are so prevalent, or call for more prompt and energetic action.
As neglect or delay may result seriously, effective remedies should always be at hand. Apply at once a mustard p the upper part of the chest, and, for internal treatment, take frequent doses of

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine saying he had done all it was more medicine, saving he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This indisputable evidence of the great merit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me unbounded confi-dence in the preparation, and I recommend it to my customers, knowing it cannot disap-

point them."
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a bad
cough and my partner of bronchitis. I know
of numerous cases in which this preparation
has proved very beneficial in families of

Young Children,

so that the medicine is known among them as 'the consoler of the afflicted.'"—Jaime Rufus Vidal, San Cristobel, San Domlngo.
"A short time ago, I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis. The remedies ordinarily used in such cases failed to give me relief. Almost in despair of ever finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was helped from the first dose. I had not finished one bottle before the disease left me, and my throat and lungs were as sound as ever."-Geo. B. Hunter, Altoona, Pa.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

# BROWN & WATSON, 14 E. ALABAMA ST.

We have a very large and carefully selected list of property, both inside and suburban, and can satisfy all customers; buy now before the spring advance in prices. Below are a few of our bargams:

our bargains:
\$5,000-50 feet front on Marietta street, close in.
\$5,000-Five large, handsome-laying, lots on
Juniper and Bowden streets; "snap."
\$50 per acre for five acres, about two miles fro
carshed, fronting W. Hunter street.
\$8,500-Corner on N. Forsyth street.
\$1,300-100x166, Copenhill; the handsomest lot in
the plat.

the plat.

\$1,200—1½ acres, Simpson street, two miles from carshed. Will cut into twelve 50-foot lots.

\$3,000—96x150 on N. Calhoun street; a bargain.

\$1,500—Cheapest price of railroad frontage in the

st,000—Cheapest price of railroad frontage in the city.

\$12,500—108x434—Corner on Boulevard; a bargain.

\$3,500—Fine large lots fronting Marietta street and W. & A. R. R.

\$3,500—5 acres and 7-room house, 2½ miles from carshed.

\$4,500—120x116, corner on Courtland avenue, with

43.500—120x116, corner on Courtland avenue, with good cottage.
\$10,000—Fine business lot on S. Broad street.
\$25—Per front foot at Inman Park.
\$6,000—50 acres near barracks, with house and barn; very cheap; it will pay you to investigate this, as it is close to barracks and new electric railroad, and in the line of the great development now taking place in this section.
\$4,000—106 ft. cor. on Highland ave. near Boulevard, with 43-room houses; cheap.
It will pay to come and see us.

It will pay to come and see us. BROWN & WATSON, 14 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

# DRAKE & OWEN, Real Estate. ATLANTA REAL ESTATE 5 W. Alabama St.

\$2,350—Spot cash will purchase you a neat, comfortable home on good street, one block of street car line and two blocks of church and school. A new 6-room cottage at this price only a few days. For a home there is nothing on the market for the price as good. For an investment there is nothing better, as it will pay \$300 per annum. \$1,100—Angler avenue, lot 55x200, cheap. We have the cheapest Boulevard and Jackson street lots now on the market.

We have a neat home, 6 rooms, on Courtland

street lots now on the market.

We have a neat home, 6 rooms, on Courtland avenue, which we will exchange for renting property or sell for \$5,500, lot 50x165.

\$1,500—For 5 lots, 30x100 to alley on Magnolia street, curbing to be laid in front of lots soon.
\$1,000—Ashby street, West End, 57x250 to alley, cheap. If you want a lot for a home at West End, end we have just what you want.
\$3,000—66x200 and side alley, Oak street, West End, 6 rooms, and near Lee street.

We have some central Pryor, Loyd, Decatur and Marietta street property. For such, call on us.

We have some desirable Peachtree lots on our list, at reasonable prices.

Property paying a fair rental seems to be largely

# DRAKE & OWEN.

Real Estate on the Market RESPESS & CO., NO. 3 North Broad St.

RESPESS & CO., NO. 3 North Broad St.
\$50,000 for Decatur corner, 202x180; fine paying property and increasing in value.
\$35,000-Fine suburban property, splendidly improved; very valuable and close by.
\$30,000-Fine vacant lot, North Pryor; this location can't be beat for values.
\$22,000-For 565 acres land; extra fine location for suburban town on railroad.
\$20,000-Peachtree mansion, this side North avenue; fine home and large lot.
\$10,320-For 468 acres land running into the middle of a suburban town on the R. & D. R. R.; come quick if you want to get rich.
\$15,000-Peachtree house this side Hill monument.
\$14,400-Peachtree house this side Hill monument.
\$12,500-Fancy Houston street vacant lot close to Peachtree on first block; 77x102 feet.
\$12,000-Eine home, East Ellis; regular country home in the city.
\$12,000-Eine home, the sellis; regular country home in the city.
\$12,000-Fine building streets; real bargain.
\$7,500-Fine building lotcorner Spring and Luckie, 6x109; beautiful place.
\$6,500-Each; if-room Loyd street and 7-room Ivy street dwellings.

\$ 6,500—Each, 16-room Loyd steet and 1-room Varest when the street weellings. Vacant lots on Glenn, Georgia avenue, McDaniel, Estora, Fennel and many other streets. Cheap houses on the installment plan, \$50 to \$100 cash and \$10 per month.

Call on RESPESS & CO., No. 5 North Broad

# Ketner & Fox,

Real Estate Agents,

12 E. Alabama St. \$2,500 will buy lot corner Currier and Fort streets 100x140. \$2,600 for lot 56x150 corner Houston and Jackson streets; "very cheap." \$3,500 for 5-room residence lot, 50x200, Hast Fair

street.

\$000 for 3-room house on Curran street, near
Boyd & Baxter's factory; lot 50x100.

\$1,100 for 37x141, Decatur street.

2 lots, 56x113 and 42x110, Marietta street, near
postoffice; very desirable.

75x163 Peachtree street; a bargain; handsome.
2 lots 48x200, on South Boulevard, for \$1,000 each;
adjoining park.

We have good bargains.

[ani2dcmsp]

# REAL ESTATE AGENT.

3 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Persons desiring real estate, either for stores, residences, manufactories or speculative purpurposes, will find it to their interest, financially, to call at my office. Having lived in Atlana since 1852, I feel that I am prepared to serve buyers advantageously. I sold \$1,000,000 worth of good real estate during the first half of 1890. I devote my entire time to selling and buying real estate on commission.

on commission.

Those parties engaging my services get the full benefit of my experience and knowledge of the

full benefit of my experience and knowledge of the business.

All of my transactions are on strictly legitimate business principles; every sale is quickly settled up. I refer you to my past successful record.

Hig bargain in 20 acres on Peachtree.

\$6,000—Rxtra home on E. Baker st.

\$8,000—House and lot on Whitehall street.

\$2,000—5-r house cor. Inman ave. and Calhoun.

\$4,500—Lot 100x195 on North Calhoun street.

\$4,000—Lot 100x200, Wilson ave.

20 acres on Air-Line railroad, just north of High land ave.

and ave. Bargain on Currier, 50x140. Administrators and executors, or persons who int the cash for their property, will save money

# H. L. WILSON. **Woodward & Mountain**

36 & 38 W. Alabama St.,

## (Maddox, Rucker & Co. Bank Building.)

Real Estate Dealers. Our electric line to the United States barracks will soon be completed. This opens up the most beautiful section near Atlanta. No objectionable features of any kind. We offer 7 acres with 400 feet frontage, and 12 acres with 500 feet frontage on the car line.

eet frontage, and a sum of the frontage, and one hundred acres with one mile frontage, and one hundred acres with 300 One hundred acres with one mile frontage, and 24 acres with 1,400 feet frontage, 4 acres with 300 feet frontage within 100 vards of the road to be constructed by the government from the city to the barracks. Any of the above at \$1,000 per acre. Twenty-six acres with 1,000 feet frontage. The government drive goes through the center of this; \$1,200 per acre. Subdivide the above and you will make 200 per cent.

We want to sell ½ interest in 355 acres on the new belt line with a railroad frontage of 3 miles.

We want to sell 4 interest in 355 acres on the new belt line with a railroad frontage of 3 miles, at \$125 per acre in shares of \$100 each. This will be worth \$500 per acre within one year, but we need money and must sell some of our holdings.

20 lots on Piedmont avenue and Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon avenue. Choice property. 134 lots in Arlington Heights, on Green's Ferry avenue, between Chestnut and Ashby streets. Capitalists can double their money on above within six months.

32 lots fronting the electric line in the south part of the city.

A choice vacant lot, nicely shaded, on West Peachtree, near North avenue, 94x190. This fronts Peters park.

We have more good investment property than any firm in the city and if you want to make money call on us.

### WOODWARD & MOUNTAIN. GOLDSMITH

30 S. Broad Street.

We have just placed on our list one of the prettiest homes on the north side, that we can sell at a bargain. This is worth your attention.

\$4,000 for a 5-r h, nice lot, on Williams street. \$2,000 for a 5-r h, corner lot, on Calhoun street.

\$4,000 for a 5-r h, nice lot, on Williams street.
\$2,000 for a 5-r h, corner lot, on Calhoun street.
\$2,000 for a 5-r h, corner lot, on Calhoun street.
6 acres, splendid acreage property, in the western part of the city. Watch this side of town; great things in the near future. Let us show you some extraordinary good bargains, as we have 4 or 5 good tracts that there is money in.
Triangle-Right near this famous point we can show you a large lot; keep your eye open on the great triangle.
A speculation in a piece of ground, near in on the Central railroad. Good for anything.
1 acre on the R. & D. railroad, near the road shows pick it up now.
7 acres, choice Peachtree road property, this side of the belt line.

7 acres, choice Feachtree road property, this side of the belt line.
10 acres in Edgewood; 10 acres on Fulton County Electric line: 40 acres near Soldiers' Home dummy line; two nice homes on it and splendid drive to city, for only \$4,500.

Marietta street—One store, \$3,500; also a corner lot, near in, with railroad front, \$6,500.

5 acres of the very choicest property on the market today; it is strictly a fine investment. We have every facility for showing property. Let us show this.

Cheapest lot on Peachtree; no hole to fill, but (), K; a choice home place.

South Pryor street lot, 50x175, for a song; \$1,100.

# EXCHANGE,

No5S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga

We want a nice home on the north side not to exceed \$5,000.

We have 1,215 acres of the finest fruit land in We have 1,215 acres of the finest fruit land in Georgia near railway and partly covered with the finest of pine timber. Price only \$3 per acre.

We have only three more of those choice North Calhoun street lots left, fine shade and graded. \$35 per front foot.

Myrtle street iots, one block east of above, natural grove, street guaranteed to be graded by June 1st. \$20 per front foot.

3 lots, 50x164, adjoining above, \$600 each.

5 acres on Peachthree road, at 4-mile post, \$3,000.

3,000.
40 acres near Flat Shoals road, fruit and asparagus, choice land, \$4,500.
10 acres on Belt road, 3 miles from city, \$1,500.
200-acre farm, 11 miles from town on Air-Line

road, \$25 an acre. 47 acres close to Peachtree road and belt line 

### GEO. WARE. WARE & OWENS. REAL ESTATE.

41 S. Broad Street, Cor. Alabama \$125 front foot for 108x150 within 11/2 blocks of \$125 front foot for 108x150 within 1½ blocks of carshed.

\$6,500—Elegant 9-room Pryor st. residence, all modern attachments and finely finished, 50x160 to alley.

\$5,500—West End 9-room house, new, the most desirable conner on Gordon st.; terms easy.

\$4,500—Boulevard lot 66 feet front, just north of Angier ave., fronts east.

\$2,000—Calhoun st. (Mayville) grove lot 50x180.

\$1,000—5-r h, new, corner lot 50x120, West Atlanta; terms easy.

terms easy. \$875—Walnut st. lot 50x149; ½ cash, balance \$15 a month without interest. 200-Hilliard, near Highland, 50x170 to alley, with two 2-r houses.

with two 2-r houses. S2.250—Decatur st., cor., 84 ft. front, worth \$50 ft. \$1,500—Washington Heights, lot 50x175 to alley. \$1,500—150x200 with 4 2-room houses and three street fronts.

Fort st., near Forest ave., 46½200; a bargain if Forts t., near corest ave., 46/2000; a bargain if taken at once.

\$1,600-110x130, Martin st., cor., near Georgia ave.

\$3,500-00x115 to alley, Brotherton, near Forsyth.

\$4,500-1/5 blocks from Peachtree, good 5-r house, lot \$3x200 through to another street.

Lots near Imman park, between two dummy lines, \$400; easy terms.

\$2,000 worth Clayton Motor stock to exchange for real estate.

real estate.

§150 cash and \$15 mo. for nice 3-r h, Emma st.
5-r cottage, cor. North ave. and Cherry st., 63 feet
front.

\$1,100-E. Pine st., lot level and nice, 50x190.

W. Mitchell st. lots \$400 each, on installments.

W. A. Osborn & Co., Real Estate and Loans, 12 South Pryor street. Those seeking real estate investments would do well to call on this wide-awake firm who claims to have any variety of property in their line, both city and country.

[anti-city-sp.

# HIRSCH BROS.

# Men's and Boys' Suits!

OUR CLEARING SALE CONTINUES

Which we are offering at such Low Prices? You can't afford to miss this sale. Now is the time to come. We are not going to carry over any winter stock if low prices will move them. Choicest patterns go first. Why not get one of them?

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL ST:

# SCIPLE SONS,

E R B P P I AR P P

### BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Tre THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'N'



Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

# FACTORY AND OFFICE CORNER BELLWOOD AND W. AND A. R. R.

Manufacturers of Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware and Light Castings of all kinds. Special or ders filled on short notice. The BARRETT PATENT STOVE

W. R. SHROPSHIRE, General Manager.



Do you understand the conditions? Simple enough. The stock that now fills the shelves will in three months be unseasonable. We must accelerate the outgo of Winter Clothing in order to have space for bright, new Spring styles. The time has come to cut deep into the heart of profits. Nothing shall be spared. Overcoats and Underwear, Suits and Hats. Everything. The reduction is liberal. General. No exception. Twentyfive per cent discount allowed on any article in the store. It is wisdom to buy now for next year. Many have been doing so. Your dollars can't possibly earn larger interest. This is not a closing out sale of any wrecked concern. Just a repetition of what annually occurs here. When the period arrives for the reception of fresh goods we spur the old into the quickest sort of gait. The money to be saved is exactly 25c on the \$1.00.

# EISEMAN BROS.

17-19 WHITEHALL STREET.

WASHINGTON, February 14 .- [Special.]-

The free coinage democrats of the house have

brought out the letter of Governor Hill, written

some months ago, in which he takes ground

The letter was printed in some of the New

York papers this morning, and has had the

effect of strengthening materially the opposi-

tion to Mr. Cleveland here, and has encouraged

the friends of Governor Hill and the advocates

of free coinage.
There is now a feeling here that the next

democratic candidate will not come from the

Indeed, the Cleveland letter and the agita-

don of it, has created a general crystallization

of democratic sentiment in favor of Senator

Gorman as the best man for the democrats to

In the event that Campbell again carries

Ohio in the gubernatorial race this fall, there

could not be a stronger ticket than Gorman

and Campbell or Gorman and Gray, of In-

Mr. Cleveland's friends say today that the

democrats who have been criticising him for

his anti-free coinage letter, do not understand

his motives. He was playing for the solid

vote of the east, and his friends are crying out

that his letter will make the states of Con-

necticut, Massachusetts, New York, New

Hampshire and Rhode Island, with their

seventy-five electoral votes, solid for Mr.

Cleveland in the event he is nominated

carry these states, and, therefore, the dem-

ocratic party must and will nominate Mr.

Cleveland. The free coinage men, however,

SILVER LEGISLATION DISCUSSED. Opinion in the matter of silver legislation at

this session is very much divided. There are

many who hold that a bill will pass, while

many say it is impossible at this late day.

did not see any possible chance of the passage

JOHN H. RICE IN TOWN.

Judge John H. Rice, of Fort Scott, Kan.,

"Pfeffer is not a man who will set the world

don't imagine he will talk much, for he is no

partisan legislation. He will vote according

to this platform, it matters not which party

advocates them, or whether either does. He

will not go into the caucuses of either party.

The statement that Pfeffer will be as much of

a republican as Ingalls is false. Ingalls is

nothing but a cold, selfish, arrogant politician.

Pfeffer is a man of the people, and he will rep-

"Nothing, except, as you know, that at the

cently. Dr. Macune was removed from the legis-

That

from the editorship of The Economist.

is, perhaps, only a matter of a short time."

THE ALABAMA DISTRICTS.

The Alabama delegation in the house is

well satisfied with the way the legislature has

just redistricted the state. By the Alabama

delegation is, of course, meant the democrats. The one republican, McDuffie, who occupies a

stolen seat, is very much dissatisfied, because

all the districts are now certainly democratic.

and because he has been thrown into Judge

Mr. Bankhead, who represents at present

ingham has been removed from his district,

and is made the nucleus, so to speak, of the

new district, which had to be formed to give

the state an additional member, making nine

in all. Because Mr. Bankhead happens to be from a country county, Birmingham has been

omplished. Indeed, he secured a larger

ing than any other southern city has re-

appropriation for the Birmingham public

ceived. As it is, under the new districting of

the state, all the old democratic members are satisfied, and Birmingham will be able to have

a congressman of its own, unless she allows

from Mr. Bankhead's district insures him a

Senator Brown's Pluck.

Senator Brown's friends here regret very much that he will not come on before the ex-

Sena A.Gorman, the democratic leader, is

man say if he can possibly go south after ad-

journment, he will go by Atlanta to see the distinguished Georgian. In speaking to me

about Schater Brown the other evening, Sena-

tor Gorman told me that he always admired

him, but never more than when the fight over

the force bill was going on. As soon as the fight opened Senator Gorman received a tele-

gram from the Georgian announcing that if

there was any danger of his pair being broken,

he would come on to Washington, although

his physician advised against it. Senator

ters began to look favorable to the passage of

he infamous bill, Senator Brown again tele

raphed that he would come on the first train

If his presence was necessary to defeat the bill.

This time Senator Gorman replied that he had

"live pair." which was as good as his pres-

would be delighted to have him here, but there

was no necessity for his presence. Then Sen-alor Brown wired that should he be needed at

ce, and not to come. The telegram said he

rman replied that his pair was all right and that there was no absolute necessity his presence. Later in the fight when mat

long term in congress.

piration to his term.

e sharp countryman to come in and carry

democratic districts in the state.

to

nd

art

"What is the alliance news?"

But, will he not be a republican?"

who was one of the many candidates for In-

of a free coinage bill at this session.

sippi river levee lobby.

say such talk is simply absurd.

They declare that no free coinage man can

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS TALK.

for the free coinage of silver.

state of New York.

minate in 1892.

VOL. XXII.

with

usta.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

HILL'S SILVER LETTER shake his hand for the interest he took in the Stewart Will Not Return IS BROUGHT OUT AS AN OFFSET TO

Judge Stewart wrote to a friend here the CLEVELAND. other day that he was busily engaged in law business at home, and that he would not re-NEW YORK MUST STEP BACK turn before adjournment, unless his presence was needed. Should any party question of And Some Other State Will Most Likely importance come up, however, he asked that Furnish the Candidate for 1892.

A Contest Between Giants. Major McKinley is going to open his campaign for governor in Ohio at once. He makes opening speech of the battle next week He is certain to be nominated by the republicans, and Governor Campbell is equally certain to receive the democratic nomination. It will be a fight between giants, and consequently the interest will be intense throughout the state. But the fight will have more than a local interest, for the man that wins is quite certain to be on the presidential ticket of one or the other of the parties. If McKinley is elected his friends say that he will receive the republican nomination for president. If Campbell is elected to a second term he will stand a chance of the democratic presidential nomination, but should he fail to get that he will be certain of the vice presidential nomination.

The Ohio democrats here say Campbell can be elected governor in a square race with McKinley.

Gordon and Hill will Sit Together. The seats of all the senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March have been spoken for, and as many senators go out, there will be general shuffling up of seats.

Senator Brown has the first seat of the first ow, immediately in front of the president. Although Senator Reagan, of Texas, has been occupying it for months, Senator Colquitt has spoken for it and will get it. Senator Colquitt's seat is now on the back row. That has been apportioned to General Gordon. Senator Hampton's seat, immediately to the left of Senator Colquitt's present one, has been apportioned to David B. Hill. Thus Senator Hill will be between Senator Gordon and Senator Daniel, of Virginia. Although these seats are in the rear row they are in front of the presiding officer and are good ones.

Senator Irby, of South Carolina, will be given a seat near the side wall in the rear row.

TAXING THE BANKS

So as to Destroy the Commercial Value of Their Stocks.

Colonel Oates, of Alabama, said today that he CHARLESTON, S. C., February 14.-[Special.] The letter, from the comptroller general, published this morning, instructing the county auditors to assess the capital stock of banks at the market value of the capital stock, has created a sensation here. There are a dozen galls's seat in the senate, is here in the Missisor more savings banks doing business here, the stock of which is quoted all the way from par to In speaking of Senator-elect Pfeffer today, \$1,200 per share. There have been no sales of the fancy stock for years, and the figures are merely quotations. The enforceon fire with his ability or his oratory, but he will neither disgrace his state nor himself. I ment of any such regulation would eat up all the profits of the lesser banks, and play havoc with about \$1,000,000 capital invested in this orator, but he will vote, and he will vote business largely by small shareholders. If the attempt is made to enforce the policy outlined by the comptroller's clerk, it will be strenu-"Not by any means. Our platform is for tariff reform, more money and opposition to ously resisted by the banks, which will com-bine for the purpose.

BOOMING MANUFACTURES. The Carrollton Cotton Mills Pass into

New Hands. JACKSON, Miss., February 14.-[Special.]-Governor Stone today approved the charter of the Delta cotton and woolen mills, at Carrollton, Miss. The incorporators are A. E. Randle, of Washington city; Cyrus W. Field, Jr., of New York, and William R. Martin, Oscar C. Brothers, J. Walter Head meeting of the alliance presidents here reand T. M. Miller, of Mississippi. This comlative committee, and I think it will be a good pany bought the plant of the Carrollton cotton ills, which had been idle for years, and wil at once prepare to begin operation. The capiof the new company will be \$1,000,-000. Mr. Arther E. Randle, the proprietor of this purchase, was a potent factor in securing the passage by the ordinance of the late constitutional convention exempting new facto-

ries from taxation for ten years. HE LEAPED FROM THE TRAIN, Near Barnesville, While It Was Running

at a Rapid Speed.

MACON, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—THE
CONSTITUTION stated a few days ago that the Cobb's district, which is one of the strongest the Birmingham district, is perhaps, more pleased than any of the others, because Bir-

Construction stated a few days ago that the dead body of a negro was found near the railroad track near Barnesville, but it was not known how he met his death. The following information will be interesting.

The negro was stealing a ride on the Central passenger train, which leaves Macon at 6:10 o'clock p. m. for Atlanta. He was standing on the platform of the mail car, and when the porter of the train started to go from the baggage car into the mail car the negro suddenly leaped from the rapidly moving train into! the darkness, and falling upon his head broke his neck.

LOVEGREEN'S SAD FATE.

He Falls from a Car and Meets Death on the Rail. MACON. Ga., February 14.-[Special.]-A. J.

desirous of ousting him, and putting in one of its own men, although he has done more good work for that city than perhaps any one else could have MACON, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—A. J. Lovegreen, a white man, met a horrible death last night. He was a brakeman on a Central railroad freight train. At No. 16, thirty miles from Macon, his train took a siding for a passenger. After the arrival of the passenger, Lovegreen opened the switch and let his train out. He then climbed up a ladder on the side of a car and got on top of the train. While walking along he made a misstep and fell between the cars. He was dragged about 100 yards before the engineer could stop the train. He was found dead. Lovegreen's body was turned over to an undertaker. The remains were shipped today to Lovegreen's relatives at No. 1 on the Central road, near Savannah. off the prize. The elimination of Birmingham

She May Die. EASTMAN, Ga., February 14.—[Special-]—Mrs. Holland, who was so brutally beaten, shot and stabbed by her husband, not long shot and stabbed by her husband, not non since, in the upper edge of this county, is constantly growing weaker, and very little hope is entertained that she will recover. She is now unable to move hand or foot, and is turned in bed by means of sheets. Her afflicted father, Mr. G. J. Tripp, says her remaining days on earth can be but few. particularly fond of Senator Brown. They have all they been friends, and Senator Gor-

A Shooting Match in Spartanburg. SPARTANBURG, S. C., February 14.—[Special.]—A shooting affray occurred this afternoon between Deputy Marshal John Kirby and a bareper named John Barber. On old grudge exkeeper named John Barber. On old grunge existed between the two men relative to a prosecution for the violation of the revenue law. Barber fired the first shot, and ran out of the barroom while Kerby was shooting. Several shots passed, and John Brown, a bystander, was hit, the ball passing through the calf of his leg. Barber was slightly touched by one of Kirby's balls in the neck. The parties are out on ball.

Improving Brunswick Harbor. BRUNSWICK, Ga., February 14.-[Special.]-Th government today awarded the contracts for the completion of the jetties in Brunswick harbor, to Gaynor & Green, of Savannah. They have orders to make preparations, secure material and com-mence work March 1st.

A Judgment Secured.

SAVANNAII, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—The Anglo-Australazian Steam Navigation Company got a judgment for over \$8,000, against E. L. Not only Senator Gorman, but all the demo-crate, admired the pluck and determination of the veteran Georgia statesman, and they wick to Europe. Mr. Penniman, who is a cotton Tould all like to meet him here again and

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE REFORM FOR HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD JAY

THE FIASCO OF THE GOLDBUGS. Ex-President Cleveland's Letter and Why it Was Written-The South's Part

New York, February 14 .- [Special.]-An interesting rumor is going the rounds to the effect that the recent Reform Club meeting, at which ex-President Cleveland's anti-free coinage letter was read, was called as the result of a preconcerted effort to turn the tide of democratic enthusiasm which has set in for The resolutions say:

It was thought that ex-President Cleveland's views would have considerable weight on this line, and that the result of the meeting would be to bareak the unity of the democratic party for free coinage, and assist in killing the bill

IT DIDN'T WORK.

in the Affair.

now penning in congress. DOCTORS SENT OUT.

Shrewd men were sent out from here two months ago to feel the pulse of the public in the south on Cleveland as the next democratic candidate. These men returned about a week before the "reform" meeting was held at Cooper institute. They reported in substance that he could carry every southern state except possibly Virginia and North Carolina, with a judicious use of money, and that no other democrat had any showing at all as against Mr. Cleveland. It is said that these answers were backed up by leading newspaper men and official in several of the southern states, who went so as to say that Mr. Cleveland was the man, and that his views on the financial question would not change the feeling of the people, as they were in favor of Cleveland before any particular question of party policy or principle.

THE LETTER RECEIVED. After consultation it was decided that Mr. Cleveland should at once take a hold stand so as to shape the democratic line on the free coinage of silver indirectly, and more directly to help kill the free coinage bill.

Thus the clap of thunder that came from a clear sky is being accounted for by the gos-

Considerable consternation has been caused in the ranks of the Reform club at the manner in which the people of the whole country, and particularly of the south, received the result of the meeting.

There is no doubt that Wall street and all its influence is against the free coinage bill, and they are going to spend a barrel of money to

CARRIED TO INDIANA.

The Abduction of a Respectable Farmer of

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 14 .- [Special.] William W. Holmes, a farmer living eight miles from this city, was kidnapped by two private detectives, a week ago, and taken to LaFayette, Ind. The detectives thought he was a man wanted there for murder, for whom there is a reward of \$200. 'Holmes says he was walking along the street, in this city, when two men suddenly caught his arms and handcuffed him, and they put him on a train and carried him to Indiana, without warrant or requisition. At Lafayette he was kept in jail one night, and next day, when taken for trial, it was found he was not the man wanted. The detectives disappeared as quick as he was released, and Holmes took the first train home He is a respectable farmer, and has lived in this county many years.

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

Hon. M. B. Meadows Meets With a Sudden Death. QUITMAN, Ga., February 14 .- [Special.]-Mr. M. B. Meadows, father of Hon. S. S. Meadows, ordipary of this county. side near the residence of his son, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Meadows left his son's house about 2 o'clock to walk home, in apparently good health. He walked only about half a mile before he died. Mr. Meadows was about seventy years old, and is supposed to have died from heart

A FIRST-CLASS RIOT. Negroes That Go Armed and Are Alway

Ready for a Row. STATESBORO, Ga., February 14 .- [Special.]-The grand jury will investigate the riot that occurred recently between the railroad and turpentine hands near Enal. It is said that fully 300 shots

were fired by the opposing forces.

Shooting, cutting and murder are becoming almost weekly occurrences among the negroes at the sawmills and turpentine farms on the railroad. Nearly all these darkies go with a pistol dirk or Winchester rifle, and complaints are frequently made by good citizens. The grand jury should be vigilant in bringing the guilty parties

DON'T WANT THE ROAD.

And Would not Have it if it Was Given to Them.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 14.-[Special.]-General manager, and Vice President Haines, of the Plant system, tonight emphatically denied that that system has any intention of buying the Georgia Southern and Florida, or the Macon and Birmingham roads, as reported.
"We don't want them, and would not have them

We don't want them, and would not have them if we could get them," said they to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent.

Allen F. Ellerbee, a conductor on the belt street railroad line, was awarded \$3,000 damages by a jury today. Ellerbee was thrown from his car by the driver suddenly starting it.

The Sun's Cotton Review

three points decline, closing steady at three to five points decline from yesterday's closing price The market was depressed by dull and w The market was depressed by dull and weak accounts from Liverpool and the excess of 511,000 bales in the visible supply of the markets of the world over last year. There are neither bulls nor bears. The market is left to itself and the weight of bales. Spot cotton was dull and lower.

Bids for Removing Wrecks. SAVANNAH, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—The bids for removing an unknown wreck, sank near the Fig Island Jetty, were opened today by Lieu-tenant Carter, and the contract awarded to

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The invitation of the United States to France to be represented at the world's fair in Chicago has been formally accepted by the president of France. Secretary Noble has ordered the department of the interior to be closed and flags to be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral of A. H. H. Stuart, at Staunton, Va. Stuart, at Stainton, va.

The two farmers' organizations of Arkansashave reorganized under one head. The order will heneafter be known as the Farmers' Alliance and International Union of Arkansas.

The world's fair directors have created the office of solicitor general. Congressman Entterworth, who is now secretary of the local board, will also assume the duties of solicitor general, so attend to the legal and legislative affairs of the board until his services are otherwise ordered.

The Kansas house of representatives, without dissenting yote, has passed a bill removing policial disability from all persons who volunteere their services to the confederate states. The Kansas constitution now debars volunteer on federate soldiers from the right to yote or hold office.

NORTHEN CONDEMNED

GOULD.

RESOLUTIONS OF PENSACOLIANS. They Feel Grateful to Mr. Gould for His Liberal Donations in Times of Epidemic.

PENSACOLA. Fla., February 14.-At a pecial meeting of the Chamber of Comnerce today, resolutions were adopted condemning Governor Northen, of Georgia, for the attitude he took upon the occasion of the recent visit of Jay Gould to Atlanta.

We prefer to remember, with grateful hearts, Mr. Gould's munificent donations to Memphis in the hour of that city's extremity, and the policy of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has always placed that company's wires absolutely free to every city of the south during the oft-repeated epidemic, to which they were subjected, before an enlightened system of quarantine puts to flight the contamination of contagious diseases

JAY GOULD AT HOME.

He Is Fatigued, and Refuses to See Reporters.

New York, February 14.—[Special.]—Jay Gould

and his party arrived in Jersey City, at 8 o'clock this morning, on the Pennsylvania road. Mr. Gould walked from his special car to the oot of the Desbrosses street ferry, and showed no signs of illness. He was drawn to his house at 579 Fifth avenue, in his own carriage, which awaited him at the New York side.

He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. John P. Munn, and his daughter, Miss Helen Gould. At the house, late in the day, it was said that Mr. Gould was a little fatigued from his traveling, but that he was not a sick man. He declined to see

AN OLD ALABAMA FEUD. Speedy Justice Meeted Out to a Desperate

From The Birmingham Age-Herald. From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

In 1845 there lived in southern Alabama two planters whose land joined and lay in that fertile delta between the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Their names, says the Philadelphia Times' correspondent, were respectively Adams and Doran. Burton Adams was generally regarded as a dangerous man, ready to cut or shoot on slight provocation, but it was believed by his neighbors that his evil temper and bad habits were fostered and aggravated by his wife's teaching and example. She was

by his wife's teaching and example. at strice with all the families around and had no associates. Especially did she hate the Dorans. There were three brothers of this name and they and Adams had been school boys together, and they did their best to main-tain friendly relations with their quarrelsome neighbor, but the trouble came at last. On a visit to Mobile, Mrs. Adams met two of

On a visit to Mobile, Mrs. Adams met two of the Doran sisters in a large millinery establish-ment. Regardless of the public character of the place she gave the two ladies a vulgar tongue-lashing, and was at once ejected by the proprietor. Wild with rage, the woman looked up her husband. Between drink and his wife's provocations Adams scarce knew what he was doing. He attacked the storekeeper with a knife and cut him fearfully and they mounted knife and cut him fearfully, and then mounted his horse and rapidly rode away.

The Dorans were at once warned, and toward evening Pierce, the oldest brother, accompanied by several well-armed friends, started for home. The road ran by the river bank and was bordered by dense shrubbery. Pierce was ahead, and suddenly a gun cracked and he dropped from his saddle. The friends rode into the thicket, but saw no one until a negro servant called out: "There he goes!" Sure enough, Burt Adams, on his big sorrel, was galloping away up the river road. He was closely followed, and, at the cryof "horse thief," a number of people ahead drew up across the road and turned the fugitive.

The Alabama river was in flood, the current running like a mill race, and full of driftwood, The Dorans were at once warned, and toward

running like a mill race, and full of driftwood, but the murderer did not hesitate to plunge in. he was fifty vards away hi were on the bank, and under a volley of rife balls Adams went under. His horse made a struggle, but was swept away; but nothing was seen of the rider. "A good riddance," was the general verdict. Pierce Doran had a fight for life, but finally recovered.

Mrs. Adams had always been a cruel mis tress, but now her wickedness knew no re-straint. Her servants were beaten and muti-lated until her neighbors became indignant and protested, but in vain. At length the end came One night in December the sky was lit by a rec low and it was known that the fire was at the glow and it was known that the fire was at the Adams plantation. When the neighbors galloped up, the mansion was glowing like a furnace, and the negroes were all shut up in their quarters, and the only answer they made to the inquiries of the whites was: "Fo' de Lord, massa, we don't know nuthin' 'bout it." No one doubted but that the woman had been murdered by her outraged bondsmen and the house fired. house fired

There were no witnesses but negroes, and There were no witnesses but negroes, and they were not competent to testify, and so the matter ended. The plantation and hands were sold under a mortgage held by one of the Mobile banks and bought by Barnes Doran, who built a new house and moved there with his family. This was two years after the killing of Adams.

of Adams.

One day a servant brought Mr. Doran a paper he had found on the house porch. It was addressed to Barnes Doran and warned him to leave the old Adams plantation, as the writer was resolved to avenge Burt Adams' death, and would kill any one living on his lands. There was no signature. lands. There was no signature.

Doran was a brave and resolute man, after questioning every one about the place to find out how the paper came on the porch, he dismissed the matter from his mind. Three months after he was sitting in a room facing the river, when he heard a gun fired, and a bullet came crashing through the window, striking a beam not two feet above his head. He hurried out but no one was within sight, and the next day another notice was found repeating the first warning.

the first warning.

Adams had left several relatives in the vi-Adams had left several relatives in the vicinity, but they were all respectable people, and as much his enemies as were the Dorans. One of them was a Maybury Adams, a lawyer in good practice in the neighboring county of Monroe, and Doran determined to consult him in the matter. He told his story and showed the notices. After a close examination the lawyer said "Barnes, it's as clear as daylight. Burt Adams is not dead; that's his handwriting. He lost his thumb in a fight with the Teuley boys and had to hold his pen between the two fingers of his right hand and his script is curious. Here are several of his letters is curious. Here are several of his letters

Adams's handwriting.

The lawyer said: "You have got some of the man's old hands, and through one of them he sends these notices. Go home and watch your servants and I think you will solve the mystery."

Barnes had no sconer got back to his planta-tion than he was waited on by his negro over-seer, a black giant named Jonas, a shrewd fel-low and a faithful servant. "See yer, Massa Barnes, dot mizable, onery nigger, Sam Hide, has been sneakin' away from his work two, four times, and he didn't show up dis mornin'. I'se gwine tan his hide when I cotch him."
"He's a yellow fellow, ain't he?" asked

Barnes.
"Yes; one of them coffee-colored niggers
Dey ain't no 'count nohow."
"Was he not Mr. Adams's body servant?"
"Was no Mars Barnes, for true."

communication with his old master and was now on his way to meet him. "Here, Jonas, get a horse," said Doran; "take this note to Constable Duffy, and stop at Benson's and tell him to come at once and bring two of his best dogs." Another messenger was sent to several dogs." Another messenger was sent to several of the neighbors, and inside of two hours a party of six armed men crossed the river. A coat of Sam's was produced and snuffed at by the dogs and held in hand by the tracker Benson, they entered the wood

A rough road had been cut through the dense forest that reached to the Mississippi state line, but there were numerous hog tracks, and into one of these the dogs turned nose to the ground. An hour's walk brought them to a small clearing, in which stood a low, log cabin. Smoke was coming out of the chimney at the end. "I thought so," said the constable, a brave little Irishman, "this is Bailey's old ranch, but he's away as I have a warrant agin' him for horse stealing, and he left a year ago. Keep back the dogs and we'll make a rush."

The party quickly surrounded the cabin and on entering found the fugitive negro building a fire on the clay hearth. He was quickly

a fire on the clay hearth. He was quickly tied, but refused to talk until, under a threat to turn the dogs loose on him, he weakened and told all. and told all.

Although wounded, Adams had clung to a floating log in the river and reached the opposite bank unseen. He then made his way to Bailey's, a local desperado of the worst type, and here remained until his wound healed. He knew Bailey well and distrusted him, and took means to insure his silence hy shooting. took means to insure his silence by shooting him through the head at the first favorable

opportunity, and then made his way lower Mississippi.

Hearing of the death of his wife and the loss of his property he became desperate and re-turned to Alabama with the determination to kill every Doran on sight, and he found in his old slave a faithful and efficient coadjutor, who was now awaiting his coming. Benson and the dogs were sent away, the negro was threat-ened with death if he gave the alarm, and the

ened with death it he gave the airm, and the party set themselves to watch through the chinks in the logs.

After two hours' watch one offthe party gave a "hist, here he comes," and a tall man came strolling through the clearing, mounted on a It was Adams sure enough. He gave olg bay. It was Adams sure enough. He gave a low whistle, and muttering to himself, dismounted, hid his horse and pushed open the nuncheon door. Duffy was behind it and at once seized him. "But Adams, you are my prisoner, in the name of the state of Alabama." In a flash the outlaw's bowie knife was out and In a flash the outlaw's bowie knife was out and the constable received a deadly thrust. The others at once pitched in, but Adams fought like a tiger, and it was not until he had been thrice shot through the body that he dropped. He uttered no word, but looked at his captors with a wild glare, and making a threatening gesture with his hand gave a shudder and was gone. The brave little Irishman also breathed his last and two others of the party were wounded.

One man mounted the outlaw's horse and rode away for assistance, and it was near morning before the party were safe across the river. (The coroner's jury brought out the facts and their verdict justified the killing, and so the mystery of Burt Adams's disappearance

MYSTERIOUS GEOGRAPHY.

Archbishop Who Thought California From The St. Louis Republic.

In 1776 the Hessian General Kuiphausen, sailing to help the English subdue the rebellious colonies in America, said anxiously to the captain of the vessel: "Is it not possible, considering the time that we have been under sail, that in one of these dark nights we have sailed by America, where these rebels are?" Mistakes equally as absurd were made by those who pretended to be well up in geography and to have a close knowledge of America, and the Americans.

America and the Americans.

In 1770, Lorenzana, the archbishop of Mexico, wrote a history of that country in which he expressed the opinion that California bordered on Tartary and New Mexico on Greenland!

Jacques Mareau in 1693 made a map "of the discovered and undiscovered portions of the American continent" which shows a large river rising at about the present site of Kansas City and flowing west to the "Gulph of Califor-

nia," which is marked as running up nearly to the latitude of Portland, Ore. The editor of "Notes for the Curious" owns an original copy of Heylin's "Cosmographic" (1652) containing a man of North Archive an original copy of Heylin's "Cosmographic" (1652) containing a map of North America, which has Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico (not by name but by location) marked as islands. A great chain of mountains runs across from Virginia to the Pacific at about the latitude of Memphis, Tenn. The headwaters of the Mississippi are located at about the same place; California is cut off from the mainland and the Rio Grande rises in a big lake in Montana and flows southwest into the gulf of California, which is there called "Mare Ver-

Smith never, during his lifetime, succeeded Smith never, during his lifetime, succeeded in convincing the English that Virginia was not an island. In vain he wrote home: "Virginia is no isle, as many doe imagine."

Henry Seile's map does not show a single trace of the great lakes of North America.

A THROUGH TICKET.

A Millionaire Banker Who Took It for Himself.

From The New York Evening Sun. Stocks had been falling rapidly for the last two hours. If they kept on falling for an hour longer Barwell, the great millionaire banker, would be ruined, penniless, without a home.

Well, fortunately, there was no one to weep about it but himself. His good old wife was dead day since Barwell had even given him a thought He had been such a good for nothing fellow, this son. Yet his only fault was that he would dabble with stocks. Barwell had said that he wanted to do all the gambling for the family, and pretty on he sent the boy to shift without a penny. He didn't know what had become of the boy, and he

told himself that he didn't care.

Another hour passed and stocks still fell. He Another hour passed and stocks still fell. He couldn't begin life over again. So he had decided to leave "the street." He would go on a long journey. He had his ticket in his pocket. It glistened in the sunlight as he took it out and Barwell made sure that all six chambers were loaded.

"A through ticket," he said to himseif. Then a messenger boy knocked at the door. It was all over. Rarwell was as nenniless as the boy he had

"A through ticket," he said to himseif. Then a messenger boy knocked at the door. It was all over. Barwell was as penniless as the boy he had sent out into the world. His strength and courage was gone. There was nothing for it but the journey, so he took out his ticket and examined it again to see that it was in good order. Barwell hated a bungled job.

He lighted a cigar and smoked on in silence until the fire burned his fingers.

Then he looked along the glistening barrel of his through ticket. At the last he tried for a moment to see whether hell or heaven was writ on the ticket, and then, with the question unsettled, he entered the tunnel and started on his journey.

THE PEOPLE RULE. Only Sorrow and Not Alarm Felt When an

Official Dies. From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

What a great country it is and what confidence its 65,000,000 people have in it when the head of the treasury, handling more than \$1,000,000 a day and regulating thousands of nullions of indebtedness, ean suddenly die without even a ripple in ommercial confidence or in the stock market! There is no other land like it.

And why does this come about? Because the people rule and because they know that no man is so great that there are not 1,000 others fit to fill his place.

An Accommodating Domestic.

om Texas Siftings.
'Why didn't you come when I rang?" said a Texas lady to her servant.
"Because I didn't heah de bell," replied Matilda

THE GENERAL'S DEATH.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE ENDS AND THE SOLDIER SEEEPS.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE GENERAL.

The Watchers at the Bedside-The Last to the People.

WASHINGTON, February 14 .- 11 night long General Sherman wavered between death, and continued to fight bravely the hopeless battle. Early in the evening the physicians knew that the end was approaching slowly but surely. The swelling of the face and neck had disappeared, but the subsidence of the symptoms of extra as came the development of the lung trouble, complicated with the subsidence of the symptoms of the lung trouble, complicated with the subsidence of the su plicated with a return of the long-standing ashma, mucus began once more to accumulate in the lungs, and the first signs of passive pneumonia became apparent.

At 11:30 o'clock last night, Lieutentants

Thackara and Fitch left General Sherman's residence for the purpose of getting a much required rest. At that time the dying soldier was awake, but merely to continue breathing required all his efforts. Mucus had filled his throat, and the glands evidently caused much

pain.

At midnight sleep had come to the reliof of the sufferer. At 1 o'clock this morning the general was slumbering and there was evidently no change in his condition as far as could be determined by the doctors. The house was closed for the night and quietness reigned. At 3:50 o'clock this morning there was no apparent change in the patient's condition. General Ewing's son, who had been at the bedside of the sufferer all night, said at 4:25 o'clock, that he could detect no change, excepting that the general's respirasaid at 4:25 o'clock, that he could detect no change, excepting that the general's respiration had considerably increased, which caused anxiety. With the exception of heavy breathing, at 5:30 o'clock, no change could be discerned. An hour later, a decided change for the worse set in, and Lieutenant Thackara and Dr. Greene were summoned from the latter's residence. Another hour, and all members of the general's family were summoned to the sickroom. Death seemed near, and the pallid watchers showed ovidences in their faces of great suffering.

The unconquered soldier was still conqueror. He lay sufforing, but refused to succumb, and thus was passed the next few hours. At 8:25 o'clock Senator Sherman telegraphed to his family at Washington that his brother was still alive, but only faintly conscious. He was apparently without pain, but his breathing was labored and his strength diminishing. At this time the physicians were tholding. At this time the physicians were sholding a consultation. When it was over it was given out that General Sherman's condition was hopeless, that the end was rapidly approaching and that the bronchical trouble was maken

ing marked progress.

Asked if there was the slightest of hope one of the physicians replied, "Not the least hope remains, the general can't possibly sur-

Soon after the substance of this answer was Soon after the substance of this answer was officially announced as the result of the consultation being signed by Dr. Alexander. At the time this bulletin was issued there were by the dying man's bedside and in an adjoining room the general's unmarried daughters. Rachel and Lizzie; Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Colgate Hort, Mrs. Theorems. Hoyt, Mrs. Thackara, Lieutenant Thackara, Senator John Sherman, P. T. Sherman and Drs. Janeway and Alexander, besides the lat-ter's assistont, Dr. Green.

THE LAST BULLETIN. After cosultation Dr. Janeway went away for a short time. To the scores of anxious people awaiting information, the bulletin was a profound surprise. While it was known that the general was very low, yet somehow the idea had gotten abroad that he was going to pull through. The announcement that all hope was abandoned fell like a cloud upon the

spirits of hundreds of inquirers.

It was unofficially stated this morning that the general's condition had all along been more critical than outsiders had been led to suppose. Only at one time since Tuesday have the doc-Only at one time since Tuesday have the doctors entertained a positive hope of ultimate recovery, and that hope was not one of strong confidence. This was when the erespelas was gotten the upper hand; then, for a little time it was hoped that the general's vitality would enable him to rally; but symptoms of pneumonia appeared and subsequently these were augmented by bronchial troubles.

All of the bulletins issued have been very carefully worded, and the doctors have guarded their avery utternes. When Dr.

All of the bulletins issued have been very carefully worded, and the doctors have guarded their every utterance. When Dr. Janeway said, this morning, "There is not any hope," it is believed that he finally uttered what had long been in his mind.

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

The end came peacefully and quietly at 1:50 o'clock p. m., while the general lay uncon-scious, surrounded by all the members of his family, except Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, who is now on the ocean, on his way to this who is now on the ocean, on his way to this country. There was just a slight quiver of the muscles of the face. The old soldier ceased to breathe and all was over.

Although all hope had been abandoned for hours the shock was great to the mourning friends who were at the bedside, and for many minutes no one left the room. They hung over the deathbed weeping and gazing on the stilled face so dear to them.

ANNOUNCING THE SAD NEWS When young Thomas Ewing left the house and his appearance, even before he spoke word, was a signal to those who waited without, that all was over. He hastened to the telegraph office around the corner, but the reporters were before him and before he had reached it news of the general's death was

preading far and wide over the wires thr spreading far and wide over the wires throughout the country.

Shortly after Secretary Barrett reached the telegraph office and sent a message announcing the general's death to President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Proctor, Rusk and many others, he could not restrain his tears.

"He died like a babe falling asleep," he said, "there was no suffering, no pain. Before noon time all had agreed that death was merely a question of minutes."

THE FUNERAL ARRANGE! TS. "Arrangements for the funeral concluded
Mr. Barrett, "are in charge of Geral Henry
W. Slocum. The funeral service over the remains of the general will take place on Thursmains of the general will take place on Thursday, from his late residence, alta and his and he deferred, if his son does not ar ave that day from Europe on the Majestic. Thursday evening the body will be taken to St. Louis in a special train of three cars. It will be in charge of General Schofield, and will be accompanied by a delegation from Post Lafayette, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 140, of this city. General O. O. Howard will have charge of the remains while being conveyed from the house to the depot. A special boat will be in waiting at the foot of Twenty-third street to convey the remains to the Pennsylvania depot."

ORDERS TO THE ARMY.

General Schofield has issued the following

General Scionesis as seen order:

On the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half cease. The national flag will be displayed at half cease. The national flag will be displayed at half thou intervents of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired, at half hour intervents, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. Officers of the army will wear usual badges of mourning and colors of regiments, and battallions will be draped in mourning for the period of six mouths. The day and hour of the funeral will be communicated to the department commanders by selegraph and

## THE TARHEEL STATE

WORKING FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Railway Commission Bill-The Insan Asylum-The Scene at Southern Pines. A Clamor Against the Jails.

RATERIAN N C. February 14.-[Special.] There was another large assemblage of ladies in the gallery of the house to hear the debate on the bill establishing the soldiers' home. The usual tributes were paid the gallant men who faced danger at the call of their state. The bill passed without opposition, just as it did in

The railway commission bill has unques tionably been the object of interest during the week. The house devoted three days to it. There was never any doubt that an iron-clad bill would pass. Ninety-one members had signed places to vote for a railway commission bill, ad by this they understood a bill giving rate-making powers. There were attempts to get in a substitute, providing for an advisory bommission and to get in a substitute, which was the bill passed two years also by the house. Both attempts the railway people killed in the senate the bil They are ery sorry now of this action on their part. By reason of it they get a much stricter bill. The alliance very clearly does not love the roads, and has them now in a tight relace. tight place. The railway people have heard debates from day to day, but with little relish. It appears that thirty states now have England has one, far stricter than any in this country.

The old eastern and western insane asylums are now asylums no longer, but "hospitals." At the latter, quarters will be devoted to inebriates and idiots. The eastern hospital is for colored persons. It has recently been greatly enlarged. Insanity among the negroes, (thirty years ago almost entirely unknown) is reported to be steadily increasing.

The pressure for a new, and this time thorough geological survey of the state, is great, and the reasons cogent. The result is a favorable report on the bill giving \$10,000 annually

able report on the bill giving \$10,000 annually for that purpose. It is possible that Professor Joseph A. Holmes, of the State university, may become state geologist. He has done valuable work in that direction.

It was expected that this week the bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the state's exhibit at Chicago would be presented to the legislature, but still the matter is in abovance.

During the past ten days as many as 200 northern people have been at Southern Fines, Moore county, which is being boomed as a health resort. The weather was intolerably bad, rain falling much of the time, but the visitors appear to have enjoyed themselves. There were all sorts of country-side amusements for their edification. The affair was nents for their edification. The affair was blanned by Mr. John T. Patrick, of the Southern Immigration Bureau, who had elaborately advertised it in the northern states. It is intended to show that Moore county is a natural

sanitarium; far superior to Florida. Some years ago there arose a clamor against the jails which disgraced some of the counties.
The board of public charities has taken the
matter in hand. The result is seen in the
shape of many bills now before the legislature, or which have already passed, allowing coun or which have already passed, alternate ties to levy taxes to meet the expense of building new jails. The board can in a little while end the existence of all the old dungeons.

The sentiment of the legislature is whelmingly for Cleveland for preside 1892. The body very faithfully reflects the views of the people of the state in this regard. The sole question asked is as to his status on the silver bill. Hill is perhaps second to

Cleveland in popular regard.

The electric street railway system here approaches completion. The cars will probably be running in two weeks.

proaches completion. The cars will probably be running in two weeks.

Last month the phosphate works at Castle Hayne, in Pender county, which use North Carolina phosphate, mined at that point, were burned. They have been rebuilt and Mr. C. M. Hawkins, the owner, said their capacity is now doubled. The phosphate is dried there and shinned here and to Baltimera for manipular. shipped here and to Baltimore for manipula

It may now be stated with certainty that this state will permit no more oyster dredging; cer-tainly for two years. Some canners are raising a howl at this, but all to no purpose.

There are some strong advocates of the
Australian ballot system. A bill giving this
state the benents of this system was introduced

in the senate yesterday.

Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of all the members of the legislature at the fish oyster and game fair which begins on members have thus far agreed to go.

The three families of negroes who were here

last Monday on their way from far-away Liberia to their old homes in Lancaster county, South Carolina, are very greatly like many of the blacks who left here in 1889 and 1890 for the far south—they find there is truly "no place like home." Of the 122 perwho left with them in 1887, a trifle over a third died in Africa. That is a terrible record a pet one with some persons.

The city of Raleigh is considering the ques-

tion of purchase of the waterworks, which cost \$200,000 or more, and which are the property of a private corporation.

The reception at the executive mansion last

Monday evening, given by Governor Fowle to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Busbee, was a leading social event. The governor and his daughter. Miss Fowle, received with Mr. and Mrs. Busbee. Refreshments were tastefully served by Misses Eliza Potter, of Wilmington; Agnes Cotton. of Pitt county. Mary Cordon of Cotton, of Pitt county; Mary Cordon, of Raleigh; Eva Sumner, of Lincolnton, and Ella Monteiro, of Greenville, N. C. Dancing began at 10 o'clock. Many of the members of the legislature attended the reception. The young lady pupils of Peace institute attended in a body, in charge of President Dinwiddie. charge of President Dinwiddie.

The members of the legislature were, on Tuesday evening tendered a reception at St. Mary's school, and there was a large attendance. A special concert programme was prepared for their enjoyment, and this proved to be very attractive. very attractive. shop Wingfield, of the Protestant Episco-

pal diocese of northern California, arrived here last Tuesday, and conducted services at Christ church on Ash Wednesday. He is a brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Marshall, the rector

At Christ church last Tuesday evening a very great audience, limited only by the ca-pacity of the building, witnessed the marriage of Miss Meta Capehart to Mr. Thomas Feild, formerly the Oxford, now a successful merchant in Long. Eng. Miss Helen Fowle was maid of r., nor, and Mr. Charles Chamberlaine, orresw York, was best man.

### A Brave Deed.

Madly with a sleigh over the trackies passive.

It needed by the lash that the frantic driver was using with all his energy to urge the frightened their speed. The blood-curdhorses to the top of their speed. The blood-curd-ling howls of the wolves that grew momentarily nearer lent wings to the panting animals, and they tore along over the snowy wastes, every muscle strained to its utmost, every nerve quivering, their nostrils dilating, their eyes starting from their sockets, and long trails of filmy vapor from their steaming bodies following in their wake.

"Comrades," said one of the men in the sleigh ery line of his face, "the wolves are gaining us. In five minutes more unless they are ked, we are all lost. If we had ten minutes ould reach that farmhouse yonder, but we cannot do it. There is only one hope. One of us must sacrifice himself for the others. "Fare-

ore they could stop him he had thrown him-Before they could stop him he had thrown him-self out of the sleigh and disappeared.

On flew the horses. The sleigh relieved of the weight of the brave man who had voluntarily of-fered himself a sacrifice to the blood-thirsty ani-mals to save the lives of his friends, went percep-tibly faster. A few minutes later they had dashed into the yard surrounding the little farm-house. They we saved! how had it fared with that dauntless, unsel-

Will it be believed? The gaunt, hungry wolves, ply.

diverted from the pursuit of the sleigh, had n sooner surrounded him than they seemed to re gard him as a friend. They smelt him, fawnet upon him with every demonstration of delight, and one of the boldest and fleroest of the whole pack, evidently the leader, offered him his paw as if to shake hands with him, looked at the sleigh, now too far away to be overtaken, shook his he slowly, turned about, and trotted away, followed by all the rest. The fierce, blood-thirsty wolves had recognized in this man a kindred spirit. He was a Kansas City real estate agent.

HE PROVED UP.

M. Quad Has an Adventure in the Tenner see Mountains.

M. Quad in The Detroit Free Press.

I had gone about a mile when the branched, and, after debating the case, I the right hand again and went forward with the comfortable feeling that I had half of a big state at my personal disposal, to get lost in. The path suddenly ended, and about that time Whar' from, stranger?

I told him.

"What you'n doin' hyar?"
"Traveling."
"Look hyar!" he said, as he came nearer, You's kin either prove up or ye can't." "That's so."

"You's either all right or you's cum fussin'." 'Kin ye prove up?"

"I'll try."
"Then walk along."

"Then walk along."

He walked beside me, or behind me, through thickets and over rough ground to a shanty just at the mouth of a ravine. There was a man, a woman and a boy of twelve there, and my nose detected the odor of a still. The three people mentioned stood at the door as we came up, and the man queried of my conductor. ductor:
"Who's he'un?"

"Who's he un?"

"Gwine ter prove up."

I sat down on a rock, and, leaving the boy to watch me, the other three withdrew a few yards and held a consultation. This lasted about five minutes, and when they returned the man who had captured me said:

"We "we is agreed on it. You's either rev-

whe man who had captured me said:
"We 'uns is agreed on it. You's either revenue or not. You's kin prove up or ye can't."
"Can any of you read?" I asked.
"We kin or we can't," replied the woman, who was smoking plug tabases in a clay nice. who was smoking plug tobacco in a clay pipe "Well, perhaps you've heard of -

"We mought or we moughtn't," replied the husband of the woman.
"Well, here's a line from him. If you are monshiners you have sold him whisky and know him to be all right. Here's my card, here are letters addressed to me at Monroe, and you can overhaul my knapsack."

They couldn't read a line of writing, and put up a job to catch me. After consulting together, a bit the woman said:

together a bit the woman said:
"What did you say he uns first name wasGeorge or William?" "Neither one; it's Henry."
"And does he'un live in a single or double

'In a frame house." "Which eve is he'un blind in?"

"Neither one. Come, now; he's a big, fleshy man, wears long whiskers, is bald on top the head, and has a front tooth out. His wife is a little, cross-eyed woman, and he has two chil-That settled it, and I was at once given bite to eat and told to make myself at home. I had some tobacco for the man and pins and

needles for the woman, and the present of harmonics set the boy wild with delight.
"'Sposin you'n had shot he'un down thar!' suggested the woman to my captor.
"Then he'un would hev been dead of co'se,'

be calmly replied.

By and by the men went up to attend the still, and the woman unrolled

sun, and the woman unrolled the paper of pins to the last row, opened the paper of needles, and placing the two spools of thread besides them she called to the boy:
"Danny, oum hy'ar."
"Yaas."

"Look in my eyes."

"Is I flighty?"

"Skeercely, ma'am."
"Well, I'ze either fighty or the richest woman in these yere mountain', an' I wish pop would hurry back an' tell me which to

A CANTEEN OF COFFEE. The Late Major Innes Randolph and the

From The Richmond State. The name of the late Major Innes Randolph is well known in Richmond. His "I'm a Good Old Rebel," "John Marshall, My Boy," and the "Grasshopper," which latter is sung with such vim by Mr. Salle Watkins, are all popular. Major Randolph was chief editorial writer on The Baltimore American at the time of his death. The chief corner to The of his death. The chief owner of The American is General Felix Agnus, one of the most gallant soldiers in the federal army dur-

ing the war between the states.

General Agnus has had a remarkable career General Agnus has had a remarkable career. He came to this country from France just before the opening of the civil war, and was employed at Tiffany's as a sculptor. He caught the war fever early, and enlisted in a regiment of New York zouaves with nine other Frenchmen from the same establishment. He went in as a high private, and could not speak a word of English, and came out of the service with the rank of brigadier general. He had no social or political influence to push him ahead. Three of the nine Frenchmen who enlisted with Agnus were killed in their first battle, three more at the second and two more at the third, so Agnus is the only survivor of the nine, and he only escaped by the skin of his teeth, as the scars of eleven

survivor of the nine, and he only escaped by the skin of his teeth, as the sears of eleven bullet wounds on his body will show.

At the thier engagement, when his last two French comrades were killed, General Agnus was himself desperately wounded in the breast. Lying on the ground in a semi-conscious condition, he heard a fellow-sufferer groaning and calling for water. Agnus, with the blood gushing from his breast, managed to toss him a canteen containing coffee. toss him a canteen containing coffee.

This was eagerly received, and after draining a deep draught, the recipient raised himself up a little, and recognizing Agnus's uniform, tossed back the canteen, saying.

"Yank, I thank you, d— you!" He proved to be Major Eandolph of Canaral Streets.

uniform, tossed back the canteen, saying "Yank, I thank you, d—you!" He to be Major Randolph, of General Stor Jackson's staff. At the time this incident took place the battle was still raging around them, and neither one expected to see the light of another day. But both lived to par-ticipate in many more battles, and after the war closed became warm friends.

war closed became warm friends.

Here is the sequel to the story. Major Randolph, who died a few years ago was a most accomplished man. He was a brilliant writer, sculptor and musician. He became editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and when that paper suspended, Agnus gave him the position of chief editorial writer on the American, a position he held up to the time of his death. Randolph was savent time offered death. Randolph was several times offered double the salary he was receiving in Balti-more to go to New York, but he always re-fused to leave the man who gave him the can-teen of coffee on the battlefield.

Destitution in Nebraska. From The Chicago News. From the most reliable sources of information

From The Chicago News.

From the most reliable sources of information comes the unwelcome intelligence that there is actual destitution and suffering among a large number of families in southern Nebraska due to the failure of last season's crops.

According to the investigations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the results of which are vouched for by Miss Francis E. Willard and leading women philanthropists of Nebraska, there are more than 150 families in Frontier county alone that are said to be starving and freezing through sheer destitution. Local help has been rendered, but the condition is so grave—new cases of destitution being constantly revealed—that outside assistance is imperative.

Inquiry among Chicago business men confirms the truth of the report that several counties in Nebraska experienced last season either a partial or almost an entire failure of crops, so that the aiready impoverished settlers have been unable to provide even the necessaries of life.

As is usual in such cases, the state authorities have preferred not to privileish the true state of affairs, and have devised local measures of relief which have not fully met the seriousness of the case. The Daily News is satisfied that a mere mention of the existing state of affairs will call for a charitable response from this and other communities.

From Texas Siftings.

"What's the matter here?" a ked a stranger of a small boy as he noticed a large wedding party coming out of a church on Fifth avenue.

"Nawthin' but the tied goin' out," was the re-

## BETSY'S MEDICINE.

Plenty of business, but it was late in the the road, with tropical animals, cat beasts and monkeys, exposed to the changes and vigors of a bad October, but the boss had determined to take the chances on playing us back to winter quarters. So we fought along until we got to Troy, which was not very far from home, and by that time nearly half our animals were ailing. A cold rain set in in the morning, and noon was followed by a keen wind that rightly belonged to a month later in the season, so that, by the time we got the canvas up for the afternoon's performance, everything alive but the show, man and beast, was chilled to the bone, and cross and mad all the way

Bill Newman, the elephant keeper—and one of the best in the world he is—grabbed up bucket and started for the nearest saloon, and bucket and started for the nearest saloon, and in Troy he didn't have to go far to find one.

"Gimme a bucket of whisky," says he to the barkeeper.

"A bucket of whisky! What for?" ex-

"A bucket of whisky! What for?" exclaimed the man staring at him.
"For money. D'ye suppose I expected to get it for wind?" answered Bill, with a snarl, for he didn't care much about talk with strangers at any time, least of all when he was cold, mad and in a hurry.

The barkeeper looked offended, but silently drew the bucket of whisky, and bill paid his five dollars for it and went out. I was in there when he came in, because the rheumatism had laid me off duty in the ring, and I had got a room for the night over the saloon, which was a sort of hotel, where I could keep dry and warm. And I staid there when Bill wentout. "Them circus fellers must be going to have

warm. And I staid there when Bill went out.
"Them circus fellers must be going to have a good time," said a seedy looking stranger grabbing in the cracker bowl on the bar.
"Don't you believe it," chipped in a spry, reporter-looking young chap who had come in for a cigar; "that whisky will probably all be swallowed in one dripk, out no man will get swallowed in one drink, but no man will get any more of it than a smell of the bucket The barkeeper's eyes bulged out, and the seedy man asked: "How's that?"
"They no doubt have a chilled elephant, and

whisky is their quickest and best remedy. That's one of the few times there is any good He was right. The minute I saw Bill con in I knew what was the matter, but not many

persons except showmen, and reporters of course, for they seem to know a good deal about almost everything, would have guessed what all that liquor was for.

"Gosh! I wish I was a sick elephant!" broke out a voice behind me in a tone of really

painful longing.

I turned and looked with some curiosity at I turned and looked with some curiosity at the speaker. Well, I've seen a good many bummers, some of them fine specimens of the class, but never one, I think, who looked as far gone as that chap was. He had a dirty, bloated, pimply face, watery eyes, a bulbous red nose, pulpy, tremulous lips and trembling fingers that he pawed over his face with, in a weak aimless way. And his clothes! They were just a mass of filthy rags and tatters, I asked afterward who he was, and they told me his real name was believed to be Dan Medill. his real name was believed to be Dan Medill. but everybody around there called him the

There was a general laugh among the bar room loungers at the earnestness of his wish, and the barkeeper jokingly asked him: "Do you think you could drink a bucket of whisky, Dan?"

Dan?"
"Oh, yes," the poor wretch replied eagerly.
"Give it to him. Let's see him do it. I'll
pay for it." ordered a well-dressed man, evidently intoxicated, who leaned against the bar.

"Naw, I won't," rejoined the barkeeper.

"D'ye want to kill him? He couldn't stand a quart, let alone eight."

"I don't care. I'll pay for it to see him do

"I don't care. I'll pay for it to see him do it," persisted the well-dressed man.
"Oh, it won't kill me. Give it to me. Let me try," pleaded the miserable wretch.
"You get right out of here now," commanded the barkeeper, turning on him with sudden fierceness. "Go somewhere else to put up your job for the coroner, and he hustled the unhappy "worm of the still" into the street.
Between the afternoon and evening performances Bill came over again for another bucket of whisky. He was not in so much of a hurry then, and told it was "Prince" who a hurry then, and told it was "Prince" who had had a bad chill before, and now "Betsy" gave indications that one was coming on her. When he went back I hobbled over to the tent with him to get a bottle of liniment out of my box. He put the bucket of whisky down be-fore "Betsy," and she drank about half of it. The intelligent brute knew it was medicine, and did not propose to take any more of it than she thought she needed. As we show-

folk say "she was no hog, and knew when she had enough." The bucket, still half full of

liquor, was left standing near her, and Bill's attention was called away for a moment. Hardly was his back turned when a bloated, red face was poked through under the canvas red face was poked through under the canvas and its pair of watery eyes were fastened greedily upon the bucket, "Betsy" fixed her keen little eyes on the intruder, stopped swaying to and fro, and waited to see what he would do. He did not notice her. The fascination of the whisky blinded him to all else. The bucket was beyond his reach. He drew himself under the faut until he could clutch it. self under the tent until he could clutch it.
The instant that he did so "Betsy" flung her powerful trnnk around his waist and whirled him up into the air. She did not mean him any harm, but he was tampering with her medicine, and she would not stand that. So he had hard targit of the country wild which the country in the country wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to give one wild which the country is the country to the country that the country is the country to the country that the country is the country that the country he had barely time to give one wild shriek of terror when she tossed him thirty feet away, when the poor "worm of the still" struck against one of the ponderous wheels of a lion cage and fell to the earth, with one broken leg and three fractured ribs. She did not attempt to follow and hurt him, for she had no malice. She had just flirted him away as you might, with your toe under the table, a mewing cat that annoyed you. He was laid on a stretcher

and carried away to a hospital, and that was the last any of us knew that season about the worm of the still " But the next spring, in New York, I chanced to fall in with a Troy doctor who attended me during the three or four weeks I was laid un there with the rheumatism that time and he was one of the doctors in the hospital where the bummer was taken, he told me the rest of the story. He said that the yearning of the poor wretch for liquor was so strong that he whined while the doctors were setting his broken bones: "Oh, if she had only let me have one good drink first, I wouldn't have minded it."

minded it."

The inebriate's recovery from his injuries was very slow. He was so sodden and saturated with liquor that neither his fiesh nor his bones seemed able to heal. After nine weeks he could hardly put his foot on the ground, and in six weeks more he could only limp a little. But in the long confinement they got all the liquor out of him. A regenerated manhood seemed to rise out of the debased and wretched thing he was. In his early consciousness of his self-abasement he would frequently exclaim: "I'm no good. You had better let me die." But after a time he would say: "I think that if I can get well I will be able to live a new life, and, perhaps, make some amends for the past." And his face changed so when the drink got out of him that nobody could have recognized him as the former "worm of the still." nobody could have recognized him as the former "worm of the still."

former "worm of the still,"

One day several ladies visited the hospital distributing flowers and reading matter among the patients. Among them was one, the wife of a merchant of Troy, a handsome, gentle but sad keed young received. but sad-faced young woman, who at sight of this man seemed at first startled and then overthis man sequence the motion.

powered with emotion.

"What is your name, sir?" she asked him.

"What is your name, but replied: "Dan

Medill."

She hesitated, turned away, and then going back quickly to him, said: "You look very much as Mr. William Haskell once did."

He sank back in the easy chair where he was sitting, pale and trembling, with a low cry of fright.

"And you are William Haskell," she persisted going close to him.

sisted, going close to him.

"Yes, yes, I am," he confessed, "but I have long been ashamed to bear that name. And who are you?"

"I am your daughter, Mary," she answered

him.

Then the whole story came out. A dozen years before William Haskell was in business in one of the little cities of eastern Pennsylvania, well-to-do, respectable and happy, with a family of a wife and two children, Mary and George. An unfortunate indorsement for a friend, followed by serious business reverses at

the time when he was least able to bear them, made him a bankrupt and literally swept away everything he had. In hope of retrieving his fortunes he went west, first to Cincinnati and them to Chicago. For a time he did fairly well, and sent money and loving letters to his family. But the absence of home ties, reckless and dissipated companions whose acquaintance he made in business, loneliness and naturally easy, yielding, social disposition, soon made him a confirmed drunkard, and he lost employment. His habits of inebriation became known and nobody would give him work. He no longer reminded his family of his existence, but gradually sank lower and lower, until the obtaining of sufficient alcohol, in any form, to temporarily drown consciousness and conscience was the only object of his miseral ble life. In summer he was a tramp, and night the second of the summer he was a tramp, and night the second of the summer he was a tramp, and night the summer he was a tramp. form, to temporarily device of his miseral ble life. In summer he was a tramp, and n-winter a beggar and bummer in whatever city his wanderings led him to. To his family he was as one dead. Under his daughter's influence, with his new start that his long abstinence had given him, his reformation was complete. Mary's husband gave him employment in his store and a home in his house, where he met again. for the first time since ment in his store and a home in his house, where he met again, for the first time since the little fellow was learning his alphabet, his son George, now studying in the office of a prominent civil engineer to fit himself for a life of usefulness. A little later his patient and still loving wife rejoined him, forgiving and trying to forget the pain and misery of the past in the bright hopes of a happier future. ACROSS EUROPE IN MIDWINTER.

to Walk Around the World. Paris Special. The heralded feat of a Russian army officer of the name of Pechkoff, who travelled the entire distance from Siberia to St. Petersburg last year, has been followed by many other at-tempts of like nature, but the most audacious of all was that of Lieutenant Winter. This vigorous young officer was assigned to duty on the staff of the Governor-General of the Armour, Siberia, and he determined not only to go to his post on foot, but to go the wrong way, i. e. via Paris and America. Aside from crossing the Atlantic and Pacific oceans he would

walk the entire distance.

He set out December 4th, from Sosnovice a town situated on the frontier of the Prussian province of Posen, and arrived in Paris on January 18th., after having made 1,600 kilo-metres (994 miles) in thirty-nine days. He walked thirty-one days and took eight day's rest, not because of fatigue, but to visit the large towns through which he was passing. As he crossed Saxony he stopped at Dresden, and as he went across Bavaria he stopped at Wurtzburg. There he was seized with a desire to visit Holland. He wanted to see the place where Pater the Great sent part of his place where Peter the Great spent part of his youth as a carpenter's apprentice. So he took youth as a carpenter's apprentice. So he teek a rapid turn by the railway to Cologne, then to Amsterdam, afterwards returning to Wurtz burg.

Lieutenant Winter shows no traces of fa-tigue. He intended as soon as he arrived in Paris to shut himself up and to sleep uninterratis to saint himself up and to sleep uninter-ruptedly for two days so as to make up for lost time. But he had not reckoned on the Paris-ian attractions, on his own sudden celebrity, on the enthusiastic welcome he found on every side. Since his arrival he can hardly find time to answer the invitations he receives and

time to answer the invitations he receives and is truly the hero of the day.

I saw him at the Military Club today. He told me that neither during his journey nor before did he resort to any particular diet. He needed no training, for since his earliest childhood he had been accustomed to much walking. Throughout his journey he began the day at 8 s. m. and walked till 6 p. m. talking an hour's rest for his breakfast. His average speed was from six to six and a half kilometres. ed was from six to six and a half kilometre

an hour when the roads were good, from four to five when it had snowed.

His dress was very simple—a long black tunic, fitting close to his waist and buttoned up to the collar. Over it he wore a long, loose gray overcoat. He had a tarpaulin bag and carried no walking stick, but a revolver was in his pocket. For the first ten days he kept the high boots usually worn in the Russian in-fantry, but after that his feet were sore and he was obliged to adopt half-boots.

Winter has written a brief narrative of his

travel and placed it in the hands of General Baron Frederise, the miltary attache of the Russian embassy in Paris, who forwarded it to the Russian minister of war. He has had no the Russian minister of war. He has had no time as yet to clasify his travelling notes, but he intends to publish them some day in a newspaper and then in a volume. He must be at his post in Siberia on the 1st

He must be at his post in Siberia on the 1st of May and was forced to abondon his plan of crossing America, as family business obliges him to go through Russia again. In a week's time he intends to go to London, but he will soon return to Paris and thence proceed to Nizza, to Naples and thence to Montenegro. This time he will use the railway.

He is only twenty-four years old and his photograph, which I enclose is a very good iteraes.

PITHY COLORED SAYINGS.

A Choice Collection of Maxims from the From The New York Times.

Dat pig he say, "I belongs to two niggers 'case I'm so misbrul." Wen yo' waits for yo' dinner, bress de Lord if Dat dog 'sleep. Whaffo yo' pull him tail?

Yo' hear turkey in de wood, and he say, "Gobble, gobble," dat nice. Yo' hear turkey in de skillet, and he say, "Sizzle, sizzle," dat nicer. He stone blind, and he say he eye doctor. Bad mouf, no say sweet, when he sing, "Lasse

Miss Hen she flew in Pa'dise, but she caekle all Look out for folks that take de home track effe

De big crab not allers good meat. Because yo' eat eggs Monday whaffo yo' hanker Yo' buy shoat on trust, he squeal all de time.

When pot boil, no fly dar. De forwardest pig make de first rasher. Mighty high-minded cat. De milk-jug was

empty. A fine hoss ain't no wuss for a rope bridle. Dar ain't no tire in borrowed mule. When de sky rain meal, yo' ain't got no use for

Yo' get holt of de handle of de fryin' pan; der sez yo', "dis yere bacon's got to be done je pleases."

pleases."

When yo's cookin' and de dogs is round, keep one eye on de roast, t'other on de dogs.

De rich man's pig never break thro' no fences. Mr. Potters in Texas.

From The New York World.

Colonel R. H. Savage, who served in Arizona, Nevada and California on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Schofield and Ord, is a New Yorker now, erect and youthful enough to give the lie in ap-pearance to his thirty years of life and service on the trontier. Colonel Savage began his army life from West Point as a lieutenant of engineers. His stories of adventure in the southwest have the luxuriance of the prairies and the crisp breeziness of the mountain peaks. "When I resigned the service in 1871," said Colonel Savage yesterday, "I was sent out by General Grant as a member of the commission to ascertain the amount and nature of was sent out by General Grant as a member of the commission to ascertain the amount and nature of the claims held by clitzens of Texas against the Comanches and Mexicans, I venture to say that Texas then afforded the student of human nature-more picturesque types of man than any other country did. They talk about the 'absurdity' of such a stage character as Mr. Potter of Texas, who calls an English lord 'peer' all the time and wears his trousers in his boots in a drawingroom. Why, it isn't a but exagerated. I know a half dozen 'Potters' in Texas now. There's Milton Kennedy, the Pennsylvania Quaker, who was partner of Captain Dick King in the ownership of the whole steamship fleet on the Rio Grande and two big ranches beside. Kennedy is worth millions;today, but he wears his check shirt and brogans, and uses his Quakerisms in speech as he did when a day laborer. Captain King himself, who sold his ranch for \$3,000,000 to an English syndicate, was a regular 'Potter,' desperate, cool, rough and ready, a king at home and the equal of any many anywhere. He began life in Texas as a steamboat hand, and has devoted his whole fortune to making his daughter happy. And Captain King retains his Irish brogue to this day.

A Flat Affair. "Where have you been?" asked the adder this morning as the asp ambled in tiredly. "On a bust," replied the asp, and the adder, remembering that the adder had taken part in the Potter performance, snifted a snift of scornful unbelief. "It was a rather fat affair," conceded theasp, and they paymed in unison.

"I do think, John, you might let me have a

Victoria Hale was sitting at the breakfast table, a pout upon her cherry lips, an ominous wrinkle between her brows. She looked very pretty, in her morning dress of fluted white lawn, with a breakfast cap of Swiss muslin and rose-colored ribbons, that were peculiarly becoming to her olive skin and large, velvety black eyes.

"More money, Victoria?" he repeated with a scarcely perceptible knitting of the brows.
"Are you not getting unreasonable? Do I not keep you liberally supplied with all that I have to spare?"

"But it's so mortifying to go a-shopping with Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Bonnington, and have to stand by while they are purchasing the sweetest things at such bargains!

"Don't go shopping with them, then; that's my advice. "You would shut me up, then, from all amusement and society?"
"Nonsense, Victoria! You know better than

that! Here are your prettily furnished house, your garden, your little conservatory, to amus "I'm tired of them all," said the pretty

bride. "One cannot be contented with the same thing forever." "If you wanted a perpetual change, a co tinued whirl of excitement, you should have married a rich man."

"Don't be cross, John," said Victoria, coan

ingly. "But you know all our neighbors about

here are tolerably well off, and I don't want to be left behind. I shall be mortified to death it I can't have a croquet party in July." "I have no especial object to that," said her husband. "I suppose it need not necessarily

be expensive?" "Not so very," said Victoria. "Of course, w must have a band, and the sweets and ice from the confectioner's."

"Wouldn't your piano and a little home nade cake and ice cream do?" "What nonsense, John! Do you suppose I could ask our stylish neighbors to such a two penny sort of affair as that?"

"They would know it was as good as we "And I need a lace parasol terribly. And ah, John, I had forgotten about Mrs. Lacy's cream-colored ponies."

"I hope, for goodness sake, she don't want von to huy than."

"No, of course not. But she says I may use them while she's at Scarboro. Isn't it kind of I dare say it's very kind," said John Hale ruefully; "but do you chance to know how much a pair of ponies costs in the keeping—to say nothing of the expense of the groom?" "O, if you're going to stoop to such petty considerations as that—"
"Well, well, use them if you like. I dare say we shall manage somehow"

"And the croquet party? Only thirty or forty people—just to pay our social debts. It's so shabby to be behind hand in such things."

"If you'll be as economical as you can beat it."

about it "And the parasol? And the summer silk that is such a bargain at Peter Robinson's—"
"Yes, yes, yes! Only remember, Vic, that
there is a limit to our funds."

Mrs. Hale was satisfied with the grudging asent so rejuctantly screwed out of her husband sent so reluctantly screwed out of her husband. She gave the croquet party, and had the satisfaction of hearing on all sides that it was the most elegantly gotten up little affair of the season in Holloway road. She whirled down to the parks, and along the Bayswater road, with the cream-colored ponies. She bought the lavender summer silk, with a "love" of a lace shawl to wear with it; paid Mme. Fringe Furbelow four guineas to make it up, and had it ruined by a glass of lemonade the first time she ever wore it. She accepted an invitation she ever wore it. She accepted an invitation to visit Yarmouth with a party of gay friends, and cried all night before she could induce her

husband to consent.

"Vic, you don't understand," said John,
with a careworn look on his brow. "We must
study economy or we shall go to ruin."

"Economy," sharply retoted Victoria; "I
am sick of the very word."

Her husband turned silently away. It was

hard, just when he had most need of sympathy, counsel and advice thus to be repulsed. "They tell me," said old Mr. Hardie, the se nior member of the firm of Hardie, Blocke & Co., that Hale's wife dresses the most elegantly of any one at Yarmouth this season."

"What, Hale who keeps Denny's books?

'Ah!" said old Hardie, taking snuff, "that's a different matter. I don't know how he affords it. If I were Denny I should keep an

eye to things!"
"They've had some serious lessons already,
I'm told," said the other. "That burglary last
week cost them £1,000." 'Any trace of the burglars as yet?"
'No. The safe must have been ope

"No. The safe must have been opened by skeleton keys, Denny thinks."
"Humph!" grunted old Hardie. "If the cashier was any one but Hale, that Denny trusts as he would trust himself—"
"O, nonsense, nonsense!" cried the other old gentleman. "There's such a thing as being too suspicious, Hardie! You'll be saying next that Hale is at the head of a gang of burglars!"
"He may be, for all I know," said Hardie, drily.

Meanwhile Mr. Reginald Denny began to be strangely mistrustful. Not of John Hale—he would as soon have thought of doubting himself—but of others about him.

"Hale," said he, "sometimes I think these knaves of burglars are nearer home than any one imagines."

"Do you, sir?" A ghastly look came over the young man's features, as if he were in pain. "Impossible!" "At all events it is worth looking into," said Denny. "The circle of suspicion seems to be narrowing down. Do you mind sitting up for

a night or two?' "Not at all, sir, if you desire it."
"I'm sorry to ask it of you, as you haven't eemed well this last week or two."
"Pray don't mention it. I am well enough,"

ray don't incition to I am well emotify, said Hale, almost impatiently.

It was the first night of his vigil—a dark, tempestuous midnight, with rain falling outside and the rush of equinoctial winds walling down the chimneys. Mr. Reginald Denny had gone home, but some unanalyzed notion induced him to return, quietly and by stealth, toward 2 o'clock in the morning. Letting himself in by his own private key, with a word of assu-rance to the alarmed watchman, who paced the warehouse, he noiselessly entered the count-ing house.

The safe where the money and valuable papers were kept was wide open. Kneeling before it, with both hands full of bank notes and bills, hurriedly transferring some to an open leather case in his right hand and putting otherwise. ers back, was John Hale himself.
In an instant Mr. Reginald Denny's iron

grasp was on his arm.
"So I have got at the root of the matter at last," said he, in a deep stern voice. "So you are the burglar, John Hale?"

"Ah!" exclaimed the culprit, in dismay.

"Mercy on a heartless wretch?-never! You shall pay the full penalty of your ingrati-tude and crime!"

"You have discovered me," he native of your ingratitude and crime!"
"Think for one moment, sir, of the situation in which I have been placed by an extravagant wife, whom I fondly, tenderly love."
"Her follies are no excuse for your dishonesty. I have placed unlimited trust in you. This is my reward. Had I not fortunately arrived on the spot tomorrow morning would have seen me a beggar, and the viper I had warmed and nourished laughing at his dupe."
White with rage and dismay Hale sprang to his feet and confronted the man whom he had so long been systematically robbing.
"You have discovered me," he cried, in sti-fied accents, "but you never shall convict me."

There was a vivid flash, the report of a pistol, and the next instant John Hale lay dead before the eyes of the horrified merchant. "It was not so much his own fault as it was his wife's." people said when the ugly facts connected with John Hale's suicide leaked out.

alleged to be now due.

"He was weak, but not naturally wind an ahe persecuted him mercilessly for many poor girl! her dress and fast ion and move dearly bought."

And Victoria Hale, sitting, pale and mized, in her deep widow's weeds, knews as if supernatural hands had written it in the letters on the wall that the beautiful and the same a letters on the wall that she had killed

ONLY ELEVEN HUNDRED. The Amount Due by Ryan's Sons to the

York Firm. A mistake of the types made it appear that a suit by John Ryan's Sons, of Athana against Schloss & Co., of New York, originated in a debt of the Atlanta firm amounting to allies

Alleged to be now due.

The amount is \$1,139.63.

The mistake must have been apparent to an eareful reader of the article, as the bond require careful reader of the article, as the bond require was only \$1,500.

"The debt of \$1,100 is not due," said Mr. Jos. Ryan, "moreover, until March 1st; that is why a hasn't been paid. When the debt becomes due, a will be paid promptly."

REMARKABLE OLD WOMAN.

Demise of a Pennsylvania Centenaria Never Drank Water. From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

January 20th the earthly remains of Mrs. Kar
Stuff, the oldest resident of Greencastle, Pa., w

consigned to their last resting place. Mrs. Stat who was familiarly called "Aunt Katle" by who knew her, was a remarkable woman in me respects. She was almost ninety-eight years of at the time of her death, and up to within a findays before the happening of that event had a drank or tasted water since she was a little gir Aunt Katie insisted that "water wasn't health, and drank tea and coffee only, Fishing used to be one of her passions. Ger

Fishing used to be one or ner passions. Getting up early in the morning in summertime, as would fill the pocket of her dress with grands pers, pin it to keep them secure, and then, rod hand, she would repair to the banks of the Conferential the conference of the c cocheague creek, often putting the local fall men to blush by her skill. For the past ten ye t was a source of great pride to her to visit harvest field each summer and bind a shea grain, which was always faithfully recorded the local press, affording her the nighest gratia-tion. Last summer, however, old age triumple and "Aunt Katie," to her great distress, was on pelled to break the record for the first time. "I will never die," she used to assert proud;
"I will just dry up and blow away, see if I don't. And she almost kept her word. At the time her death it would not have taken much of a to have wafted her away on its pinions. M Stuff was born in Green village, Franklin count, and while still in her teens married a man name Miller, and removed to this neighborhood, when she has resided ever since. After the death of the first husband, she married John Stuff and the state of th first husband, she married John Stuff, a milfirst husband, one married count cam, a merght, whose relict she was at the time of he death. She was a member of the Evangeled Lutheran church for over eighty-one years. leaves eighteen children, forty-six great-grad-children, and two great-great-grandchildren

He Didn't Know About It.

Boston Transcript.
Fogg-Fenderson is a curious chap. 6000 pinion of himself, you know, in spite of its ephalic vacuity. I happened to say the other day, Fogg—He started up as though somebody a struck him. "I don't know about that," he aid "I don't know about that," There is nothing perfect in this world. Brown—And what did Fenderson say?

One Thing the Real Coward Isn't Afraid Of From The Atchison Globe.

The fear of being called a coward makes loss cowards try to act like brave men.

Caught. From The Fliegende Blaetter. New Doctor—Oh, my dear sir, you must net place any reliance on anything that man says. I assure you he is not to be trusted.

"But it was he who recommended you to me."

States had a "pearl-top chimney, the breaking of

chimneys would almost cease There would still be care lessness, accidents. But, it every lamp had a "pearl-top" chimney, the change would be so great that the sale of other sorts would instantly stop. Macbeth & Co., Pitt burgh, might possibly make enough "pearl-tops" to keep the country supplied.

# J. C. HENDRIN. LAWRENCE HARRISOL

100x160, Windsof near Georgia avenue...
50x150, Georgia avenue...
100x127 West Pine near Spring...
100x200, West Peachtree street...
50x289, Washington street...
50x289, Washington street...
53x190, Highland avenue between Jackson and Boulevard... 100x280, Boulevard, North avenue and Jack 60x145. Formwalt and Glenn.

J.C.HENDRIX&CO.

00x175, Washington street, corner...... 00x289, Washington street and Pulliam.

WHAT DUFFY & WAR! EN HAVE TO SAL

We have the finest property in Fulton We have the finest property in Fulton country for sale. Some of this property has never be offered before, and we want to say to the people that we don't own one dollars' worth of this property. We stand between you and the seller, uit is our intention to discourage buyer frading with real estate dealers, who have bonds up the land and are now holding it for all prices. If you put your property in our nexclusively, you have our guarantee that we give it our personal attention. We suppose know how some of the other fellows do. They their own property first, and let yours stand the books. If you want to sell or rent your protty give it to Duffy & Warren. We will have advertised and properly taken care of. advertised and properly taken care of.
We are now advertising in Baltimore, Philsphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louis. So if you have any special bargain offer send them to us. We intend to do as local commission business, giving our patron

DUFFY & WARREN

NO, 75 PEACHTREE STREET

HBBEN

Will-The

The divine S are teemin New York is Bern ial to Sara. s to the



ce in the wo pose of giving a most a stranger in arge of the and ed things th the parlor of the

play that boasts "

Salt Lake, Utah.

inald DeKov ion hit with

ity, though he seen wheel in the past—has fired above the it was expected he case" for instance, we don't think anybody did fail-ther enstruction, and his lere's one bit of advi n parts show

all the plays of th citement the politics. Since the int ther theater in Par aphatically refused as offered to him ed that under ne stersburg, Lor ady refused extr adons to to have it particularly in

A bold, daring and ding down a steep run a

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E OLD WOMAN. vania Centenarian, W Drank Water.

lied "Aunt Katie"

to the banks of the Col

w away, see if I don't." her word. At the time of have taken much of a gale way on its pinions. Mrs. arried John Stuff, a ver eighty-one years. Sh

Know About It.

you know, in spite of his ppened to say the other day, fect in this world. lid Fenderson say? p as though son

Coward Isn't Afraid Of

has just left our city, told me my dear sir, you must not pl

amp in the United a "pearl-top" e breaking of rould almost cease. ould still be careccidents. But, il had a "pearl-top" he change would that the sale of would instantly beth & Co., Pittst possibly

LAWRENCE HARRISON.

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NDRIX & CO.

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street, corner....street and Pulliam...

VDRIX&CO. Y & WAREN

t property in Fulton countries property has never be we want to say to the people and dollars' worth of this pronicago, Cincinnati and ave any special bargain . We intend to do a str

WARREN EACHTREE STREET

ILK OF THE THEATER. H BERNBARDT AND "LA TOSCA

INNEW YORK.

Will-The County Fair Serenade of President Harrison. The divine Sara is the rage now, and the papers are teeming with bad puns and worse jobes about the great actress, her lack of obesity,

Additional About Emms Abbott'

and her many petit foibles. Everything about ad as if it was the first attack. newspaper paragraphers are son material, however, for there is too much erial to Sara. She is not the thin, airy creapre she once was, and many a stale joke has, in sequence, been hardt is giving that horrible and

rulgar creation of Sardon's brain, "LaTosca." It

loing a big business. "Cleopatra" and "Jeanne

d'Arc" are promised later. Bernhardt, 'tis said, est une grandmere.



SARA.

schance in the world.

have been printed and commented upon, and especial comment has been made upon her bequest to Rev. Dr. Chapin's church. To that church she left pin's congregation who furnished the money, something less \$5,000, to give the little singer her much-needed musical education. Its return s put down as "unus-

The provisions of

Emma Abbott's will

have had experience in starting musical artists on the road to fame and fortune, but it would have been unlike Little Emms to have forgotten this provision, for she always expressed the highest appreciation of this timely assistance, which gave her

eidence occurs to me. Before she had gone to ew York, when she was a struggling little Hoosier girl, she was in Fort Wayne, Ind., for the purse of giving a concert. She was alone and al-ost a stranger in a strange land, and the only at-action she had to offer was her own voice and her guitar. R.G. McNiece was then editor of Tho Fort Wayne Gazette, and a man of prominence and influence. She went to the printing office to get some tickets printed, and the editor, impressed by her single-handed fight with fortune, took harge of the affair. She had no money. He mined her tickets and sold many of them for her. he got out some handbills, and, in short, so rected things that the concert, which was given a the parlor of the Aveline house, was a success, and she went on her way rejoicing. Mr. McNicce eft the field of journalism and became a preacher. and in course of time became pastor of a church in Salt Lake, Utah. When the famous songstress

In this connection, a story of rather remarkable

play that boasts "twenty comedians and twenty ttes." That is a new farce comedy to

Reginald DeKoven, a clever com a London hit with his new opera, "Maid Marion."

Marian Manpla is the prima donna.
"Monte Cristo" has been revived in London
under American auspices. That is, Henry Lee is
the producer. Charles Warren is the Monte the producer. Charles W. Cristo and Lee the Nortier. Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" is highly spoke of by the London press.

Sydney Rosenfeld is writing a new play for Roland Reed. I have great faith in Rosenfeld's abil-ity, though he seems to have lacked a balance hy, though he seems to have lacked a balance wheel in the past—or something. As a rule he has fired above the heads of the people; to whom it was expected he should cater. "A Possible case" for instance, was, if anything, too good. I den't think anybody can tell why that play failed, but it did fall—there is no wiping out that fact. To Rosenfeld much of the success of 'Lend Mo. To Rosenfeld much of the success of "Lend Mo Tour Wife" is due. He is a master of dramatic construction, and his dialogue is always bright. Here's one bit of advice to him in connection with the play for Reed: Give us Reed. Give him as young part where we can see him as he is. Those old-men parts show his versatility, but we don't care for that, we want Reed.

of all the plays of the day, and all because of the ent the political features have made in Paris. Since the interdiction of the play at the Theater Francaise M. Sardou has been overother theater in Paris, but has persistently and imphatically refused. In one instance \$10,000 was offered to himfor the privilege. He has stated that under no circumstances will he allow the play to be performed at any theater outside the Theater Francaise, and nowhere else except in St. Petersburg, London and America, and he has already refused extraordinary monetary considerations to have it performed at Berlin, Vienna, and other great cities of Europe. He appears to be particularly interested in the American pro-

A bold, daring and dashing feat will be the rid-ing down a steep run and taking a flying leap of the stockade of the fort by Kate Purssell in her new military drama, "A Woman Hero." Miss Purssell will ride her horse Firefy in this scene without a saddle and with a broken bridle. There's ism for you.

Joe Jefferson has two sons who are among the ramatic profession—Charles B. Jefferson and lefferson. A good story in which Charley on figures is going the rounds.

When the traveling company playing "A County Pair" visited Washington recently, the business ager of the organization conceived the idea would be a good thing to have the quartette of the company give President Harrison a sere-nade. It was argued it would be a nice compli-lient to pay one executive of the nation and afford him an opposite builty of listening to familiar airs rendered by fivell-trained band of singers. Mat-ters progressed favorably in the scheme, accord-ag to Marc Plaw's statement, and the quartette actived and leave the old familiar songs of byracticed and sang the old familiar songs of by-the days midd they were as nearly perfect as no-ble. At length Mr. Jefferson, one of the princi-al managers of the company, arrived at the capand as he is a very practical man, he asked to the programme they had arranged for the ser-de. He glanced over it and then thew up his "What," exclaimed Mr. Jefferson, "you don't

mean to say you are going to carry out this sched-

"Why, certainly." answered the leader. "What's matter with it?"
"What's the matter, eh? Everything's the mat-You have down, almost first on the list, that gularly suggestive and particularly personal lad, 'Where Did You Get That Hat?' Well, all as any is that if you sing that in the grounds of white house we may have to hustle for a new rette for the next evening's performance. The the serenade by all means, compliment the dent as much as you like, but for the Lord ion't ask him, even with all the melody of Where did he get that hat?"

Somestead." The new piece is simply described by the management as a "dramatic picture of every-day life." In order to make the picture as vivid as possible, the work of the author and the actors is to be supplemented by the various resources of the stage in all its departments. That no expense is being spared may be judged from the fact that in the scene representing the Casino roof-garden a brass band of thirty pieces has been engaged merely to play one selection. The been engaged merely to play one selection. The large number of auxiliaries that are to represent the Sixty-ninth regiment in the scene which gives a view of the Pulitzer building are now being delibed by a relative product of the Pulitzer building are now being drilled by a veteran military drill-master. A number of specialties will also be introduced, but will in no way mar the dramatic action, which is escribed as possessing; sufficient intrinsic nerit to succeed without the extrinsic aids men-

One of the lawyers who do legal business for New York actors and managers said: "A vestern man has discovered what he thinks is a bonanza and he has chosen me to share in the wealth. For several years he has industriously copyrighted every word or phrase which, in his opinion, somebody else would be apt to use, sometime or other, as the title for a play. His list comprises nearly 500 copyrights which have cost him besides expectively. which have cost him, besides expenditure of brain matter, \$1 apiece as the fee of registration with the librarian of congress in Washington. It happens that, out of all theiplays in American use this season, no less than four hav almost or exactly titles which he has copyrighted So he thinks it is time for action, and he wishes me so he thinks it is time foraction, and he wishes me to begin injunctirn proceedings, unless the owners of those plays will buy the titles. Pray set people right as to the copyright law. Even experienced managers are utterly ignorant on the subject. The facts are these: By sending a printed title The facts are these: By sending a printed three and \$1 to the librarian of congress, you will get a certificate of registration. That is merely a preiminary. Untill you have deposited two printed or typewritten copies of the play, you have not perfected your copyright. The librarian exercises tificate. Moreover, the courts have decided that a title composed of an ordinary word, or combina tion of words, cannot be held exclusive to any tween the works themselves. So my western client has invested his time and \$500 in a lottery ticket that draws a blank. Of course, when a play has made a success, and its title acquires property value, it can be defended at common law. In my investigations, for example, I find that the word 'mother-in-law' had been imbodied seventeen times in titles copyrighted in Wash ington, and that in six instances the copyright had been perfected by a subsequent deposit of the plays. Butinot one of these authors could prevent anybody else from producing a piece Mother-in-law.'"

J. K. O.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK. Mrs. General Tom Thumb. On Monday and Tuesday at night and at a 3

o'clock matinee every day, Mrs. General Tom Thumb will appear at the opera house. The Countess Magri, who was formerly Mrs. General Tom Thumb, with her husband the Count and Baron Magri, are of course the principal figures in the company. They are the most distinguised trio of Lilliputians now before the public, having exhibited before all the potentates of the civilized world, and have gained both fame and fortune. The countess is still as agreeable and fascinating a little creature as she was thirty years ago, and is as much a favorite with both adults and children as ever. During her engage-ment here she will wear some magnificent cos-tumes made by the celebrated Worth of Paris, and display some of the most costly jewels ever

and display some of the most costly jewels ever seen in chis country.

The salt Lake, Utah. When the famous songstress was stricken with mortal illness in that city a minister was summoned, and in answer to the call the Rev. R. G. McNiece went to the hotel, and this it came about that the young editor who had sided the friendless girl nearly a score of years before administered the last consolation to the dying cantatrice.

Barney Fagan bids adieu to minstrelsy next year. He will be one of the stellar attractions in a play that boasts "twenty comedians and twenty".

The Paymaster. Wednesday and Thursday, at night and at mati-

nee, this fine melo-drama will be presented by a good company and a car load of scenery. The play is in its fourth season and this proves its succes The Minneapolis Tribune, of January 14th, said of ne performance:
"The aim of most melo-dramas now before the

"The aim of most melo-dramas now before the public is to present to the theater-goer a series of exciting climaxes and strong situations, with no attempt at reality of life-like naturalness. This has happily been avoided in "The Paymaster," which was presented at the Lyceum theater last night before a large and fashionable audience. The story of the play is fraught with any number of good points, which are not uncommon in every-day life. The piece was seen in Minneapolis last season, so that extended criticism is unnecessary here. Suffice to say, it was given a very creditable production at the Lyceum last night. The cast is somewhat of an impro-ment over that of last season. The seenery is new iin every instance, the scene of the exterior of Inslavague prison with the river beneath being especially good.

Charles Chappelle as Robert Emmet O'Connor gave a finished performance, and when he made his escape from Inslavague prison, jumping into



A MISS IN THE INISH FASHION

the waters beneath, the andience broke forth into rapturous applause. Steve Manley, as Larry O'Rien, was humorous and comical. Miss Lillian Shovelin, as Ethel Milty, was smooth and artistic. The remainder of the cast was good. Jefferson-Florence.

The greatest theatrical event of the season will be the appearance of these distinguished come-dians, supported by a real company of stars, among them Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Frederic Paulding, F. C. Bangs, George W. Denham, Mme. Ponise and others, who have been in Atlanta many times as stars of their own troupes. Such an array of talent, we can vouch for it, has never heen brought together in a traveling organization, except, maybe, in the celebrated company of the "Theater Francais" of Paris. Such actors mean surely the most perfect presentation of plays which the most fastidious can expect, and such an event must not find the people of the Gate City

indifferent. The theater must be filled at each performance, and no doubt will be.

We have seen the company last year in "The Rivals," which will be presented Friday at night and Saturday at matinee, and nothing much need be said of it. But we will reproduce the following notice of The New York Herald upon "The Heir at Law," which is to be given Saturday night. Such charming, refined, exquisite humor as that which Jefferson and Florence extracted out of Colman's old play, "The Heir at Law," not seen here in over a quarter of a century, made the five acts through which it ran so smoothly seem all too

y, certainly," answered the leader. "What's trendency in the leader. "What's trendency in the matter, eh? Everything's the matter on the list, that on the way is the first on the list, that any suggestive and particularly personal. "Where Did You Get That Hat?" Well, all ay is that if you sing that in the grounds of ite house we may have to hustle for a new the for the next evening's performance, the serenade by all means, complignent the last as much as you like, but for the Lord in't ask him, even with all the melody of Where did he get that hat?"

Where did he get that hat?"

Honors were easy, I might say, between Jeffer-Honespun, they compounded a dramatic draught of most delicious flavor.

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Honors were easy, I might say, between Jeffer-Honespun, they compounded a dramatic draught of the most puncture of the deat through which it ran a semicous hor to a degree of boister-cursen, which is the part action of all the province, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, which is transported, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, which is transported, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, which is transported, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen, and the florence, rollicking almost to a degree of boister-cursen

It was evidently a bad day for Lady Dor-lington. Her face looked as sombre as the grey London light that came in small, grey you a teast now make you a jest, that their lines through the closed shutters. It was afternoon, and a bronze lamp, with a rose-colored shade, had been lit, to give the sumptuous room a brighter aspect.

Lady Dorlington had arrived at that age when rose-colored shades are absolutely necessary, and the shade was particularly effective this afternoon as its soft light fell upon her graceful and dainty figure. She was gowned in a graceful house-robe of mauve silk, much iruffled about the hem and puffed as to sleeves. Black lace frills fell to the knuckles of her wrinkled, yellow hands brilliant with rings; a mass of violets lay in the laces at her throat, which were ar ranged in many frills almost to her chin. The chin, itself, was extremely pretty, the face being a perfect oval. The affectionate female friend remarked, "still suggestive of beauty in a dim room.

But, if the dim light had suddenly been turned up and the pink shade removed, you would find with shocked surprise that the woman who, a moment before suggested the charms of youth, was a wrinkled being of fifty, with the signs of her former beauty seeming a queer sort of mockery upon the face besmeared with paint and powder.

The mouth, notwithstanding its false teeth

and its expression of vanity and consciousness, was prettily formed, and there had been deep, bewitching dimples where the wrinkles now made deep furrows. The eyes were large and well formed, with well-formed brows, but they were cold, yellow eyes that could never have been beautiful. Her brow was almost hidden by golden bangs, and the entire wig was a pretty one, very tastefully arranged. She was an artistic woman, and those who knew her intimately enough to have seen her retire for the night avowed that her talents were more wonderful than could possibly be imagined. But Lady Dorlington, despite her high birth, her money, her gown and herself,

ately, was very miserable this afternoon It was her day at home and nobody had called, no men, at least, and Lady Dorlington had lived with the prospect of having men call every day for thirty years. She was missing it now. She found herself missing it more every season. She remembered with a start of pain that some wrinkled beau had, not long ago, suggested that it was time for them both to take to religion and good deeds. Lady Dorlington couldn't do this. She had lived all her life for the flatteries and gallantries of mankind, and now the flatteries and gallantries had been turned in the drection of younger and prettier women.

which she enshrined and cherished so passion-

As she reached the mature and graceful age of forty, she spoke with a pitying condescension of the crudities of young girls. "With all their fresh beauty," she said, "they fail to attract men. They are too fresh. Men of society like clever women of the world, women who are thoroughly polished and finished."

Poor Lady Dorlington! She was finished now indeed-so finished that no woman felt towards her a grudge-so finished that men pitied instead of admiring her. In her soul of souls she knew all this-knew it while speaking the flatteries she had pumped

from the people and donning ball gowns meet for a debutante. The spectacle of a beauty grown old is sad at best. To this woman it meant something worse than death. Her youth and

beauty had been her daily reason for living. She existed upon the adulation it brought. And now it was all, all gone. If she only cared for something else; if some thing else only cared for her.

There was some one else who would have died for her thirty years ago.

Lady Dorlington had been thinking of this for sometime—ever since she realized that the leaves of her life were withering.

Geoffrey Dorlington was a madly infatuated lover, and adoring husband, as long as she cared to have him so. They had drifted far apart. Sir Geoffrey had never cared for her world of folly and fashion. She had never cared for his horses and

sports. They hadn't seen much of each other devotion of one man when she has grown old for many years, but he would be glad to come somebody to keep up the fallacy of her youth and beauty. That was the truth, but she believed now that she had entertained some sentiment for him all the while. She was thinking all this as she sat with her

little feet crossed and two fingers holding small, jeweled scent bottle to her nose. A man's step sounded in the hall. She arose and went to the door. "Won't you come in here, Sir Geoffrey?"

she said, in the low, sweet voice that had been one of her charms. "Yes, certainly," replied a fine matter-of-fact voice, and Sir Geoffrey Dorlington entered the

drawing room with her and took a seat near the door in evident haste to leave as soon as he had heard what she had to say. Sir Geoffrey had that youthful look that

most men who live an outdoor life retain. He was large, stout and handsome, though some-what too red and short of neck. His wife ooked at him in a hesitating way. Was it a new diamond or a grand ball she

wanted? he wonde red. She came near him and rested one hand on the back of his chair.

"Well, what is it?" he asked somewhat imnatiently. "I thought," she said a little nervously,

"that perhaps you'd like to come and spend the evening with me. I'm rather lonely. Nobody has been here all day."

"Humph! No men, I suppose you mean. Lady York and Miss Christopher told me they had called." "Yes, but you know I hate women."

He raised his fine brows. "Why, you seemed to find even them prefer- | The Great Pledmont Air-Line and the Wash able to me.

She looked a little disconcerted, but in her heart was that confidence concerning him that all women have about men who have made love to them. "I thought," she said with a witching glance

and a smile she had been using on various subjects for thirty years, "that you'd be delighted to find that I had an evening for you all to yourself." "I can't say that I am," pleasantly, "for I've grown into the habit of spending my

venings elsewhere and am more than co tented to do so. I like my own associates and "I should think you might find your wife an ssociate.

He looked at her with puzzled amusement "You are talking very strangely," he said, "won't you tell me—you know I'm a plain man not used to your ways—exactly what you "I mean"-she had been an actress all her

it all."

life and Sara Bernhardt couldn't have done better in an emotional scene-"that I want you, dear; that I am lonely without you, that I am tired of the flatteries and the lecelts of society, that I want your love-want to be with you and live for you. I am tired of She had put her arm about his neck and was

kneeling at his side. His eyes gave out blue scintillations, and his whole body gave a shiver of repulsion as he reached up and quietly removed the thin,

in a cold, calm voice, a "that all the world he

sons whose flatteries you would win regard you as a vain old fossil." Her face was full of passionate anger and

"You are cruel, cruel," she cried." "And this is the first time in these years that I tell you that you are cruel, that you have been cruel all your life and that now in asking for my love again, you are guilty of an audacity that even in you is stupendous. What have you given me all these years? Absolute indifference, absolute neglect."

"You did not care for gaiety and I did, and\_"

"But," he interrupted her, "you know could have had the gayest social life and kept my love. Was I not delighted that you should fill Dorlington manor with your friends all winter, that you should entertain as nuch as any woman in London during the summer? It was not that which separated us and you know it. It was your inordinate vanity, your love of flattery that turned you into a positive imbecile—that has made you now in your dotage at fifty. I loved you, but I couldn't spend my days in praising your beauty, so you let me go and other men came to flatter and hang about you until they got tired. Each one of them got tired in a month or so, but as long as you were pretty there was a fresh supply. There always is to make a fool of a pretty woman. But now that day is past. The sands of your life are almost run, and so you come to me-me the man whose name you bear, and whom in consequence you think bound by law to endure you, to give you the love that he has buried and forgotten long ago. You bring me, to whom you owe every com-fort and pleasure, the dregs of your life and expect me to take it as nectar." She had buried her face in her hands, and

was sobbing passionately.
"I am sorry for you," he said as he might have done to a beggar by the wayside. will give you anything, everything, but my love. I couldn't possibly resurrect a spark of affection for you, and if I did I'd grow tired of you before a week was out. I am not accustomed to making gallant speeches, and you have lived upon such talk.

We would bore each other to death. "Oh, you do not know how I have changed," she pleaded, piteously.

'I have heard of such changes-have even had them pointed out to me-these men and women bound by the marriage tie, who have neglected each other all the days of their youth, and whom people point out as being very devoted to each other, now they have grown old. God defend me any such humiliation as this! from being remarked upon as the man whose wife couldn't endure him some twenty years ago when she was a great married belle. 'Then," she said, "it is your vanity that

keeps you from caring for me now?" "No. First of all, it is my utter lack of power to care for you, and I congratulate myself that this is so for the sake of my pride, of course."

"It is the way with all men," she cried bitterly. "They have no fidelity-no true af-He smiled cynically.

"And where has your fidelity been all these rears?" he said. The face flushed through her wrinkles as

she looked up indignantly at him.

"You are insulting me," she said. "You speak as if I had not been a faithful wife." "You know that I believe you to have been faithful in the strictest sense or I should have separated from you, but you have not been a true wife except in that one sense. You have lived for the admiration and flatteries of other men; you have utterly neglected and ignored me. I am not particularly clever or brilliant. I believe you have often said that, and perhaps to have given some of your evenings to me and to have put yourself out generally to please and entertain me would have been a too dear price to pay for the loval love and admiration that would be yours now in consequence. Still it is something for woman

back. She wanted him, or at least she wanted and faded. I loved you absolutely when I married you. I should love you just the same today if you had not killed it all in the days of r youth." "It is all my fault, of course," she said, un-

reasonably turned now into sudden wrath by his cruel words and utter indifference. "I was a fool to humiliate myself in your sight."

"No. vou were a vain, desperate woman turning to her last resort. But I will be no last resort. I am satisfied with my life now. You will have to make the best of yours." "Goodnight," he said, and he arose, bowed

ourteously and left the room. The firelight rose and fell upon the figure of the woman as she sat for long hours with hands clasped about her knees, thinking,

She had much to ponder upon, for she saw her life plainly before her now—utterly wrecked and empty; and for what?

MAUDE ANDREWS.

The dank and decaying vegetation of regions newly cleared of timber, exposed to the rays of the sun, is sure to breed malaria. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Faver Cure, by mild and gentle action, will radically cure. 50 cents a bottle.

New York Dramatic News. For an interesting volume of the latest stage news, read the Dramatic News. Price 10 cents. For sale by all news dealers.

Catarrh and Hay Fever

Yield readily to treatment by "Square Remedles." Dr. Flagg is curing patients every day. See him. He will convince you that he can cure you. Treatment easy and painless. (Ladies' pariors.) Office and reception room, £, old capitol (take elevator), or write P. O. box 104, Atlanta, Ga. sun mon

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

ington Vestibule Train. The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing-room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washingten in 19 hours, to New York in 26 hours. Elegant duning car service. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequaled. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 13 Kimball House, fed 14-d3m.

The Queen and Crescent

The Queen and Crescent
Route is the shortest, quickest, cheapest
and best line to all points west. I do not
ask you to look at our map to prove to you
that our line is the shortest. You can take the
map of all other lines leading to Texas and you
will see that they give us aimost an air-line from
Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., passing through
Birmingham, Meridian, Vicksburg and Shreveport, or New Orleans. This line being the shortest,
or course it is the quickest and it being the quick of course it is the quickest, and it being est, you know it is the cheapest, and cheapest it is the best line.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1881.

Dear SirASanodine made a perfect cure of a sore on my mare. Only a few applications were made. It has wonderful healing qualities. Yours truly,

W. A. HUFF.

Please remember that we employ a practical optician of long experience and if your eyes need attention we are prepared to give you a perfect fit in spectacles or eyeclasses at a very reasonable price. We sell only the best 'quality and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Maier & Berkele, Opticians and Jewelers. 33 Whitehall street.

### BAILROAD REFORM

WILL BE THE LEADING ISSUE IN VIRGINIA

bright indeed.

The Farmers' Alliance Will Make the Fight. The Shape Which the Contest

Will Take.

failed in getting what they wished in that re-

squarely whipped in the fight.

RICHMOND, Va., February 14 .- [Special.]-Railroad reformation is almost certain to be the leading issue on which members of the general assembly will be elected in Virginia The fight, as things now look, will be made by the Farmers' Alliance, and the chances for the success of the tillers of the soil are very They have been asking for years for a railroad law that will benefit them, and having

spect they now propose to go about it in a dif-ferent way and either elect a legislature pledged to such a measure as is desired, or get

The alliance, though possessing great strength in Virginia, and growing rapidly, has not as yet manifested any disposition either to form a third party and enter the sphere of politics. But this is a subject that gets very

near their people, and they are pretty resolute in the determination to take hold of it. It is pretty well known to be the purpose of the alliance, at the state convention to be held here in August, to propose a railroad bill to be submitted to the candidates for the legislature for their approval or disapproval. If this policy is carried out, as it is now believed it will be, the balloting will practically be for or against any such candidates as may endorse this bill. Among other subjects that it is intimated they may desire to shape legislation on its that of reasprovious that the formal or the state of the sample of the

and the general assembly.

Unless there is a great change this will practically mean a democratic legislature. A large majority of the alliance members in all sections belong to this party, and in most counties they have enough members to control the nominations and to elect the nominees. It has been suggested that Mahone would like to combine with the alliance forces to overthrow the democrats. But this will hardly work, as most of the members are in favor of making all their fights within the democratic ranks.

democratic ranks. 画The growth of the order in Virginia within The growth of the order in Virginia within the last few months has been wonderful. They now have 1,285 local organizations and nearly 45,000 members. A great many ladies who own property and control it themselves are being admitted to membership. Major Venable, the business agent here, says he handles from \$500 to \$1,500 daily buying and selling for members of the order. No others can have through the

is that of reapportioning the state for congress and the general assembly.

of the order. No others can buy through the

sion here several days this week and amon other things determined to group the count alliances into district bodies according to the congressional boundaries. It has long been evident that the gap between the county organizations and the state alliance is too great, and after long deliberation they decid this as the best method of breaking it.

> MY VALENTINE. MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.



When love ener
violets blow
And wooing
a-mating go;
When somber
catch the glin
of sun-smilea i
mirrored int. When from the maple's rugged heart The fragrant buds of Then soars my soul to In songs of love, Sweet Valentine!

Gray fields assume a warmer hue
And softens to a tenderer



Wreathe coronets Enrobed in light, with smile benign. -Society.

Your Sweetheart pointed if you fail to send her one Miller's, 31 Maripointed if you lan to valentines from Miller's, 31 Mar-feb11-tf

Bankrupt Sale of Hats

At Pope's old stand. Hats at cost. Fixtures for In the Lead.

# The New York Democratic News is brim full of brilliant stage news. For sale by all the news dealers. FURNITURE. PRICES TELL THE TALE.

Folding Beds, \$50, reduced from \$75. Mahogany Chamber Suits \$100, reduced from \$135. Mahogany Chamber Suits \$135, reduced from \$175. Mahogany Chamber Suits \$175, reduced from \$225. Mahogany Chamber Suits \$200, reduced from \$300. Solid Mahogany center tables \$9 and \$10. Oak Chamber Suits \$90, reduced from \$115, Oak Chamber Suits \$120, reduced from \$150. Oak Chamber Suits \$125, reduced from \$150. Oak Chamber Suits \$60, reduced from \$75. Sideboards \$22, reduced from \$30. Cherry Sideboards \$90, reduced from \$125. Mahogany Sideboards \$90, reduced from \$125. Finest Oak Sideboard \$250, reduced from \$375. Extension Tables \$14, reduced from \$20. Extension Tables \$15, reduced from \$22. Book Cases \$20, reduced from \$30. Book Cases \$18, reduced from \$25. Hall Stands \$20, reduced from \$30. Hall Stands \$75, reduced from \$100. Hall Stands \$125, reduced from \$165. Parlor Suits \$75, reduced from \$125. Parlor Suits \$125, reduced from \$175. Parlor Suits \$250, reduced from \$325.

Lounges \$45, reduced from \$75. These goods you will find marked in plain figures on red tags. We guarantee 25 per cent less than you will find them elsewhere. Come and see them. It means money in your

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON

42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

Lounges \$25, reduced from \$35.

# COMBAT.



"LaGrippe," "Catarrh," "Colds," "Bronchitis," "Neuralgia,"
"Asthma," Positively Cured by

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL TREATMENT.

I have been a sufferer from bronchitis and asthma for the past ten years. I was unable to lay on my left side for several years, owing to the condition of my left lung. I tried many remedies and physicians, but in vain. I began the use of the "Carbolic Smeke Ball Treatment" about twelve weeks ago, and now, after that length of time, I can conscientiously say that I am entirely relieved and cured.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of February, 1891.

NOAH R. FOWLER, N. P., Fulton County, Ga.

Price of Treatment, \$1.50.

OFFICE—41, 42, 43 Traders' Bank (take elevator), 10 Decatur street.

The ramedy can also be had at Jacobs' Pharmacy.

Jan 24-dly-sun tous than

### SOCIETY OF THE WEEK.

WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON IN AT-LANTA AND GEORGIA.

Some Pleasant Entertainments of the An enten Season—Lent Brings Quiet and a Cessation of Entertaining.

The engagement of Miss Nellie Kimball to Mr. William Lincoln Murdock, of Birmingham, also has been announced.

has been announced.

The marriage ceremony will take place early in April, at the First Methodist church, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins.

Miss Kimball is the daughter of Mr. J. C. Kimball, and is a young lady of many accomplishments and personal attractions. She has many friends in Atlanta and her departure from the city will be a matter of the most genuine regret.

Mr. Murdock is one of the rising young business

Mr. Murdock is one of the rising young bus men of Birmingham, where he has been located

for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdock will reside in Birming-ham, and the best wishes of many friends will be

Mrs. J. Edgar Hunnicutt will be at home to her friends each Friday afternoon, from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock, beginning February 13th and lasting unti March 13th. If ese afternoon receptions will undoubtedly be

htful social events, as Mrs. Hunnicutt is a popular, lovely young woman and entertains dost charming and graceful manner. rst of the series came off on Friday after and was largely attended. Dainty and de-

lightful refreshments were served, and all were enthusiastic in praise to their delightful hostess. The first festivity after lent will be by Cotillian which will take place on the Thursday following Easter.

Last Monday night, at the residence of Dr. Newton, 51 Capitol avenue, a literary and social club was organized with the following officers: President, Mr. L. A. Roberts; vice-president, Mrs Florence Barnard; treisurer, Miss Florence

Newton; secretary, Mr. W. J. Mallard, Jr.
The club will hold its next meeting at Miss
Rowdun's residence, 52 Capitol avenue. At each meeting the works of some famous author will be reviewed and criticised. Washington Irving is the author selected for the next meeting. A very impressive and graceful christening

party was held on Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William I. Evans, No. 13 Park place, at which their beautiful baby son was re-ceived into the church and given the name of William Raymond.

About thirty of their most intimate friends were

present, and the occasion in all its details will long be remembered by them. The parlors were decorated with ferns and bowls

of flowers, and the pedestal upon which was placed the cut-glass bowl of baptismal water, was twined with smilax and ivy.

The ceremony took place at 8:30 o'clock and was performed by the Rev. George Funsten, of St. Philips church, who entered the parlor followed by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fear, who stood as godfather and godmother, little Donald and Marguer-ite, and Mr. and Mrs. Evans.

The babe, an unusually bright and attractive

child, was dressed in exquisitely fine linen and lace with a bunch of white roses and hyacinths tied with white satin ribbon and pinned to his dress. After the ceremony refreshments were served and a delightful programme of vocal and-instrumental music was rendered.

Little Raymond was the receipient of many

handsome gifts. One of the most delightful wedding receptions which has been given this season was the one tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Mc. D. Wilson in honor f Mr. and Mrs. Patrick A. O'Connor, on the even ing of their marriage.

Mrs. Wilson's home on Highland avenue is in every way attractive and charming, and on this occasion it was rendered doubly so by means of most graceful decorations in the way of vines, foliage, plants, palms and flowers.

Punch was served from a table decorated with grapes and smilax, and delightful music was fur-nished throughout the evening by Wurm's or-

The dining room was brilliant with many lighted tapers and blooming with flowers. Bowls of camelias, hyacinths and roses were placed upon the table, and the cakes were of unusual beaut The viands were all most gracefully and daintily

Mrs. Wilson received her guests in an elegant Paris gown of heavy black brocaded satin, trimmed with cut jet and made after the latest It was a costume thoroughly suited to her dig-

nified and graceful bearing.

After the departure of the bride and groom at 11 o'clock, dancing was indulged in and the guests remained until a late hour. The occasion was altogether delightful and will iong be remembered by those present.

very delightful box night by Mrs. Hoke Smith in honor of Miss Cobb and Miss Lewis, the guest of Mrs. James Jackson.

Those who formed the party were Miss Lewis, Miss Cobb, Miss Jackson, Mr. Slaton, Mr. Broyles

Miss Lucy Peel gave a pretty Válentine tea in the afternoon of the 14th to a few of her young friends. The decorations were all rose color and the refreshments consisted chiefly of spring chickens on toast and pink candy. The favors were perfect—charming valentines with unique illustrations in water colors and very

original poetry. Much interest is felt by Atlantians generally, in a marriage which is to occur soon after Lent and which will unite one of Macon's most charmir belles to a prominent young lawyer of this city.

Miss Mary Harris Brumby, of Athens, Ga., is the guest of Mr. Henry Jackson's family for a few days.

The North Side Euchre club held a very charm ing meeting on Friday night at Mrs. Steele's. The prizes, which were very pretty and unique, were won as follows:

First prize, Mrs. Locke and Mary Fitten; booby, Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Porter. A very pleasant luncheon party is to be given by

Mrs. William I. Evans on Saturday morning in honor of Miss Lewis, of St. Louis, and Miss The last dance of "The Ballard" took place or

Tuesday evening. It was a very brilliant affair and largely attended, the music being payticularly inspiring in its rhythm and harmony. The event marked an interruption in the regular series, which will be resumed Easter Monday a past-Lenten round before the coming of hot

### Atlantians and Their Friends.

Rev. Dr. Shaver and wife left yesterday for Augusty. The doctor's health is slowly improving.
M. Jolula Gerding, of Edgewood, is visiting Mist base King at 120 Peachtree street.
M. Fand Mrs. F. N. Malone and two children are visiting friends in Mobile. g friends in Mobile. Nellie Hayden is visiting friends in Savan-

M. Nelie Hayden is visiting friends in Savannal's J. N. Murdock, of Minnesota, is the guest of M. Nelie Kimball.

Mrs. B. Marsh, with her little daughter, Rosalind, is stopping at 64 Cooper street.

Miss Minnte Henley, of this city, is visiting relatives in Palmetto, Ga.

This afternoon, at the residence of Rev. E. A. Carter, 29 Young street, Miss Mittle Holly, formerly of Stone Mountain, will be wedded to Mr. W. B. Thomas.

Mrs. Flora Dyar is visiting her sister, Miss Annia Dyar, in Milledgeville, where she will remain for a week or two.

Mrs. L. B. Rayan and Miss Bonnie Stotts, of Des Moines, Ia., are in the city, guest of W. W. Houston.

Moines, i.e., are in the city, guest of w. W. Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Martin have returned home
from Florida.

Of all the valentines received in Atlanta yesterday, none were prettier or more joyfully welcomed than the little daughter who arrived to
gladden the home of Frank J. Golam.

Miss Minnie Turner, a lovely young lady, has
returned to her home in Conyers, Ga., after a
pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. Sam C. Stovall,
corner Wylie and Lee streets.

Mrs. J. W. Hughes is visiting relatives in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. J. W. Rugues is visually being from.

Mrs. W. A. Reich, of Wilmington, N. C., is in the city, visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jarvis, 27 Gilmer street.

When you think your children have worms, ask your druggist for Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer, and do not take any other. They taste good and are always sure.

### THE PERFECT MAN. Charles A. Dana Gives His Definition of

Charles A. Dann Gives His Definition of Him.

In reply to a question from The New York Herald, Editor Dana recently wrote:

I have received from yon a note requesting me to join a number of other gentlemen in this country and in Europe in furnishing for publication in The Herald a reply to the subjoined question:

"What are the qualities essential to the development of the perfect man?"

This is a comprehensive proposition, and the answer must be expressed in generalities rather than details.

It is evident that the perfect man can only be one who has not inherited from his father or mother or remoter ancestors any deformity, moral, mental or physical, or any predisposition to idiocy, disease or vice.

He must be perfect in bodily constitution, and in eating, drinking, sleeping, digestion, circulation, athletic strength and personal beauty. His temper must be sincere, cheerful and optimistic; his disposition generous, maganamimous and benignant; his tranquillity and patience immovable, especially under the attacks of fools; his delicacy of feeling and his unwillingness to crowd others even greater than his courage. His mental operations must be aggressive, rapid, many-sided and far-reaching. What he knows he must know exactly. His reasoning must be logical and sure, and his conclusions wise and true.

To all these gifts he must add imagination and enthusiasm, the faculty that can fuse and transfuse, endowing even monotony and duliness with novelty and splendor. He must possess humor and wit; and of the two, humor is much the more essential. The individual to whom the sense of humor is denied is perhaps the most unhappy and lamentable creature in existence.

Of course the ability to love and be loved must be his.

So far we have been considering only natural qualities and attributes; but those of education.

be his.
So far we have been considering only natural qualities and attributes; but those of education. So far we have been considering only natural qualities and attributes; but those of education, gymnastics and development are hardly less important. A genius like Snakespeare, if untrained, uneducated, unfamiliar with the discipline of study and of social life, would be like a bird without wings or a steam engine without fuel. The first-rate man must have his powers expanded, complicated, strengthened, refined and subtilized by culture. He must go deep and wide into the learning, the history, the philosophy of men. He must be informed of the ideas, the sciences, the theories, the doctrines, the morals, the religions that have appeared since mankind took possession of the earth; and this culture must be in his mind, not as a dry, promiscuous accumulation huddled on shelves or in a storehouse, but distinct, vital, well ordered, ready for application, whatever the occasion that may arise.

The perfect man, thus fitted out by nature and by development, will possess a steady faith in the divine order of the universe and in the progressive future of human society, To these qualifications let us add active and compassionable habits of life and a steady income of \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year—sufficient for the need of taste, affection and benevolence—and our description of the perfect man would seem to be tolerably complete.

Why should not such a man keep his youth, with

THE ZOUAVES OFF.

They Leave Atlanta for Augusta Yesterday

The Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, N. J., have They left yesterday at 2:30 o'clock, for Augusta, where they will spend today as the guests of the

where they win spend today as the guess of the military of that city.

Yesterday morning the Zouaves were shown ove the city by the Gate City Guards. They were taken to all the places of interest and were highly

pleased with what they saw.

In the evening the Guards and the Zouaves gave a street parade.

The visit of the Elizabeth soldiers to Atlanta has been a very pleasant one to all, and its incidents will long be remembered with pleasure.

### HIS NEW BUSINESS. A Popular Young Man with a First-Class

Real Estate Firm.

Mr. George W. Allen, Jr., well known in rail-road circles, who has been connected with the Southern Pacific for some time, has accepted a position with Wilson & Logan, the well-known real estate agents. Mr. Allen is a young man well known all over the city, especially with the railroad people and traveling public, having held the position of passenger agent for several years. His polite and steady attention to business has formed a host of triends both in and out of the city, who wish him success in his new field, at 9 North Broad street.

### Big Contracts Secured The following from The Toledo Commercial will

be read with interest in Atlanta: Isaac D. Smead & Co. were on yesterday awarded contract to furnish warming and ventiating apparatus for another large school building at Cleveland. Judge O'Neil, of Lebanon, O., reat Cleveland. Judge O'Neil, of Lebanon, O., recently said to a friend: "The Butler county courthouse at Hamilton is the best warmed and ventilated of any courthouse in which I preside. It is needless to say that the above mentioned building is warmed and ventilated by the Smead system. The apparatus has been in use for several years, and I understand the county has never been to the expense of 5 cents for repairs."

The Smead system is in use in every school building in Toledo, the board having introduced it in the first building nine years ago, and Superintendent Conrad informs us that from that day to this the city has never spent a dollar for repairs upon the apparatus.

upon the apparatus.

The Smead apparatus, manufactured by the

Ruttan Manufacturing Company South, is in use in all the public schools of Atlanta, and has given entire satisfaction here. During the past few weeks Colonel Chamberlin, for the company, has secured some of the biggest contracts in the his-tory of the patents, and everywhere the apparatus weeks Colonel Chamberlin, for the com gives greatest satisfaction.

### The Last to Surrender.

According to a story in Mr. Albert Lawson's "War Anecdotes," the last confederate did not surrender until fifteen months after Appomattox. The story is that on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1866, the secretary of war, who had planned a fishing excursion at the falls of the Potomac, received a telegram from the provost marshal at Richmond, saying that a squad of confederate soldiers were at his office ready to deliver up their arms and be amuestied. Knowing that joking of that sort would subject the perpetrator to court-martial, the secretary hastened to the White House to consult with President Johnson. The result was a telegram to the provost marshal: "Who are they and where did they come from?" The answer was prompt and to the point: "Sergeant Tewsbery and guard from Dismal Swamp. Did not know the war was over." After a good deal not know the war was over." After a good deal of laughter, the provost marshal was ordered to receive their capitulation, which was conducted in due form. Tewsbury, an old Virginian, ordered his squad, a couple of Georgians, to give up their guns and sign the papers, reserving himself as the last man of all the confederate forces to surrender. The old sergeant's description of the way he found out the war was over was amusing. He and his companions had been posted on the edge of the swamp to watch movements of the union troops from Norfolk, with orders to remain until relieved. He was never relieved, and had subsisted on fish and game for three years. At last he met an old negro who told him the war had been over for about a year, which "tickled him better than if he had been kicked by a mule."

Dress Proves the Man. The only certain way to judge a man's position n society by his dress is when you see him in the



High Living at Small Cost—Gastronomy as Dress Discussed at Length by One Who Ought to Know.

A party of gentlemen at the Capital City Club were discussing the luxury of living and the proper manner to enjoy life the other night. Among them was a prominent attorney, an Alabama street merchant, an insurance broker, two capitalists and a journalist, besides a guest of the club—a member of the Stuart Robson company. It was natural that such a subject should be under discussion at the time. The party had just finished an elaborate lunch, and the breeze which was wafted through the half-opened windows in the dining room—for the night was warm—had allured a few wasps which had settled upon the fruit on the table, and besides, the after-dinner Medoc had a mellowing effect upon all. They were in the frame of mind which Charles Lever so delightfully describes in the character of Major Monsoon, the "five-bottle man," and could only talk of the brighter side of life. So they discussed gastronomy, and the science of living—a pleasant subject truly. The ideas of the party were numerous, and as varied as such a coterie of brains would suggest. I was surprised at the variety of opinions expressed—perhaps the six courses of wine preceded by the conventional Manhattan cocktail had something to do with the real sentiments of the party. At all events, opinions differed very widely.

"It depends entirely upon a man's income," said one.

"Not necessarily," rejoined another, as he besides a guest of the club-a member of the

said one.
"Not necessarily," rejoined another, as he sipped his Medoc. "I have seen plenty of Atlantians live like a fighting cock on \$2,000 a

year."
"No doubt there is an art in spending one's income," the merchant remarked, "I don't suppose I can dine better than the man with suppose I can due better that the man with an income of \$2,000 a year, and mine is far more than that. I may have the advantage of entertaining more lavishly, and enjoying my horses and carriages, but when gastronomy is alone considered the \$2,000 man is about as well fixed as I. He can have his headers are thanked in where he abouts.

gastronomy is alone considered the \$2,000 man is about as well fixed as I. He can have his bachelor apartments, dine where he chooses, and unless he plunges he can live well."

"How would you manage an income of \$2,000 in Atlanta and enjoy life?" I asked.

Three men spoke at once, but the attorney was given the floor.

He lighted a taper for his cigarette and settled himself before proceeding.

"I tell you what it is, gentlemen—you all know me. I have been in Atlanta for ten years and my income during seven didn't exceed \$2,000 a year. This is my idea of life. My rooms cost \$10 a month. Of course, I owned my furniture, pictures, brica-brae and library. The rooms were good ones, too, not three blocks from the Kimball. I made a rate of \$20 for my day board, my clothing averaged \$35, my club expenses \$20, the theater \$12 during the season, society matters caught me for \$30, sundry expenses \$8 or \$10, and I usually had about \$25 to spend as pocket money.

"Let me go into details a little. My two rooms were a setting room and bedroom with bath adjoining. I paid a servant only a trifling sum to take care of them. I always took my plunge in the morning, and never failed to take a Turkish bath once a week. That's a grand invigorator, gentlemen, and nobody was more pleased than I

aweek. That's a grand invigorator, gentle-men, and nobody was more pleased than I when it was opened here in Atlanta. I've seen a dozen club men and men about town going through the luxury at the same time. I'm an enthusiast on the subject of the going through the luxury at the same time. I'm an enthusiast on the subject of the Turkish—it has pulled me into shape many a time when my head was a little cloudy after a day's work in the office, and I've seen men get beautifully sobered who went in there with a large 'jag' cm. I wish Dr. Caldercott would add a branch here at the club, and supervise it under the club's directions. But I am transgressing, though some day I'll ask all of you to join me in a 'Turkish' instead of a cocktail.

cocktail.
"As I was saying, I took my plunge in the morning at home, dressed, went over to my restaurant for rolls, eggs and coffee, and then to the office about 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock I always took my morning bracer—either a Manhattan or a Vermouth cocktail. I couldn't afford a pint of champagne then, though now I take it with a thin cracker. The 11 o'clock drink actified me until diverge which I took. take it with a thin cracker. The 11 o'clock drink satisfied me until dinner, which I took at 2 o'clock. After dining I returned to the office until 4 o'clock, and then for a drive out Peachtree to the driving club until dark. Sometimes I invited a party to go with me—oftener I was invited by others, for I was moderately popular. It pays to be popular when you have a small income. From the driving club, the Capital City attracted me and I usually remained there until 8 o'clock, lunching in the restaurant. This was when my income was only rant. This was when my income was only \$2,000. I suppose I used to spend a quarter for drinks at the club and a half dollar for my lunch, on an average.

Then I went calling, to the theater or recention, as the case might be but ready had to

ception, as the case might be, but rarely had to spend much money for it—my pocket money always answered the purpose."
"But how about your dressing?" one of the party suggested.
"How about dressing—there was the rub. It "How about dressing—there was the rub. It took me three years to learn how to dress properly as a club and society man. But I mastered it. Gentlemen, in my opinion, it is the greatest science of all to know how to dress well on a moderate income—I mean to dress as well, or at least to appear to dress as well as men who can afford \$1,000 or \$1,500 for it. Yet I managed to keep up a most excellent appearance are aged to keep up a most excellent appearance in dress on less than \$500. At first I thought a number of suits necessary, and I plunged into eight besides my dress suit. I had to economize on hats, shoes, gloves, overcoats, and the thousand and one little things to proceed the many's good attire. so necessary to a man's good attire. The next year I cut it down to four with two extra pair of trousers. The scheme worked. I found by looking over my wardrobe that I could make a number of combinations of vests, trousers and coats and always look well dressed. trousers and coats and always look well dressed. I wore fancy vests, striped or checked trousers and black diagonal coats, and always in dark shades—in summer, blue. Then I kept my suits well pressed, sending them constantly to the tailor for sponging and pressing. That's the great secret of a good appearance. Never let your clothes get out of shape and they will look well for months—perhaps a year.

they will look well for months—perhaps a year.

"So you see I could then afford to plunge a little in hats, gloves, walking sticks, collars, ctiffs, shirts, hose, underwear and night dreases. I had always disliked to wear anything cheap of this sort. In my opinion it is by far the most important part of a man's dressing—fine linen. The best is none too good. A friend of mine used to say that the man who had his feet pedicured was always a gentleman. Asit is difficult to tell whether or no a man has this operation performed, I used to judge a man by his linen. And it's an infallible judgment, too. So I used to spend most of my shopping time at Swift & Harris's, who not only have good taste but good stock, too.

too. So I used to spend most of my shopping time at Swift & Harris's, who not only have good taste but good stock, too. Often I would not make selections myself, but could order by telephone and rely upon their judgment. I think a man ought to put himself in the hands of his tailor and his haberdasher, at least to some extent. He will be better dressed than otherwise.

"When I get started on the subject of dressing, I am talking from experience—the experience of a man who had to economize, yet maintain his social position. It can be done on \$2,000 a year as surely as you live, for I've done it and know what I'm talking about."

"Well, you haven't told us how you lived. You were talking about bathing and dressing," ventured the actor.

"A glass of wine, for I'm as husky as a lime kiln. How I lived? It's too late to go into that tonight, but I'll say I have had everything in the way of comfort and much in the way of luxury on that income."

The Plungme.

Sudden Changes of Weather cause Threat

Sudden Changes of Weather cause Threat issasses. There is no more effectual remedy for oughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BROWNIAL TROUBES. Sold only in cozes. Price 25 etc. This Is No Experiment, has been fully demonstrated that Square discuss stricture, gleet and kindred diswithout pain or loss of time Self-treatmotrouble, no danger. Call and see Dr.—he can tell you all about it—room 42, old ol, or write P. O. bex 104, for treatise (tree), tr. Ge.

# TWO THOUSAND A YEAR J. REGENSTEIN

# THE SURPRISE STORE.

# BEATING THE RECORD

# COMMENCING TOMORROW,

We will inaugurate the greatest February Clearance Sale ever held at stores. These goods must move to make room for our immense Spring Sto We have made unheard-of reductions in all departments. A glance at a prices will assure you at once that you will never have the opportunity again

procure them at such low figures.

BARGAINS that can't be duplicated in any store in the United State intended especially for shrewd, cash buyers.

Pieces of all pure Silk Moire Ribbon, Picot Edge, in every ceivable shade, at these unheard-of prices; very suitable fancy work.

No. 7, Worth 15c, for 7c per yard.

No. 9, Worth 20c, for 9c per yard.

No. 12, Worth 25c, for 12c per yard.

All our fine untrimmed Hats, all shapes and all styles, that were \$1.25 \$2.95, at 45c each.

### EMBROIDERY PRICES

### CUT IN HALF.

Tomorrow, Monday, we mention a few only of the great drives we will offer. You will get for every \$1 expended \$2 worth of goods.

Hamburg Edges from 2c. Mull Edges from 5c. 27-inch Flouncing for children's

dresses at 25c. 45-inch Embroidered Skirtings, hem-

stitched at 48c per yard.
15-inch Hamburg Embroidery for 15c, worth 25c.

## TORCHON LACES.

### TWO DRIVES

from 3/4 to 4-inch hand-made Torchon Lace at 5c per yard, worth two or three mes the p

From 1 inch to 6 inches wide at 15c,

### CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

Our successful 50c on the \$1 Cloak sale is still going on. Don't miss some of the wonderful values. We are showing new goods at half price.

### GLOVES.

Three of the greatest bargains Kid Gloves ever sold in this country.

1. Ladies' 4-Button Black worth 75c, at 50c.

2. Ladies' Undressed 7-Hook B never sold for less than \$1.25, at 75

3. An assorted lot of real Kid. ton and laced; also, long Mosqu black and colored, worth \$1 and \$11 at 50c per pair.

### CORSETS

## AT STERLING VALUE.

French Woven, extra long, at Our Reliable, regular 50c, at 35c Our Stunner, a strong corset, at 2 500 bone French Woven Corset the best fitting Corset in the mar Dr. Warner's Corsets from \$1. Thompson's Glove Fitting from R. & G. Corsets from 75c. P.D., so well known, from \$1.76.

All our fine Trimmed Hats, no matter what the price was, your choice \$5.00 now.

## UMBRELLAS.

A few left of those 26-inch oxidized handles at 68c.

26-inch Gloria Silk, on the newest style of handles, at 98c.

28-inch Gloria Silk sold everywhere for \$1.50, at \$1.15.

### SPECIAL CUT IN HOSIER

### TOMORROW.

Ladies' Black, 100 dozen, at 5c pa Ladies' Black, with white feet, at 8 Ladies' Fast Black Hose, at 10c. Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose,

Onyx and Hermsdorf dye at 2 25c, 35c and 50c. Misses' Ribbed Hose at 8c.

# 40 WHITEHALL STREET

HAVING SOLD OUR REAL ESTATE BUSINESS to Mesers. Duffy and Warren, 70 Peachtree street, we take pleasure in recommending these live and enterprising gentlemen to our customers and the public generally. We have made a change in business, but will remain at our old stand, where we will be pleased to meet our friends. Thanking our customers for their kind and liberal

# LIQUOR and OPIUM

Habits cured in three weeks without physical or mental injury.

Treatment identical with that of Dr. Lealie E. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois.

Treatise mailed free. Address

od avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Keeley Institute,

# Rhodes & Havert

Carpet department be closed up next s urday night. They almost giving goods this week. and see the Barga 89 and 91 Whit

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We have Pictures of all de

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M. B. TORBET

FINANCE

BONDS,

There has been ed but the supply is those which are kn turn on the investm stocks have been un west Point and So dency, though sev state and city bond Railroad bonds a not accede to the d New York prices but under the adver resignation of Pres Hashville, and the i would yet be enact

Mashville, and the f would yet be enacte ward the end of the ment shows a furth the surplus above \$15,000,000.

There are twelve Atlants with one tainty that anothe Smaller towns wit much banking capi desirable. Why do of the times in this venient and useful local fluancial men gestions.

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TS VALUE.

ra long, at 5 r 50c, at 35c. ng corset, at 2 Yoven Corset, et in the mark ts from \$1. Fitting from \$ m 75c.

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HOSIER

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# FURNITURE, CARPETS AND DRAPERIES ≪ISPRING OPENING, 1891.>>> M. RICH & BROS. OUR IMMENSE CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is replete with beautiful fabrics. We have the daintiest and loveliest Axminsters and Moquettes that have ever come from modern looms. In Body Brussels and Tapestries we show novel and pretty patterns. Our new Ingrains will be superb this season. Our display of Oriental, Persian and Domestic Rugs is incomparably the finest ever seen in this market.

Will be a revelation of beauty and sumptuousness to all buyers. In point of variety and elegance our stock is simply marvelous. A special feature this season is the originality of our Drapings—no pair of Curtain will be hung alike, and we can drape any ordinary Curtain in the most artistic manner without cutting into the goods. This department is especially in charge of the most skilled and experienced draper artist in the south. We have devoted the closest possible attention to the selection of goods for this department, and will make it the leading feature of our business this season. In

# BRIC-A-BRAC

We have many new and lovely things, comprising direct importations from the representative art centers of the world, including Painted Tapestries, Etchings, Pictures and exquisite Novelties in Art Goods generally. We have engaged the services of a skilled artist and designer, who will make hand-painted menu cards of all descriptions, a specialty.

# EXTENSIVE FURNITURE DEPARTMEN

Is rapidly filling with daily arrivals of goods. You can find with us the very latest styles, the newest inventions, and the lowest prices. We are determined to control the leading furniture busines in Georgia. We have complete and superb lines of Chamber, Office, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, also Bedding Supplies of every descripiion. In Folding Beds we show the best in the world---the Windsor and Andrews Gem---with novel features never before shown in this market. These manufactures are controlled by us exclusively. See our goods and get our prices, and we will guarantee absolute satisfaction.

In New Spring Wraps we display the very latest novelties in the market. They are beauties. We have received the first installment of our directly imported Spring Dress Goods, all the latest Parisian Novelties. Also Printed China Silks, new, crisp and pretty. Also a splendid stock of new White Goods, Laces

and Embroideries, all of our own direct importations. The handsomest in the city.

We have engaged the services of a designer, who is a perfect artist in this line, who will take charge of our Art and Fancy Goods Department. All descriptions are the complete in variety. These departments tions of stamping, designing, braiding and fancy work of every kind will be done promptly. Our fancy work material is complete in variety. These departments are unapproachable by any competition in the south. The public is cordially invited to our grand spring opening in all departments.

# LEADERS OF THE CARPET AND FURNITURE TRADES,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Co. B, of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

Meet at your armory, at No. 28½ Decatur street, at 8 o'clock a. m., February 15, 1891, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother and worthy secretary, Barney D. Lee. By order, S. H. LANDRUM, Captain Commanding. A. N. Cox, Acting Secretary.

Sir Knights: Attend special conclave at 2:30 o'clock, this (Sunday) afternoon, at your asylum in Masonic hall, Atlanta, Ga. Temple work. Refreshments will be served. By order of G. H. HOLLIDAY, E. C. M. B. TORBETT, Recorder.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 14, 1891.
There has been some activity in securities this week,
but the supply is limited. Buyers naturally prefer
those which are known to be safe and pay the best return on the investment, consequently dividend-paying
stocks have been most in favor, and Georgia, Central,
West Point and Southwestern all have an upward tendency though several transactions of importance in

West Point and Southwestern all have an upward tendency, though several transactions of importance in state and city bonds are reported.

Railroad bonds are dull, but holders are firm and do not accede to the demands of buyers.

New York prices were firm the early part of the week, but under the adverse influences of gold exports, the resignation of President Norton, of the Louisville and Nashville, and the fear that adverse financial legislation would yet be enacted by congress, prices gave way toward the end of the week. The New York bank statement shows a further decrease in reserve, too, though the surplus above the legal requirements is some \$18,000,000.

There are twelve banks of discount and deposit in

There are twelve banks of discount and deposit in There are twelve banks of discount and deposit in Alanta with one more just organized, and the certainty that another will be added in the near future. Smaller towns with not nearly so many banks nor so much banking capital find clearing house associations desirable. Why do not Atlanta bankers keep abreast of the times in this matter? Clearing houses are convenient and useful in many ways to bankers, and our venient and useful in many ways to bankers, and our local fluancial men will do well to consider these suggestions.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.50@

\$5.6 % 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

NEW YORK, February 14.—The return of Gould to this city this morning in, as far as can be learned, his hormal condition of health, has stopped all influence from rumors of his serious indisposition, and this, to-sether with a tendency among all classes of operators to wait the adjournment of congress before taking thy action in a speculative way, intensified the pre-illing duliness in the stock market today, and trading as the smallest for any day for a long time.

Traders who expected to make a demonstration spainst the market on the strength of the bad bank datement, were headed off, and nothing was done belowed the smallest of importance, however, among which an aivance of 2½ per cent in Susquehanna and Western preferred and 3 per cent in Oregon Improvement were the most prominent, though the former lost 1 per cent in the inal dealings. Industrials were also moved. Exchange.

GO, Class B, 08. 105
N. & C. 68. 123½
Northern Pacific. 27%
do 4s. 96½
S. C. con. Brown. 96
Tenuessee 6s. 103½
Tennessee 5s. 98
Tenn. settlement. 3s. 71
Virginis 6s. 60
Virginis consols. 40
Chicago and N. W. 106%
Tenn. Coul & Iron. 38½
Del. and Lack. 138½
Union Pacific. 11½
do, preferred. 125
Del. and Lack. 138½
Union Pacific. 14½
Eric. 19¾
N. J. Central. 116½
East Tenn., new. 7½
Missouri Pacific. 66%
Lake Shore. 111½
Western Union. 80%
Lake Shore. 115%
Memphis & Char. 35
Mobile & Ohio. 33½
Mobile & Ohio. 33½
Mobile & Ohio. 33½
Nash. & Chat. 93
N. O. Pacific ist. 87½
Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The market has been somewhat stronger today, although the duliness has been so intense and the transactions so few that there have been almost no features to the trading. The bank statement showed a still further decrease. an increase in loans, we can hardly call the statement an unfavorable one. We do not as yet see any great the leading issues were being supported, and we still think that prices will sell higher before they go much

THE COTTON MARKETS. CONSTITUTION OFFICE. CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 14.
Below we give the opening and closing quotations of otton futures in New York today:
Opening,
Opening,
Closing.
8.81@ 9.87 8.81@ 8.82 8.826.

August	is a s	2,000 b	9.07 9.07 ales. ent of at the	@ 9.08 @the corports:	9.10 9.07 9.07	76, 9.18 96, 9.11 76, 9.08 76, 9.08 ed net
	1891   1890		1891   1890		1891   1890	
	1891	1890	1001	1030	1091	1090
Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday					827814	656147
Total	19654	12029	10904	7057		
The following cotton in New ( January February March April May	rlean	8.55 8.52 8.59 8.67	y: July Augus Septen Octobe Novem	tnber		8.85 8.85 8.72 8.72

The following is our statement of receipts and ship-113,041

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 14.—[Special.]—Advices from Liverpool are again disappointing to the holders of cotton, though we are led to believe the sales have been larger than the official report, but at reduced quotations. The arrival market is again lower under the heavy movement from the plantations, and our cables give no hope of an early improvement so long as our receipts centime again.

ing effect upon the foreign markets. Liverpool was not alone easy, but the pressure in their own midst affected us here by fair selling orders as well. In fact, we judge that a large portion of the business today was for foreign account. Our market, as is natural where we have touched the basis now reached, undergoes no serious fluctuations, but the tendency continues, with but slight exceptions, a downward one. The prospect for liberal receipts is also before us, and without any visible encouragement in sight we can only look forward to a further dropping in values.

LEHMAN BROS.

NEW YORK, February 14—The total visible supply o cotton for the world is 3,495,402 bales, of which 2,890,200 bales are American, against 2,983,972 and 2,475,272 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 68,348 bales. Receipts from plantations 123,411 bales Crop in sight 7,067,776 bales.

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 14-12:15 p. m.—Coston weak
and irregular; middling uplands 415-15; sales 4,000 bales;
American 3,400; speculation and export 500; receipts
14,000; American 13,700; uplands low middling clause
February and March delivery 56-64; March and April
delivery 459-64, 458-64; April and May delivery 463-56,
462-64; May and June delivery 5-6-64, 5-64, 51, June and
July delivery 5-6-64, 5-64; July and August delivery
5-8-64, 5-64; Magust and September delivery 5-8-64,
September and October delivery 5-6-64; futures opened
flat.

September and October delivery 5 5-84; futures opened flat.

LIVERPOOL, February 14-1:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 66-84, buyers; February and March delivery 4 56-84, busers: March and April delivery 4 57-84, 8-84; April and May delivery 4 52-84, buyers; May and June delivery 5 2-84, buyers; June and July delivery 5 5-84, sellers; July and August delivery 5 7-84; september and October delivery 5 4-84, 55-84; intures closed easy.

NEW YORK, February 14—Cotton quiet; sales 276 bales; middling qulands 9%; Orleans 9 11-16; net receipts 1,080; gross 5\_285; stock 129,229.

GALVESTON, February 14—Cotton quiet; sales 276 stock 70,021.

NORFOLIK, February 14—Cotton dult; middling 9; net receipts 1,563 bales; gross 1,563; stock 44,188; sales 600; exports coastwise 93.

BALTIMORE, February 14—Octton nominal; mid-

21,740.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14—Cotton quiet; midding 9½; net receipts 215 bales; gross 215; stock 3,949.

SAVANNAH, February 14—Cotton quiet; midding 8½; net receipts 3,960 bales; gross 3,060; sales 900; stock 77,053; exports to continent 4,454; coastwise 1,182.

AUGUSTA, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 9%; net receipts 766 bales; shipments none; sales 834; stock ng 859 40,802. CHARLESTON, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 9%; net receipts 2,345 bales; gross 2,345; sales 200; stock 50,483; exports coastwise 1,078.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

about more than the regular list, and new sugar stock, after a fractional decline, moved up over 1 per cent, but closed slightly lower than last evening. Among the general list the strongest stocks were Western Linion, Wheeling and Lake Eric preferred, Missouri Pacific and Louisville and Nashville. The opening was steady, but early dealings developed some strength, and the close was generally at fractions better than alst injects figures. Trading extended to only \$8,474 instead of the corp in sight on February 13 is 7,067,776 bales, Bub-treasury balances: Coin, \$255,702,700, currency, \$7,000, curren

BALTIMORE, February 14— Cotton nominal; mid-ding 9%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners—; stock 9,967. none; stock none.
WILMINGTON, February 14—Cotton dull; middling
8%; net receipts 310 bales; gross 310; sales none; stock
21.740.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14 — Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8 15-18; net receipts 5,212 bales; gross 5,809; sales 3,000; stock 349,620; exports to France 5,122; coastwise 1,250. coastwise 1,200.

MOBILE, February 14—Cotton dull; middling 8%; net receipts 1,335 bales; gross 1,335; sales 500; stock 44,755; exports coastwise 932.

MEMPHIS, February 14—Cotton weak; middling 9; net receipts 1,140 bales; shipments 3,725; sales 1,850; stock 110,208.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

OHICAGO, February 14—The opening figures of wheat were 46% lower than at close of market on wheat were 1/6% lower than at close of market on Priday. May was 88%c and 88c ruled immediately after. The decline halted a long time around 97/6 97%c, but finally declined to 97/2c, and before noon it had gotten down to 97/4c sellers. Toward the close of the seasion, on reports of good sales of each wheat to New York parties, May recovered to 97/8c.
The corn market was weak and inactive, under the influence of dry, clear and mild weather, together with fairly good receipts and sympathy with the weakness in wheat.

Onto were dull and quiet, ruling easier through sympathy with wheat.

5 6236 5 85

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Hass. today were light and prices relatively firmer. Some 20,000 bushels No. 2 red wheat were taken for shipment to New York, presumably for export, at ½ cent under the May price. It is rather an unusual thing to have

the cash wheat at this time of the year at nearly an

export price to Liverpool.

The weekly shipment of wheat, and whest and flour, according to Bradstreet, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were quite liberal—2,236,000 bushels. Holders coasts were quite liberal—2,236,000 bushels. Holders and believers in higher prices for wheat have had little encouragement today. The weather throughout the United States has been all that the most fastidious could wish for, a heavy fail of rain being reported in northern California and extending south into the wheat growing region. Extraordinary large receipts were reported at Kansas City. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were again large, and reports that the farmers were free sellers indicate large receipts next week. Some prominent dealers at Minneapolis wired their correspondents here that they had strong evidence that the receipts would be likely to continue very large through March. With this outlook before them the local speculators have been very bearish all day. One notably large speculator sold July very heavily the forepart of the session, but was reported to be a liberal buyer at the decline. The result of the day has been a sort of scalping deal, rather favorable to the short seller. The tendency of the market the forepart of next week will depend almost entirely upon the receipts. Should they be large, as predicted, there is little encouragement for holders. On the other hand, a failing off of receipts would encourage holders and cause the shorts to cover, regardless of price.

It has been an uneventful week in corn. Receipts have been somewhat heavier than the previous week, prices closing a shade lower than a week ago.

Oat have been neglected all the week, closing exand believers in higher prices for wheat have had little

prices closing a shade lower than a week ago.

Oats have been neglected all the week, closing ex-

Oats have been neglected all the week, closing exactly at the same price as a week ago.

There was a little flurry in rye, advancing during the week about 10c per bushel, closing rather heavy with about 2c of the advance lost. It is a fancy deal, and only the professionals trade in it.

There has been quite liberal trading in the provision pit during the past week. Receipts of hogs have been large at all the westorn packing points and prices have suffered a small decline. Some large holders still have good reason to hope that the restriction against the American hog product will be removed in the near future by Germany and perhaps by France. If Mr. Blaine can use his reciprocal statesmanship in that direction, western farmers will exclaim, with one accord, "Long live Blaine." LAMSON BROS. & Co.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 14—The petroleum market

NEW YORK, February 14—The petroleum market was practically dead today, not a sale of March option being recorded. Spot Pennsylvania oil sold at 79% GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, February 14, 1891. Flour, Grain and Meal. Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 14—Flour, southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra \$3.46,4.00; good to choice \$4.00; ±0.0 Wheat, spot dull, \$6 lower and weak; No. 2 red 111,4 in elevator; options more freely offered on increasing receipts at the west, closing weak at \$4.60,6 decline; No. 7 red February 111; March 1105; May 1054; July — Corn, spot dull and lower; No. 2 in elevator; options depressed on freer interior movement and closed easy at \$4.60,6 decline; February \$21,5 March 611,5 May 1054; July — Costs, spot dull, options dull and easier; February \$24,5 March 611,5 May 1054; No. 2 spot \$3.466,5; mixed western 516,64. Hops quiet and easy; state common to choice \$2,635.

ATLANTA, February 14—Flour—First patent \$3.50; family \$4.75. Corn — No. 2 white 76c; mixed 76c. Osts—No. 2 mixed 58c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$6c, No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$6c, No. 1 timothy, mail bales, ben No. 1 timothy, small bales, see No. 1 timothy, mail bales, see No. 2 timothy, mail bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 1 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 3 timothy, small bales, see No. 4 timothy, small bales, see No. 4

ed 100. Corn in gyod demand; No. 2 mixed 531/2. parely steady; No. 2 mixed 48@481/2. Groceries.

parely steady; No. 2 mired 83%. Oats barely steady; No. 2 mired 83%.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 14—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 26; #100 he case; Levering's 24%. Green—Extra choice 23%c; choice 23c; good 21%; fair 20; common 186319c. Sugar—Granulated 6%; of granulated 6%; of granu

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 14—Provisions firm but quiet.
Pork 90.7069.75. Lard, prime steam 6.4065.59. Dry salt
meats boxed, shoulders 5.63%; long clear 4.6566.470; clear
ribs 4.6564.70; abort clear 4.7566.89. Bacon, boxed
shoulders 4.50; long clear 6.2065.25; clear 5.2065.25; short
clear ribs 5.3065.35; hams 9/6019%.

NEW YORK, February 14—Pork steady and quiet;
mess old 9.256610.25; new \$10.50611.25; extra prime \$3.006.
9.75. Middles dull and unsettled; short clear 5.55. Lard
opened firm and closed weak; western steam apot 5.87%;
city steam 5.50; options, February — March 5.34; May
5.68.

ATLANTA. February 14—Clear rib sides, boxed 5%c, iee-cured bellies 7c. Sugar-cured hams 10%12c, according to brand and average; California 7c; breakfast bacon 9c. Lard-Pure leaf 8c; leaf 16%74c; refined 8c. CHICAGO. February 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork 93.5%29.37½. Lard 5.56%5.7½% Short ribs 100se 4.5%4.55. Dry sait shoulders boxed 3.30%4.00; short clear sides boxed 4.80%4.85. CINCINNATI, February 14—Pork firmer at 95.87%. Lard firmer; current make 5.50%5.55. Bulk mests firmer; short ribs 4.57%4.80. Bacon firmer; short clear \$.70%6.5%.

short ribs Lingston. Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 14—Turpentine steady at 17; rosin firm; strained fil.18; good strained fil.20; tar firm at fil.40; crude turpentine firm; hard fil.20; yellow dip £2.10; turpin £1.00.

NEW YORK, February 14—Rosin dull but steady; common to good strained £1.43; £21.48; turpentine dull but steady at 40@40½.

CHARLESTON, February 14—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm; good strained £1.20.

SAVANNAH, February 14—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin steady at £1.27; £21.20; ...

You Want to Be Cured, Don't You? The simplest, easiest and quickest way, don't you? Have you been cut for stricture, and still not cured? Are you about ready to die? Lost all interest in living? Don't give up, don't die. See Dr. Flagg and get cured. Cure guaranteed, no pain, no cutting. "Square Remedies" does it. See him. Costs you nothing. Room 42, old captol, or write P. O. box 104, for treatise (free), latanta, Ga.

From Street & Smith's Good News. Proud Father (showing off his boy before com-pany)—My son, which would you rather be, Shaks-peare or Edison? Little Son (after meditation)-I'd rather be Edi-

son.
"Yes. Why?"
"Cause he ain't dead."
Gran

Grand Hop.

Modoc Tribe No. 3, L.O. R. M., will give a hop a
their hall, 6½ West Mitchell street, Thursday,
February 19th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Admission 56 THE LEYDEN,

The Only Typical Southern House

Open to travelers in Atlanta is "The Leyden," Peachtree street, located between the Capital City Club and the governor's mansion. When first seen all exclaim "Ante Bellum" "Southern Hospitality," and when you see the interior and those large, sunny rooms, it is still more suggestive of home and comforts.

BALLARD HOUSE. A New and Elegant Hotel on Pea One of the best and most conver the city is the Ballard house. Its

Go to Rhodes & Haverty's Monday and Tuesday if you want to buya Carpet or a Matting cheap. They are closing out their business and the goods

must go this week. Misfit Brussels, misfit Velvets, misfit Ingrains, 89 and 91 Whitehall st.

# BIG STONE GAP, VIRGINIA.

The Center of the Great Mineral and Coal Belt.

Many Mountains of Coal That Contain Fuel for Ages-Undeveloped Quantities of Red and Brown Hematite Ore.

Great Forests of the Finest Timbers that Grow on the Earth---A Water Power and Water Supply that Is Sufficient for Any Number of Industries for All Time.

An Language Climate that Suits All Manner of Constitutions and Pleases Every Variety of Taste.

An Embryo City Where All the Social Distinctions of Long Settled Points Are Seen and the Most Advanced Education Is Encouraged

Big Stone Gap's prominence. Her great natural resources and fortunate

The wonderful water power and supply afforded by her picturesque mountain streams.

Miles of mountains that are impregnated with undeveloped quantities of brown and red

hematite ore. Millions of tons of the finest coal for coking that has been mined this side of Wales, almost within her limits.

A supply of building stope that will furnish years of work for the developers who are turning their attention to the unsurpassed wealth of this section.

Enough timber, including quantities of poplar, ash, walnut and (dogwood, to give profitable employment to the large manufac-tories of wood that are sure to be attracted to this place of such interestingly varied re-

A steadily growing railroad accessibility that is bringing her into prominence as a point that will yet surprise the country with her prodigious development, when once the Louisrille and Nashville, together with the South Atlantic and the projected lines through the inter-state tunnell come into her gates, and put her in touch with the commerce of the

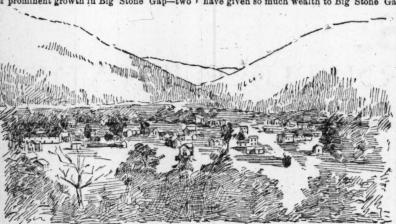
There is already to be seen every evidence of prominent growth in Big Stone Gap-two plant, under a capital of \$50,000, which supplies the best arc lights, reaching over an area that will yet contain 10,000 people.

Of the enterprises that will soon be erected in Big Stone Gap, I learned that the Virginia The beautiful land-locked valley that seems | Coal and Iron Company are now engaged in to have been designed by nature for the site | putting in 400 coking ovens there, which they will increase to 1,000, these giving employment to 1,000 men; a nail and rolling mill is one of the assured industries, having a capital of \$200,000 and promising employment to 200 skilled laborers; an extensive wood working manufactory will soon begin operations with a capital of \$200,000, will employ 300 men; a furni-ture factory, is awaiting the arrival of the

machinery to begin operations with twenty-five employes. Brick works with sufficient capital will soon be started, and several other necessary industries are being negotiated for that will give regular employment to several hundred mechanics—thus showing that in a very short time Big Stone Gap will con tain industries enough to bring a population of 5,000 people.

SOMETHING ABOUT COAL INTERESTS. Of all the distinctive features of the section around Big Stone Gap, the most prominent one is the coal interest, which exists in such vast quantities in the hills that surround this coming town of the Appalachian range.

The openings that have already been made show that a most abundant supply is containe in almost the entire range of mo have given so much wealth to Big Stone Gar



large iron furnaces with a capacity of 100 tons | as an industrial center. each being in course of erection, together with two banks with a capitol of \$100,000 each, that show forth her mercantile thrift, an atan invitation to further growth, and a paying dummy line that is designed to belt the town when her advanced interests authorizes the

An enthusiastic commercial club is operat ing here under the most thorough organization, and, aside from the elegant rooms which they have fitted up for the purposes of social enjoyment, their work in advertising the sur-passing merits of their young city and undeveloped section, is of such a nature as to show to the world the enterprising and business-like complexion of the men on whose shoulders rests the future of one of the greatest regions in all the domain of distinctive resources.

Back of this are the Big Stone Gap Improve ent Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000 the East Big Stone Gap Land and Improve ment Company, with a capital of \$250,000; the Interstate Tunnel Company, which, when thoroughly organized, will represent a capital of \$10,000,000, and other corporations representing over \$8,000,000, all of which organizations will vie with each other in the work of encouraging all the varied industries and methods of improvement that are necessary to give the greatest prominence and glory to their

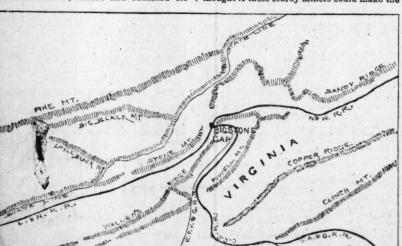
The substantial, refined and educated ele-

I went into the opening at Looney Creek mines, and the very accommodating superintendent conducted me 300 feet in the entrance, and showed me the work that had been done in opening up ten different chambers, each running from fifty to 150 feet on either side of the main entrance

It was an interesting sight to see the miners. with the miniature lanterns fastened to their caps, busy with their picks, digging the finest coking coal that is mined in America, at the rate of 100 tons per day. The writer was provided with a lantern, and the investigation which he was thus enabled to make was both interesting and instructive.

I found that there was fourteen feet of coal. and at the extreme end of the main entrance the upper and lower veins had run together making a solid vein of the finest coal that I have ever seen for making coke, an analysis of which shows 94 per cent of fixed carbon.

The Looney creek opening is situated about six miles of Big Stone Gap, and is reached by an extension of the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad. It is reached by an incline, the cars, drawn by means of wire ropes, running up at an angle of at least forty-fiv degrees. It was on one of these cars that I had a swift transit to the opening, a ride that would have alarmed me had it not been for the ascent being so quick that I had no time to think of the perilous journey. Afterwards, however, thought if these sturdy miners could make the



ent that has already cast its lot with the | trip daily, I could risk it oncere of this young city that nature has favored far above and beyond her most confint rivals, indicates that the future of Big ne Gap rests upon a basis far more enduring than the great hills of stone and more lasting than the wonderful supply of coal, iron and timber that is to give vigor to the industrial growth which is to make her im portant throughout the coming years of

merican progress.

This stirring little city is now engaged in ecting a fine system of waterworks, with a capital of \$200,000, by which they will secure the best mountain spring water, adequate for all the needs of a large city. The water will ought from a reservoir six miles distant,

since I rather incline to the "Hardshell" faith. There are other openings near Big Stone gap, all of which show that there are millions

of the town, it having been ascertained that from four to twelve feet of coal. The neares good seam is one mile from the town, which is six feet thick. The next is the celebrate Looney creek opening, above mentioned

GREAT MOUNDS OF IBON ORE. The iron interests in the region of wealth that distinguishes Big Stone gap are hadly less important than the wast mounds of coal that

seem to congregate there. ous and brown hematite form and will have a fall of nearly 400 feet, thus giving them a force sufficient for all purposes.

They are also operating an electric light south side of Wallen's ridge in four beds, vary-

# THEFAIR

lov those that seke bargins, fur they are spri peeple, aliv to ther own intrests an' not aslepe in this day of the festiv activity of pert bizness. Bargin-seekers are ekonomicle housewivs that are an honer to ther husbans an' a terrer to the slepy merchant as wel. Ah! cum to us ye yu-a bargin price on every ticket. The wals, the counters, the goods al are ticketed so yu kin rede the bargin price. We air brav too, because we sel as a bargin. We don't chukle at our sagaceti-an' hev yu pay us a rich pricewe let you chukle with us. Fur instance, we jes bought a lot of sterlin silver-plated worth from 4 to 5 dolars a dozen. We cud get that fur

em, but we don't want any hi profit. We prefer to hev yu get a bargin at 1.87 per dozen in these sterlin silver-plated knivs an' forks. By Mondy nite evry knif an' fork wil be gon. Ef we asked 5 dolars fer em, we wud only sel about I dozenjes as our competiters du. So it gows, we air bargin-makers and we bi 'em in New York fur yu. Se the

### Black Goods.

black, 40 inches wide, at 50c per vard, is a value worth 75c. We have reduced our \$1.25 grade

yard. This is 42 inches wide and a oyal bargain in a standard quality. The new spring design in Black

25 pieces Surah Stripe, 621/20 worth 85c; 40 inches wide.

costumes, is a satin stripe in novel

25 pieces Black Brilliantine, 40 inches wide, at 48c; worth 65c. 25 pieces Crepe Cloth, at \$1; 75c.

Thomson's glove-fitting, Dr. Warworth \$1.50.

markable width, 48 inches wide) at 98c; reduced from \$1.25.

This is our inauguration of

ing in thickness from one to thirty-nine inches at Preston opening, two miles distant, and about thirty feet of ore extending the entire length of the ridge, about thirteen miles from the town, for a distance of fifty miles. The Preston opening shows a good analysis and preprations are being made for its more extensive mining. This ore is in large quantities, at least 20,000,000 tons on a reasonable estimate which can be delivered at a moderate cost. The brown hematite ore runs from a fine grade of steel to a sandstone, and lies on the south side in masses that have not been meas ured. But enough is known from a casual

may prove a valuable deposit. The iron deposits of the Wallen ridge are o no little value, and these will be rapidly developed by the two large furnaces that are now being erected at Big Stone Gap.

investigation to confirm the belief that they

While the analysis shows that the red fosiliferous ore is of a fine grade, it is believed that a careful investigation will show as gratifying s report of the brown hematite about four miles distant, which shows a solid seam of twelve feet. Then there is the opening of the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad which is being mined, about six miles from the town. Another opening of six and a half feet thickness has been made, about ten miles out, and this is said to equal the best Jellico coal It is hard to estimate the quantity, as this is well-nigh inexhaustible, but the quality is known to be the best for coking purpos that has ever been discovered in the United

One of the best agencies of development to be found in Big Stone Gap, is The Post, a live weekly paper that is issued by Colonel C. E. Sears, an experienced newspaper man of the most pronounced ability. Indeed, Colonel Sears has long ranked as one of the ablest editorial writers in the union, he having distin guished himself on the staff of The Louisville Courier-Journal, and later as editor of The chief of The New York Star.

The Big Stone Post shows the marks of careful editing, and the typography of the paper is a model of taste and neatness. Colonel Sears is doing a great work for Big Stone Gap, and his people cannot give him too much encouragement. Such work as he is doing for his town is usually acknowledged in a his town is usually acknowledged in a tangible way by improvement companies in other towns of my acquaintance, and if the progressive companies of this wonderful little city should tender the enterprising editor of The Post a block of choice lots in appreciation of his great services for them and their town, they would make a very judicious investment in the advertising field.

Big Stone Gap has one of the strongest

It's a purty site, The Fair Black Goods sale that has had no Hosiery. is jes now brimmin over with precedent in Atlanta. The Fair sparklin new things, bargins will save you almost half in your an' hapy bargin-seekers. We purchases of Black Dress Goods this

An assorted lot of Plaids and Solid Colors in Dress Goods, at 37c per yard; reduced from 50c, 63c and 74c—your choice for 37c a yard. See these goods on our Bargain Counter as you enter our main

All our \$1. 50 plushes, 28 inches wide, will be sold this week at \$1 New Bargain Specialsekers of bargins, fur we hev per yard. You bought much of the price banners unferled fur them last week, there are a few choice pieces left. Also, as last week, our \$2.25 fine imported Broadcloths at \$1.24, 54 inches wide.

500 pieces part wool, worsted Serges at 10c, reduced from 15c. A whenever we perchas a bargin value worth 15c at wholesale. Come quickly for these. 5,000 yards more of our Dress

### Goods at 5c yard. Evening Shades.

### knivs and forks that air wel New! New! New! New!

New evening shades in Cash meres and Henriettas from 50c up

# Ready - Made Wrap-

(For Morning Wear.)

500 Percale Wrappers, V shaped yoke, shirred back and tight lining inside, all sizes, \$1.48 each, worth

Our all wool Henrietta, in rich yoke, full back and tight lining inside, at \$1.74, worth \$3.

500 Percale Wrappers, round shaped yoke, beaded edge, full back of Silk Warp Henrietta to 97c per and tight lining inside at \$1.98 worth \$3.50.

These ready-made Wrappers are on special sale this week, and the Fabrics, for suites or combination prices are a fraction of their value. You must see these wrappers to appreciate them.

### Corsets.

50 dozen more of our marvelous value in a fine Corset at 50c worth forks, \$1.87 dozen, worth \$4.

25 pieces all wool Serge, (a re- ner's, and the rest, await you. Our S. C. Corset at 98c, better than any \$1.50 Corset elsewhere. Just the right weight for now.

show their good sense by continuing to en-courage it liberally.

THE INTERMONT HOTEL. The Intermont is a magnificent little hotel well-fitted with the best furniture, and provided with electric call bells, electric lights and all the modern conveniences. It is a three-story brick structure, and is presided over by Mr. J. W. Parish, an accomplished host, who appreciates to the fullest the wants of the travelling public.

CAPITAL SUPPORTING THE TOWN. In order to show that Big Stone Gap has substantial future, it may not be out of place to mention the following companies that oper ate there, and the capital of each: Big Stone Gap Improvement Company .. \$ 2,500,000 Interstate Tunnel Company (being or-10,000,000

Virginia, Carolina and Tennessee, Steel and Iron Company......
Virginia Coal and Iron Company...... vate land owners.....alachian Steel and Iron Company.... East Big Stone Gap Land Company ..... Belt Line Railroad: Trust and Loan Company
Big Stone Gap Water Company
South Apalachian Land Company Favette Land Company ... West End Land Company Apalachian Bank
Interstate Investment Company
Big Stone Gap Building Company...\$ Sulphur Springs Land Company.
Planing mills, brick planta....
Mountain Park Association..... Southwest Virginia Mineral and Land

Company

Big Stone Gap Electric Light Company
Powells River Coal and Coke Company
Intermont Building Company Valley Street Railway.

Executive Committee—R. T. Irvine, chairman J. F. Bullitt, Jr., John W. Fox, Jr., J. B. F. Mills, E. M. Hardin, J. M. Goodloe, C. H. Berryman. Finance Committee—W. K. Shelby, chairman, H. H. Bullitt, W. A. McDowell, W. T. Goodloe, W.

chairman; C. W. Evans, C. A. Hardin, W. J. Horseley, E. T. Shortt. Reception Committee—John W. Fox, Jr., chairman; L. T., Maury, J. B. F. Mills, William Blackford, W. A. Simmons, S. C. Berryman, C. E. Sears, Advertising Committee—H. C. McDowell, Jr., chairman; W. J. Sproles, C. H. Berryman, R. T. Irvine, H. E. Fox.

an; W. C. Shelton, W. S. Mathews, C. T. Dunca n A. Summerfield.
Industrial Committee—R. T. Irvine, chairman;
E. J. Bird, J. F. Peters, J. K. Taggart, W. E. Morris, Henry Webb, W. S. Mathews, H. B. Clay, Jr.,
Edwin Barbour, H. A. W. Skeen, J. B. Adams, C.
H. Spaiding, R. F. Billard, C. D. Kunkel, I. Hilb,
W. O. Robinson, Q. W. Lovall, J. B. F. Mills, J. W.

Grievance Committee-W. E. Addison, chair-

50 pozen, a prime bargain, ladies' black Hose, 2 pair for 25c. Others sell this Hose at 20c per pair.

Children's black Hose reduced 10 per cent from all previous reduc-Special sale gentlemen's Hose, fast

black, warranted, full regular made at 25c pair, reduced from 4oc. We shall sell by dozen at \$2.75. I dozen to each purchaser.

Wire and glass cake plates, 10c.

Coffee strainers, 3c.

Egg beaters, 12c. Large hammers, 12c. Ice picks, oc. Hearth brooms, IQC. Tooth picks, 5c. 6 papers tacks, 10c. Machine oil, 5c. Pot cleaners, 5c. Castile soap, 18c for 1½ pounds. 12 bars laundry soap, 25c. Sapolio, 8c.

Canary seed, 9c. Putz pomade, large, 48c. Putz pomade, small, 4c. Liquid silver and brass polish, 9c. China cement, 9c. Large shoe dressing, 10c. Japanese tea pots, 14c. Coffee grinders, 48c.

All sorts of hardware necessities, coat hooks, brackets, match boxes, bird-cage holders, lamp holders, hatchets, locks, bolts, and endless good things for the home, at about one-tenth the price asked for at hardware stores.

World's Atlas, \$1.98; worth \$6. Webster's Dictionary, \$2; worth

Encyclopedia, \$2.98; worth \$7. Writing paper, new, 9c for 25 sheets and 25 envelopes.

Bound books, 25c; worth 5oc. Mucilage, 4c. Carter's Ink, 4c. Faber's best pencils, 4c. Nail brushes, 4c. Fine bristle brushes, 24c. Bronze cake stands, \$1.24. Sterling silver plated knives and

Fruit knives in brass, beautiful designs, 74c per ½ dozen, in a fine

Butcher knives, 18c. Tissue paper, 10c dozen. Zephyr, 6c ounce.

Fox, Sr., William Young, John M. Hardin, J. M. Goodloe, W. A. McDowell, W. S. Beverly, C. T. Estes, James M. Hodge, W. J. Sproles, W. A. Hen-

wood, W. A. Simmons, H. E. Fox, D. Castleman, W. F. Baker, C. F. Breckel, W. S. Palmer. Altogether, Big Stone Gap is a place having wonderful future. B. M. BLACKBURN.

The Jefferson-Florence Sale. I see in The Journal of Saturday a long article in which the writer tries to demonstrate that the tickets for the Jefferson-Florence performances ought not to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Grady hospital. I am very sorry that the gentleman has spent so much time, talent and in-spiration to fight, like Don Quixote, the wind mills. A simple inquiry from me would have

spared to him such an heroic effort, as the wind,

mills. A simple inquiry from me would have spared to him such an heroic effort, as the windmills had been slain already.

The gentleman, with the charitable purpose, I suppose, of enlightening me, wrote a few days ago a long article upon the best ways of avoiding speculations in tickets. The clearest conclusion of his study of the question seemed to be for me that, like your humble servant, he was lost in the problem, and did not know better than invoke Jumbo Hunter. More bewildered than ever after reading him, and not knowing what to do for the best. I emitted to many persons the idea of giving the tickets to the Grady hospital to have them sold for the benefit of the institution, and these persons thought that it was a good idea. It never came to their minds, nor to mine, that such an act was a crime against our community, deserving to be runnished by the erection of another opera house, and I am still wondering how such a thing could have been made the object of an appeal to public condemnation. But my bright idea was not to receive execution, because Mr. Jefferson, consuited about it, did dot adopt it and telegraphed me a few days ago not to do it. Mr. Jefferson, I learn, long ago had decided on principle that his tickets would never be auctioned.

This, of course, settled the case, as I would not go against his wishes, and poor wind mill.

never be auctioned.

This, of course, settled the case, as I would not go against his wishes, and poor wind mill was long dead and cold when the gentleman mounted Rossinante and started in war.

As a consequence, the Jefferson-Florence tickets will be sold in the old way, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and calm will once more reign supreme in the teapot.

L. DE GIVE. Dr. Heath.

GATE CITY BANK BUILDING, February 7, 1891 .-Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: I think the following re-marks of general interest to the people, therefore sk you to publish them.

The public are so often deceived by quacks that they are sometimes doubtful about even the ablest specialist. There is, however, a gentleman, formerly of Loudon, quietly working at the Kim-ball house, whose skill and deft handling of his in-struments has been a boon to many sufferers, and has given them ease from pair, they have not fell. has given them ease from pain they have not felt

for many a day.

Dr. Heath is unquestionably a very skillful chiropodist, and those suffering from corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., make a great mistake in not consulting him at once.

We hear he has been invited to locate elsewhere, and we protest sgainst his leaving Atlanta in the name of many sufferers, and if this is made generally known, perhaps he may be induced to stay.

China and Glassware

1,000 lamps, 24c complete; chim ney burner and all. 50 dozen cuspidors, 25c each

painted. Tumblers, 3c. Large white pitchers in har

some colors, 36c. Decorated china (C. C. ware pitchers, handsome shape, and a rare bargain for this week only,48c each

Come early for these. Celery dishes, salad dishes, oli ars, oil jars, rose bowls, at less tha cost of manufacture.

500 fruit bowls, sunflower par tern, looks like cut glass, 63c word

500 4-piece sets in glass, buth dish, cream, sugar, spoons; 30 worth 75c.

Choice of any fine goblet in stock, for Monday only, at 5c each Cups and saucers at \$2 per door or 162/3c each, for Monday's and all this week, in gold band a flowered patterns.

Specialties.

Flower pots from 3c to 59c. Shoe blacking cases, carpetel seats, \$1.24; worth \$2. Sewing tables of fine oak (the fold up) at \$1.24; worth \$2. German waiters, large trays, \$1.6;

worth \$3. Foot baths, 48c. Ice coolers, 79c.

Ginghams.

In remnants and in the piece will be slaughtered tomorrow and al this week.

French Ginghams 121/2c, oth ask 15c. Fine Check Ginghams,

goods, 7c. others ask 10c. MAIL ORDERS: Continue send in your mail orders, and shall send you our bargains just a though you were at our counter You know we are one price, plain figures, and so we are "daylight" open, and proud of our bargai record. We refund the money you are not satisfied.

# THE FAIR,

74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street

The One-Price, Plain-Figure House of Atlanta.

THE NEW CITY. PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW CIT ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

Begun-A Few Points
About It. It was mentioned a few days ago that ago dicate consisting of eastern and southern talists had purchased several hundred acres land on the Chattahoochee, and would build

It Is an Assured Fact and Work Has Alv

new town there at once. These are facts, and work has already gun. The directors of the Chattahooch Land Company have already located set eral factories there. A new pinet factory, ice factory, wagon factory, all have arranged to go to work in the next few week

and place their plants there.

The company itself has determined to The company itself has determined to end a mammoth iron furnace which will employ hundreds of hands. Other industries as looking that way, and from present indicates a young city will rise rapidly on the banks of the Chattahoochee. This is just as it should be. Atlanta needs a great suburb for he large manufacturing industries.

The site for the new town is happily located in that it is near the finest iron ore fields in America. The Chattahoochee Land Company own an immense tract of iron land. The Marietta and North Georgia railroad trans ight

America. The Chattahoochee Land Company own an immense tract of iron land. The Marietta and North Georgia railroad runs ight through these ore beds and when completed in Atlanta, will pass through the town property on the Chattahoochee.

That is not all. President Thomas, of the Louisville and Nashville, had a conference with the directors of this new town a lew dayage and promised to build a railroad either from Emmerson or Cartersville to the ore bed. The surveyors are already in the field, and The surveyors are already in the five President Thomas says the shall be completed as so possible. He is enthusiastic in. possible. He is enthusiastic in building the young city, and has obligated himself a creet an elegant depot at the place, and to small passenger and freight trains.

One of the directors said yesterday: "Without a doubt, we will build one of the bar manufacturing towns in the goath.

manufacturing towns in the south. Our plan are about completed, and work will be com-menced at once. An electric street line will be operated between Atlanta and the Chatte-hoochee, and we expect that eventually, that Thermometers, Thermometers

The leading theatrical paper of the cew York Dramatic News. For sale ever

inement, and ti taken the very lentitivate it. \* viewing theseda land creation should fully approperogative to Each season something in to cut, fit and finis very height of has been attaine it is, there is nelegant and gra-that has not bee For proof see the



May? Tr Great qua it pays to trading a to scores notions.

in Ladies' been an of response : expectation

That scale. A power of opens tom all points Mont

culminate

to be calle

Hard under our retail buy Therefore soon be re The relative c Most

We do no

regular re

dealers, a chaser. Our can pool thus prod favor. D prompt at

The with wov many of value we by anyth laugh at warmish always, a

Spri shines the illustration India Sill abric B rtiseme

Pages 19-24

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Glassware 24c complete; chim cuspidors, 25c each

pitchers in hand

(C. C. ware) ome shape, and a ran is week only,48c each these.

ose bowls, at less than acture.

owls, sunflower pate cut glass, 63c worth sets in glass, butter

sugar, spoons; 390

ny fine goblet in ou ay only, at 5c each icers at \$2 per doz for Monday's ek, in gold band

from 3c to 59c. ing cases, carpeted rth \$2. es of fine oak (they 24; worth \$2.

ers, large trays, \$1.48

and in the piece will tomorrow and a

ghams 121/2c, other

Ginghams, rs ask Ioc. DERS: Continue t mail orders, and v our bargains just a re at our counte are one price, plain we are "daylight" ud of our bargain fund the money

### FAIR, Whitehall Street

ice, Plain-Fige of Atlanta.

EW CITY.

FOR THE NEW CIT ATTAHOOCHEE.

Few Points out It. a few days ago that a syn-

astern and southern capi-several hundred acres of ochee, and would build a l work has already be of the Chattahi

ve already located sev wagon factory, all have rk in the next few weeks

f has determined to erect rnace which will employ. Other industries are in drom present indications rapidly on the banks of This is just as it should a great suburb for her industries.

# UNDERWEAR RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE

Anent the occasion of Keely's February Under-wear Sale, and because the ideas are true and educat-ing, we quote from a fashion ing, we quote from a racently writers' letter recently printed in The New York San:
Point me out the woman who wears the clear-est, and after that the pret-tiest Underwear, and I promise you she is a woman of the greatest natural re-finement, and that she has calcivate it. \* \* When viewing these dainty dreamland creations women should fully appreciate their prerogative to wear them. Each season has added something in the way of cut, fit and finish until the very height of perfection has been attained. Certain it is, there is no point in elegant and graceful effect that has not been reached. For proof see the elaborate Night Robes decorated with Lace as lavishly as would be a Tea Gown designed for public wear." The same trimming extravagance is to be seen on Chemises and Corset Covers. Gowns could be pressed into service with less danger of embarrassing unsophisticated bachelors than all white wrappers made with sagging front. There is a good story told on a prominent but diffident gentleman of this city, who making a morning call, upon being met by his hostess in a loose white gown, confusedly begred pardon and hastily met by his hostess in aloose white gown, confusedly begged pardon and hastily beat a retreat, confident of a blunder having been perpetrated by some one. \* \* Much of the wear is trimmed with Embroidery and Lace, which well skilled critics say excels all others in a notable degree. An attempt at a fair description of their beauty would only result in failure, and since a knowledge of it is within the reach of all interested further mention is unnecessary. It would take several languages to filly express their elegance. The smooth seams, countless yards of adornments, myriad tucks must have been sewed and felled by fingers with sense in their tips. They are simply materialized patience."

perfection in the "ready-made" apparel of all kinds and where such satisfaction is given in this particular line it is a waste of time and strength to attempt the work at home. Housewives have not the leisure to do such work by hand and to the majority—running a machine is suicidal. Let us leave the hand and to the majority—running a machine is suicidal. Let us leave the
work to women having
time, ability and strength,
and whose bread depends
upon the doing, and buy
our Underwear from a stock
that gives room for the atmost cultivation in all
things relating to our secret
dress. Let us look so wisely
and well after this part of
our toilet that if our freakish old world takes the notion to turn a somersault
or revert to chaos, we need
have no cause to blush by
reason of coarse or otherwise inelegant lingerie, if
the man in the moon
chances to look our way."



GENERAL AND SPECIAL

# SHOWING WHY THIS SALE IS

Why buy Muslin Underwear in February in preference to May? Trade reasons. It can be made cheaper in a dull season. Great quantity buying makes cheap buying. Between seasons it pays to keep an otherwise idle organization busy if only trading a new dollar for an old one. The same notions apply to scores and scores of other things-and they are reasonable notions. The selling on Monday shall prove them practical.

About twelve months ago there began here a great Event in Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Never before in Atlanta had there been an offering of equal quantities nor at so low prices. The response in sales were great-immense-beyond precedent or expectation.

That history repeats itself here on a larger and broader scale. A new instance goes upon record of the controlling power of great retailing. Another sale of Muslin Garments opens tomorrow morning that will surpass that of last year at

Months of quiet preparation, involving large contracts culminate in a stock of many hundred pieces, besides reserves to be called in as the demands may require.

Hardly a lot can be duplicated at the cost of those now under our roof. The policy here followed always permits the retail buyer to reap all the gain of our Bargains in Trade. Therefore you now have a chance for economy that will not soon be repeated—possibly never will be.

The display covers the finer and coarser articles, and the relative cheapness is greatest upon the higher qualities.

Most emphatically these goods are not for storekeepers. We do not want to sell to the trade and therefore to protect our regular retail buyers some items most likely to tempt the dealers, are limited in the numbers to be sold to a single pur-

Our vast constituency of patrons is so dependable that we can pool into one stupendous effort the wants of thousands and thus produce on a plan so grand as to compel prices in your favor. Details are omitted. But you'll need to give them prompt attention at the counters.

The wonderfully fine Black and Gray Brilliantine Skirts with woven satin borders have been picked over and over and many of them carried away. At \$2.00 they say it's the biggest value we ever offered. You know what that means—unmatched by anything of the kind ever done in this city: They let you laugh at the changeable weather. Not too heavy for the warmish days, not too light for the raw, chilly times. Neat always, and cheap.

Spring Goods are trooping in. Before the sun of Easter shines these columns will have given you descriptions, histories, illustrations and quotations of the season's worthiest novelties. India Silks, Gloriosa, Challis, Cottons and the whole coterie of Fabric Beauties shall be fully represented. The between advertisements are but buds-they'll flower forth ere long.

Our Carpet Department will positively be closed up next Saturday night.

Yet remain unsold. This lot will be sacrificed for 20 per cent under cost. Special preparations are made for handling the trade Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. All goods marked in plain figures. Come the early part of the week. Don't get left. Such an opportunity will not be had again to furnish your homes with CARPETS, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, etc. Every article is a leader. Every piece of Carpet at less than cost.

30 Misfit Brussels Carpets. (Most of these are large enough for an ordinary size room.)

6 Misfit Velvet Carpets. 36 Misfit Ingrain and 3ply Carpets.

56 Handsome Square Rugs, from 6x6 feet to 9x12 feet, made up of Velvets, Body Brussels and fine Tapestry Brussels, will be sold at a ridiculous low price, to close out the lot.

furnish your houses cheap and well.

Last week! Last week!

Carpet Department.

89 and 91 Whitehall St.

Best Moquettes, \$1.25. Best Body Brussels, \$1.10. Good Body Brussels,

Best Tapestries, 75c. Best Ingrains, 50c. Best Office Linoleums,

50 rolls left yet. Will quote you 50 per cent off. 5 rolls Matting, \$8 for 40 yards, was \$12. 15 rolls, fancy, \$10 for for any parlor in Atlanta. 40 yards, was \$15.

A rare opportunity to 40 yard, was \$16. 9 rolls, extra fancy, \$12 for 40 yards, was \$17.

for 40 yards, was \$19. Buy your Mattings at this Closing Sale and put them away if you don't need them just now. They are Bargains.

89 and 91 Whitehall St. 89 and 91 Whitehall St.

### EXTRAS TO CATCH SUCKERS.

100 Brussels Rugs, 75c each, worth \$1.25.

38 gray and cream Japanese Goat Skins, at \$2.50 each, large size.

7 pieces Fancy Madras Curtain Goods, 6c per yard; cost us 15c.

6 dozen Fine Curtain Poles, in brass, nickel or brass with plush center. Will be closed out at 75c each. They cost us \$1.50 each, and are fine enough

24 first-class Carpet Sweepers at \$1 each. Every family should use a Carpet Sweeper. They 5 rolls, very heavy, \$13 save labor and clean carpets better than a broom.

FURNITURE COMPANY,



This is as good a way as any of sending you our Valentine. The letter carrier will thank us for resorting to this method, and you are certain to get it in time. We are entirely in sympathy with the gentle custom St. Valentine inaugurated, but our sympathies don't end there—sentimental verses do not clothe people. For this reason we want everybody to understand that prices on heavy Clothing are at low water mark. If you need a Suit or pair Pants, either for yourself or child, they are going cheap. We will carry over nothing, if price will move it.

GEORGE MUSE & CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

### THE MARLBOROUGH RESTAURANT FOR SALE.

Marlborough Restaurant, I now offer it at private sale. Everything is in perfect order and in just as good condition as when first opened, only four months ago. I will take pleasure in showing any one through who wishes to look it over with view of purchasing. Respectfully,

J. H. RAINE, Receiver, | feb15-3t Room 38, Old Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

# G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

TO THOSE WHO ARE ENQUIRING FOR I property that can be sold again at a profit, I would suggest to call and go with me to examine 13 beautiful lots on Pearl and 11 on Estora street. These lots are just south of Inman park, are cle to the Decatur and Confederate Home dumine, and are two blocks from the Edgewo

I will sell as a whole, or in part, at a figure which you can make a fine profits.

Come today and look.

I have an elegant north-side home, on a corner lot, with paved streets, electric car and, in fact every convenience and come which can sell at what I consider a bargain.

It is a first-class A No. 1 gentleman's home G. W. ADAIR

From Harper's Bazar.

"No siree," said the umbrella manufacturer, "I shall not advertise in your paper. I've watched your attitude toward my business. Last winter you predicted seven clear to two rainy days, and

Remnants of Tapestry Carpets, 35c and 50c. Remnants of Body Brussels, 75c and 85c. Remnants of Velvets, 90c and \$1.

Body Brussels Carpets, room sizes, \$1 per yard. Linen scrim curtains, antique lace edgings, \$2.99. You can't find them elsewhere. No use to look.

Moquette Carpets, \$1.35 per yard.

Best Velvet Carpets, \$1.25 per yard. We will show these goods on Monday and Tuesday. If you come later, of course, you need not expect to find

Some people know Bargains when they see them, and buy them up. We don't have them always at these figures. All prices advertised strictly cash. We don't sell goods without profit and wait for the money. Large stock of Axminster Carpets and new China Mattings for spring at popular prices.

# ANDREW J. MILLER & SON.,

42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

Two Bargains. Four acres near the Match Factory and Boyd & Baxter's

FOR LEASE.

The Van Winkle and description. Boyd lot, corner Marietta Furniture Factory; will show handsome profits in show handsome profits sub-division. Two fine lots on Angier avenue, near Boulevard and Judge Henking's alegant home Hopkins's elegant home.
Come to see us. Wilson & Logan, 13 N. Broad
Street.

railroad. A splendid place for a warehouse, lumber or coal yard. Apply to W. A. Hemphill.

# 50 VERY HANDSOME

Specially cheap. Come and see them.

# 30 HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS TABLES AND CHAIRS TO MATCH.

Big bargains, only to make room. \$100,000 worth of furniture can be seen on our floor.

The handsomest Canopy suit in the south. 50 beautiful oak and cherry Wardrobes. 500 fancy Chairs and Rockers.

# PEYTON H. SNOOK

We manufacture every description of Steam Boilers, Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks and plate iron

work of every description.

Repairing promptly attended to:

Carry a full line of New and Second-Hand

Boiler Fronts, Grate Bars and Castings of every

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS, GENERAL FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. ATLANTA, GA

WANTED-Agents WANTED-Lady agents; profitable employ guaranteed. Apply at 42 Church st. A GENTS WANTED A strong 'old-line" life insur-ance company wants two live Hebrews, one for Atlanta, other to travel. Right men can make pay handsomely. Address General Agent, care of Consti-tution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents to sell the everlasting lam wick; 3 samples and terms by mail, 10 cents, dozen, 25 cents; sells for 10 cents each. F. Wehoskey 8 Eddy street, Providence, R. I. To \$200 per month paid to ladies and gen theme to procure members for our library by our new plan experienced solicitors can make from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year; give experience and references. National Library Association, 103 State street, Ohicago, III.

Chicago, ill.

ADY agents, with references, can set goods on time, that retail for §78. Address Medicated Belt Company, Box 1748, New York city.

GENTS WANTED — Experienced building and loan canvassers to take charge of state or district agencies. Terms liberal. Address the Southern Building and Loan Association, Huntsville, Ala.

janil—it sun

W ANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to
take orders for our famous \$3 panis; exclusive
territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 39
Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. febis if wed fri sun WANTED -- Miscellaneous.

CANTED-We want 2 light second-hand dump-cars good as new. Kitchen & Williams, Ac-EVERYBODY to know that we are the cheapes people on earth for mantels, stair-work, veranda-work, etc. Bell Lumber Co. sun 1m

work et Beil Lumber Co. sun Im

| ED To know are you going to build? If
don't fail to see the stock of lumber Prittman
m wed sun
| D Roller top desk and revolving chair in
it order; give lowest price and where to be
| Coss B. J., No. 8 West Wall street. EED OATS, seed corn, millet, seed peas, red rust proof cats, Burt cats, wild goose corn, buffalo white corn. Persons wanting to buy or sell peas, please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 29½ ground street.

OPERA GLASSES—As the season is so far advanced we will close out our opera glasses at a very low price. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall st.

A YOUNG gentleman from New York stopping in Atlanta about three weeks would like the acquaintance of a young lady, well bred, handsome, not over twenty-five years old. Object, companionship, amusement, attending theater, etc. Response treated with strictest confidence. Address Stockwell, Constitution office.

FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 14 Marietts street.

GENUINE diamond ring for a child only \$1, at GOOD TINE NEEDS NO BUSH." Repairing of watches, clocks and musical boxes "a specialty." First-class work at bottom prices. James Wright, (from Dublin, Ireland), Room 7. 3½ Whitehall st., Atlanta. Give me a trial; you will get honest, good work that cannot be beaten for quality and price. "Trade work at special rates."

PARTIES having grading to do can save money by calling on us, as we are in position to have you work done at a very low price. Hampton & Holbrook real estate brokers, 22 South Broad street.

PERSONAL TO YOU-1 new suite furniture, 7 pieces suitable for hotel, boarding house or private house. Osler's, 50 Marietta st. use. Osier's, 50 Marietta St.

P YOUJare a live man and want to make money
appidly—Come and see or write us, F. Q. Logan
General Agent Imperial Life Insurance Company,
Boom 29 Old Capitol, Atlanta, Ca.

NOTICE-Pending settlement of my accounts with Edward Cox in the stable business, debtors are notified not to pay any accounts to him. T. M. Me-Perrin. A GENTLEMAN wishes to correspond with an at tractive, entertaining young lady residing in Atlanta. Address Jas. W., care Constitution.

A RE YOU in want of building material? if so, see Bell Lumber Co.

DON'T forget to figure with the Dobbs Lumber Company when you want lumber, shingles, laths, sash, doors and blinds, etc. Office, warehouse and factory, corner Mitchell and Mangun streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Thursday A. Co. Corner Hustory DITTMAN & CO., corner Hunter and Thompson streets, have on hand the most complete line of raming, shingles and laths in the city. Phone 1040 jan11-42m sun wed

VANTED-Private pupils (in the afternoon) in Latin, Mathematics or English.Reasonable rates. st references. Address "Teacher," care Constitu-

SYSTEMS OF SHORTHAND by hundreds have arisen; some good, some bad; all claiming to be the shortest and best. We have prepared a little book that will help you to decide which is the shortest and best. It will be sent free by Crichton's Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall.

THE Atlanta School for Physical Education, Gate City Guard Armory, is open every day from 9 to 11 o'clock. Marguerite Lindley, Elizabeth Wright, Isabel S LOAN'S ATLANTA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY— Eighth year; oldest telegraph institute south Reduced Rates. D. U. Sloan, manager. 15 East Mitchel COLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college, Fit-ten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship \$60, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta

LOST OR STRAYED—On 19th instant, strayed or lost from bunch of mules, one dark brown mare mule, about 16 hands high. The finder will be liberally sewarded. Notify Stewart & Bowden. January 24,' 91.

Night school also.

LOST A liberal reward will be paid for the return Lof a gold pin, design, knife blade, with two dia-monds. Miss Julia Gatins, 109 East Hunter street.

ROUND—That for only \$12 you can furnish a room elegantly with new suite furniture, 7 pieces. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

FOUND-Pocketbook, containing some money. Owner can have same by describing book and contents and paying for this advertisement. J. T. Stewart, No. 1 Kimball house.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock, Chiekens, Eggs, etc, FOR SALE-Fine Plymouth Rock chickens. Apply No. 11 Georgia avenue.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. FOR SALE CHEAP—Several second-hand buggies, pony phaetons and carriages, in good order. John M. Smith, 100 Wheat street. FOR SALE CHEAP-A fine young and very gentle bay horse, any lady can drive him. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday.

CARRIAGES—The finest stock of victorias, cabrio-lets and T carts, in Atlanta. John M. Smith, 100 FOR SALE—One beautiful gentle mare with foal.

Very cheap. Apply 30 South Broad street, city.

### A GREAT WORK.

The Encyclopedia, Brittanica, Now Being Sold in Atlanta. All readers know of the value of the Encyclope-dia, Brittanica. It is the most complete work of its kind in the world today, and is considered a

standard work everywhere.

Mr. Fagin Smith, whose headquarters are at the hall Publishing House, 66½ Whitehall street now canvassing the city for this work. The beet she is selling is an exact reprint of the English and the provided the pr English edition, yet it is gotten up in a cheaper and so tantial binding.

Mrs. mith will call on the citizens of Atlanta this way, and they will do well to examine the work sh is solling. work she is selling.

Distillers' Instruments.

Hydrometers and sacchrometers kept in large assortment. Also, adjust the celebrated "Perfected Crystal Lenses" to the wearer in spectacle or eye-glass frames.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, the only opticians in the south who can grind all kings of glasses. 88 Old Capitol, opposite Postoffice.

8 Edgewood Lots One Block from Edgewood

Avenue electric line, at Phil Harrolson's new storehouse; very cheap; one week. SAMUEL W. GOODE & Co.

Thirty Cents per Pound

Is what G. E. Johnson sells his superb candies.
Below find a few of his special leaders, which can be bought at his retail department for thirty cents per pound, manufactured fresh every day.
Cyst bon bons,
Peppermint chocolate creams,
French nonget,
French nonget,
Co co lemon slices,
Fruit caramels,
Cordial chocolate drops,
Cordial chocolate drops,
French burnt almonds,
French burnt almonds

Look in the 10 cent column and see what W. I Scott & Co. have to offer in the way of bargain

ember Your Friends em one of those fine v

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED Salesmen on manary of commission haddel the New Patent Chemical Ink Er Peneil. The greatest seling novelty ever produced. Brases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to \$820 in six days; another \$32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Braser M'7g Co., LaCrosse, Wis. We su 2t

WANTED—A qualified gentleman of sellity and integrity for office work in this city. Address C.

Doremus & Co., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED-Competent man of energy and integ rity to work Atlanta, and to go "on the road" Y rity to work Atlanta, and to go "on the road" when necessary. Business attractive and dignified, consisting of several branches. The house stands high commercially, and already employs several men, but needs snother good one. Good pay for hard work and the right man. Salary fixed, \$70 or \$100, depending on results achieved. Answer fully as to age, business experience and references. All answers treated as strictly confidential. "Insurance," care Constitution. WANTED-Man who understrands grape and veg-table cultivation; right man can get permanent place. Address, Box 55, Gainesville, Ga.

WANTED—Good machine hands. The Beutell M'fg Co., corner Houston st. and R. & D. R. R. W ANTED—Males to see my \$12 suite, 7 pieces furniture, all new. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

WANTED—Wideawake, pushing local and district agent in Georgia—strong old-line life insurance company. Low rates and attractive plans make work easy and profitable. F. R. Logan, General Agent, Room 28, Old Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-First-class salesman, as general state agent for an established advertising specialty house; position permanent; liberal commissions; exclusive territory; \$200 monthly easily made. Address Jenkins, 23 Dey street, New York City.

WANTED—A driver for private carriage, thoroughly complete, well recommended; best

wages. 18 East Alabama street.

WANTED—Young men to earn better wages, learn ing day or evening, brickiaying, printing, paper hanging, engineering, airbrush, carpentry, plastering painting, telegraphy, electricity, draughting, cutting, wood-engraving. Write for catalogue. Prepare for the world's fair. Polytechnic Institute, cor. Madison street and Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. febls—Im

WANTED—A good cigar salesman. One who thorneed apply—to sell the wholesale trade of Atlanta, References required. Address A. J., Constitution.

I WANT a young man who has good business qualifications to act as my assistant and do my corresponding. Salary \$75. A splendid opportunity with la No. 1 firm. Address "P. D. Q.," this office.

WANTED—Energetic men and women in every city in the United States to act as local or special agents. The most liberal terms ever offered to agents. We want good representatives, and will pay them according to their ability and energy. If unemployed, write us at once. Address The Mutual Aid Loan and Investment Co., Atlanta, Ga., Jackson Taylor, General Manager.

Manager.

A CHANCE IN A LIFE TIME for men with captal to secure a very pleasant and profitable business. No drones or curiosity seekers ueed apply. Address with 2-cent stamp Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Salem, Mass. Janil-4w tu thur su

WANTED—At once, a good binder, finisher and ruler or a good ruler and forwarder; steady work and fair wages; state price wanted to save time. T.L. Eastburn & Sons, Mobile, Ala. febit-3t

MEN AND WOMEN who are out of employment and who really desire to make money should write to the undersigned. Particulars sent on application. The Mutual Aid Loan and Investment Co., Atlanta, Ga., Jackson Taylor, Manager.

Satsun tue thu

CHORTHAND SCHOOLS are numerous. Each claims to be the best. A claim is easily made, but sometimes difficult to prove. We (Chrichton's Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall) have prepared a little book telling all about our school. It will be mailed free to any address.

WANTED—At Alapaha, Ga., one good male teacher.
Size of school, forty to fifty. Address Board of
Trustees, Alapaha, Ga. sun-4t

WANTED-A young man as stenographer and assist at office work. Must furnish machine (cali graph or Remington), work for moderate salary. Address stating salary expected, Rex, Constitution office feb13-3t

Febl3-3t

WANTED—As cashier by a reliable firm, a smar
youth having some knowledge of bookkeeping
must live with parents; furnish A1 references and de
posit \$100 as security. Address, in own handwriting
"Youth," Constitution office. febl3-3t TENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted—A quick and bright young man competent in above branches and experienced in filing correspondence for ready reference; one prefered who has his own typewriter. Address in writer's own handwriting, enclosing also specimens of his typewriting work and his references to ability, etc., and salary asked, Johnsopek Harrold, Amercus, Ga.

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED-Good cook. Apply at 85 Courtland

WANTED-German girl, 14 to 25 years old, for housework; good home. Address, with reference, Mrs. E. Hammel, Gainesville, Ga. WANTED-Governess for four girls. Must have thorough English education and a fair knowledge of Latin. Address R. Craig, Lawrenceville, Ga.

WANTED.-A young lady which understands drap-ing of skirts and arranging of basques. None but experienced hands need apply. Mrs. M. C. Adler 82½ Whitehall street. WANTED—Females to buy my \$12 suite of furni-ture, 7 pieces, new. Osler's, 50 Marietta st. WANTED—Cook and chambermaid. Apply imme-diately. No. 1 Baltimore block.

WANTED-A servant, girl or woman; work light. Apply at 131 South Pryor st. WOMEN'S WORK-I wish to engage ladies to open agreeable way among friends and acquaintances. All or part time. Salary not less than 85 or more than \$20 per week, according to locality, ability and rapidity. Best people of Atlanta and Louisville as reference. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Kr.

LADIES—I will pay ladies a salary of \$10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time. Write with stamp, Mrs. H. Q. Farrington, Box 702, Chicago. febic-10t. SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. W ANTED—A young man of good education with several years' experience, wishes to connect himself with a wholesale grocery house as bookkeeper or salesman or both; must have plenty of work and a fair salary; standard references given in Atlanta and elsewhere. Address "Energy," Constitution office.

sat sun

[ITUATION WANTED with some reliable company
in the Dahlonega gold fields, by a practical miner
and metalurgist, capable of taking charge of either
mine or vein or both. Address, Miner, care Constitu-

WANTED—Situation by young man to assist in office, collector or as salesman in store; can give good references. Address D. M. J., care Constitution. SITUATION WANTED by an educated gentleman of large experience in general office business; a situation where ability and strict attention will command a good salary; references. Address "T," care Constitution.

stitution.

MIDDLE aged man, experienced in business, and with a fair knowledge of bookkeeping, wants a situation of any kind. State of the continuity of the perience, care Constitution. S1TUATIONS WANTED-Females.

WANTED-A daily position as teacher or copyist; several years experience; best references. Address "Miss," Constitution office. WANTED-Position by a housekeeper fully qualified by experience in leading hotels; unexceptionable references. Address M., 213 Capitol avenue, Atlanta Ga Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—By a lady, position as stenographer assistant bookkeeper, or general office work.

Address Miss B., this office.

BOARDERS WANTED—Bight young men, good rooms near in; reasonable rates. 174 Whitehall st.

WANTED—A few more boarders at 25 N. Forsyth at. A pleasant front room just vacated. Terms reasonable.

WANTED-BOARDERS-A couple to occupy a front room. 96 Crew st. WAGONS-Spring wagons for sale cheap, John M. Smith, 100 Wheat street. PLEASANT ROOMS and goodtable board at 42
Jones avenue. WANTED-Boarders, two connecting rooms with board at 89 E. Mitchell street; pleasant location,

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms with board can be had with Mrs. E. M. McColloch, Powder Springs street, Marietta, Ga. DLEASANT ROOM, with board, at 179 Capitol ave. BOARDERS WANTED—Desirable front room with board. 64 Fairlie st.

WANTED-Four young men to board in private family; also gentleman and wife, at 137 Luckie st. Terms reasonable. WANTED-Rooms. Houses, Etc. WANTED-Three or four unfurnished rooms, with water and gas, for light housekeeping. Good location. Give particulars and terms. "G. B.," care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent cottage or part of house on first floor, close in, good location, furnished or unfurnished. Address "B.," Constitution. WANTED—To rent a good warehouse centrally located. Address P. O. Box 385. BUILDING MATERIAL.

SHINGLES! Shingles! Shingles! Lumber! Sas
Doors and Blinds. Dobbs Lumber Compan
orner Mitchell and Mangum streets. thur suntu
GHINGLES-Shingles, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blin
etc. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Ma
gum streets. Telephone 1045.

POR RENT-51 Gartrell st., 5 rooms, 20 per la W. A. Webster & Co., 17½ Peachtree st. POR RENT-A new 10-room house on Edgewood enue and Jackson street. Apply to East Ak-and Company. Land Company.

TOR RENT—The four-story brick building formerly occupied by the Topas Cinchona Cordial Co., fronting ou W. &A. R. B. 150 feet, more or less, and on Marietta street oar line; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Furniture factory.

Rooms can be nicely furnished with one of my \$12 suites furniture, 7 pieces. Osler's, 50 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—One or two nice pleasant rooms at 108 Capitol avenue. P Capitol avenue.

NICE connecting rooms with large closets, suitable for light housekeeping. 100 Crewst.

Furnished Rooms.

A NICELY furnished front room for rent with gar on dummy line, three squares from capitol, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 266 E. Fair at. FOR RENT-Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, or otherwise, in first-class family. Apply 363 West Peachtree st. FURNISHED ROOM to rent, good location Apply "W. D." Constitution Office.

ONE LARGE, furnished front room and kitchen. 88 Luckie street, corner Bartow. FOR RENT—One front room, furnished; has gas and water; No. 8 Wheat st.

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, newly papered, with all modern conveniences, at 127 Ivy street; close in FOR RENT-2 first floor connecting rooms furnished. suitable for light housekeeping; facing new captol. Apply at No. 20 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room in private family, three minutes' walk to the postoffice. 50 Church street. FOR RENT-Furnished room for gentlemen neason, z., Constitution office. ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished

FOR RENT-One large unfurnished front room corner Jones and Martin. Address M. L., car constitution. NOR RENT-At 23 Brotherton street, two unfur-RORRENT—One pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished. Also small furnished room, suitable for single gentleman. 83 Loyd street.

CENTLEMEN or couples to occupy comfortable froms with or without board on Courtland car line, two blocks from Hill's monument. Call or address 60 East Baker.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous, FOR RENT-Mentone Mineral Springs Hotel, 20 rooms, on Lookoot mountain, near Fort Payne, Ala.; special inducements. Address Chas. A. Loring, 237 Marietta ctreet. tues fri sun For Rent by Smith & Billings, 12 W. Ala bama, St., Hillyer Building, Telephone

225. 225.

PLENDID 6-room residence, E. Mitchell street near S. Pryor \$25.

Splendid 4-room residence, Mangum street, near E. Tenn. depot, \$10.

Nice 4-room cottage, Stonewall street, near Walker streetschool, \$12.50.

Very desirable 3-room residence, South Side, near Broad street car line, \$25.

New 5-room residence, North Side, very close in; all modern conveniences, \$30.

One store near the center, doing a large and profitable produce business of many years standing, stock for sale at a low figure, and store to lease. Call.

Sold Marietta street brick store and 5 rooms attached, \$30.

Nice 5-room cottage, West End; gas and well water, Nice 5-room cottage, west End; gas and well water, Have bargains all over the city, always ready to show.

cheap.
100x190, Peachtree, close in. Call for price.
Have bargains all over the city, always ready to show.
List your property and we will sell it. W. A. Osborn & Co. Nice 5-room cottage, West End; gas and well water stable, cow house and buggy house; also house for chickens and fowls; \$16. George J. Dellas, 43 South Broad Street,

G. W. Adair's Rent List. 2 G-ROOMS, S. Pryor, \$75. 18-r, Forsyth, \$400.
8-r, South Pryor, \$45.
7-r, Fairle, \$32.35.
7-r, Washington, \$35.
6-r, Wheat, \$30.
6-r, Wheat, \$30.
6-r, Edgewood, \$15.
4-r, Hunter and Ashby, \$15.
1 have a few office rooms in the Chamberlin & Joh

I have a few office rooms in the Chamberlin & Johnson building, Whitehall st., and on E. Alabama st., and a few large and small stores close in. G. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house, Wall street.

WANTED—Party with few thousand dollars to go into the best investment that was everstarted in Atlanta. Address "Young," this office. sat sun A FEW THOUSAND dollars and business experience to invest in a profitable business enterprise. Manufacturing preferred. Address K. B. N., care Constitution Office.

OR SALE-The stock of goods consisting of fruits candles, confectioneries, etc, at No. 1 Peachtree o. 2 Wall street, together with lease of premises, oply to Rosser & Carter, 12½ East Alabama street.

GOOD CHANCE to make money without invest-ment; all the good territory not yet taken. The cheapest, safe, sound life insurance yet presented. Strong old-line company. To good men will assign large territory. F. R. Logan, General Agent, Room 28, Old Canitol, Atlanta, G. INDUSTRIAL PAPER FOR SALE.—The best investment in a printing plant in the south is now INDUSTRIAL PAPER FOR SALE.—The best investment in a printing plant in the south is now offered in the sale of an industrial paper, which only needs to be pushed to make it yield handsome dividends. Can be placed in every home in the South Atlantic states, and advertisements for its columns can be secured from Maine to California. Satfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address P. O. Box 388, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Special partner with \$5,000 in estab lished paying manufacturing business; will guarantee 20 per cent on capital invested. Address "Special Partner," care Constitution office.

jan48tsun

TOR SALE AT A SCARIFICE—The Austell chair Works plant, including, two acres of land on side track at Austell junction, full line of chair and woodworking machinery, equipments, timber land, etc., will be offered at 'private sale for a few days only; in the finest hard-wood section in Georgia; to be sold for distribution among heirs of W. B. Dobbs's estate. Write at once to Dobbs & Shelverton, Austell, Ga. janls sun tf

Jan18 sun it

TOR SALE—Entire plant of a furniture factory

TOR SALE—Entire plant of a furniture factory

Boller, engine and all machinery used in the busi
ness, coating over \$12,000, for \$2,000. Address Chas. Hollander & Sons, Baltimore, Md. feb6—2 w fri su we 100 PER CENT investment; Railroad Record on Record Publishing Company, 8% Marietta streak Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE A good, paying saloon and bar fixtures, stock, etc. Good ferms to right parties. Cause, proprietor sick in bed. For information, enquire at No. 27 East Alabama street. PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—News and Job printing office, with power press, will print five column quarto or eight column folic; also one ¼ new Liberty printing press. Outfit is in first-class order. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms or will exchange for Atlanta real estate. Office is situated in one of the best towns in Georgia. Address all communications to Thomas F. Seitzinger, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN. \$1000 TO LEND on long time at 8 per cent;
West Alabama street. JAMES'S BANK—Capital \$200,000. We have a large amount of money to lend on good notes.

SMALL sums of mouey loaned on chattel securities. Business strictly confidential. Terms easy. Room 20, Fitten building. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

4 to 6 p. m.

I HAVE a large amount of money to lend on land on long time at low rates. J. L. Lawton, attorney, etc., 36 New Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. REAL ESTATE LOANS promptly negotiated on Atlanta property. Low rates. Francis Fontane, 4835 Marietta street. feb 15-d8t Money TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or small amounts, or installments; no delay. Read & Brandon, 38 & South Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, repayable monthly. Real estate security in Atlants or suburbs. No delay. Come and see us. Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, James L. Logan, Jr., cashier, 13 North Broad street. nov21-dtf C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building. M ONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm
M lands in adjoining counties; long or short time,
or by installment, to suit borrower. Money here, so
no delay. S. Barnett, 15% South Broad street,
augil-d8m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITE for prices on mantels, front doors, stair
WRITE for prices on mantels, front doors, stair
work, store fixtures and all building material
BollLumber Co.

DOBBS' LUMBER COMPANY—Manifacturers and
dealers in sash, doors and blinds. Interior and
exterior finish. Shingles, laths, etc. Telephone 1945,
thu sun tue thu sun tue

O to Pittman & Co. to get prices on lumber of all
kinds; prompt delivery guaranteed. Office and
Yard: Corner Hunter & Thompson streets. Thome 1040.
janli-dm sun wed

BOARD WANTED.

DUNG MAN would like to get room and board in private family, city or suburbs. Apply E. H., office. A Young gentleman wants a home in private fa liy, willing to pay a reasonable price. Pleasant to the light to

A RAHE CHANGE for an investment—We have A for sale 10 houses and lots, all owned by same party, who will offer them for ten days only; \$19,500 will buy them. They are each situated on lots 80x100 feet, and all except one in the same block. These houses are as follows: One 16-th, hot and cold water, gas and street paved on the side; 25-th's, one 5-th, 14-th, 6-5-th's. They are all rended to white tenants, and in good neighborhood. The yearly rental is over \$1,800 per year; situated convenient to car line, and only M-miles from carshed. For terms and informations of the same party of the constructive, as you

FOR SALE—A lovely lot on Ponce DeLeon avenue; size 100x400. This lot extends back to North avenue, just the place for magnificent residence. Can be bought for \$10,000; easy terms. Also a lovely lot on Peachtree, \$0x400 deep, extending back to a \$0-foot street. Call on us for terms. Hampton & Holbrook, real estate brokers, 22 South Broad street. FOR SALE—Five beautifully situated lots, oor Fort and Currier streets; terms to suit. Addr. P. O. Box 326.

FOR SALE—18 acres on Georgia R. R. The best in westment between Atlanta and Decatur. W. A Webster & Co., 17% Peachtree st. febl\$-5t-sun tus thu sat mon

POR SALE—8-room house on Gartrell st., near the Boulevard. Terms easy. W. A. Webster & Co 7½ Peachtree st. feb 15-5t-sun tus thu sat mon ROR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Elegant 7-room, new cottage, near Baltimore block, beautifully inished, inice ball, bathroom, closets; every modern convenience. Price, only \$5,009; 22,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. For special reasons, must be sold at

175 ACRES in Henry county, on road from McDonough, on the Georgia Midland, half mile from Brown's depot; 2 mules, wagon, tools, etc.; 10 acres in Troup county, near Antioch. All well rented. Will sell or exchange for Atlanta property. Will divide. Address Unencumbered. Kimball house. feb 14 suns

For excess, was a series of the series of th W. A. Osborn & Co., Real Estate and Loans

12 S. Pryor Street (Opposite Kimball House

\$1000-6 ACRES, 3 miles out, turnpike road. \$1,500-7 acres, 3 miles out, natural grove. 270-5 acres, Cligon, on Georgia railroad. Cheap. \$2,159-12 lots right at VanWinkle's. This will do. \$2,000-Angier avenue lot, 55x240. A daisy. Fronts 2 streets and right at electric line. \$5,000-7-room house, close in, on Wheat street, near Ive.

36,000—Froom house, East avenue, near Boulevard, \$3,500—9-room house, East avenue, near Boulevard, \$65 front foot—80x175 to 10-foot alley, Boulevard, \$60 per acre—70-acre farm, 2-story house, barn, etc., close to East Point. See this.

Real Estate.

Real Estate.

P. R H AND STOREHOUSE, corner lot, McDaniel
st, on the new electric line; \$1,200.
4-r h, Crumley st; lot runs through to Richmond st; \$950.
2-s-r hs, Hampton st, painted and plastered; \$100 cash,
balance \$10 per month; each \$750.
2 vacant lots, 50x200 each, Lawton st; nice grove; each
\$800.
8-r h, Garnett st; large lot, 70x200; \$5,000.
10-r h, Houston st; bouse new and nice; \$5,500.
5-r h, Gordon st, West End, in center of town; \$2,500.
Vacant lot, Ashby st, close to Gordon st; \$750.
4-r h, South Pryor st, \$2,500.
100 acres, 4-r h, 80 acres in virgin forest, within half
mile of Peachtree road; county road through it; 5
miles from city; will sell this week for \$35 per acre.
4-r h, East Fair, good lot, near Martin; \$2,200.
4-r h and side hall and storeroom, 50x153 to alley; near;
South Pryor st; \$1,800.
5 vacant lots, Thirlkill ave, each 50x150; \$1,000.
Vacant lot, Ashby st, West End; \$1,350.
2-story brick store, West Peters st; \$2,750.
Vacant tot on W. & A. R. R., close to Winship's works;
50x200; \$2,500.
5-r h, Smith st; a beautiful home; \$3,500.

Vacant 10t on w. 6.1 at 5.50.

50x200; 28,500.

5-r h, Smith st; a beautiful home; \$3,500.

32 vacant lots, grove, Hampton and Emmett sts; all for \$3,250.

of acres 2½ miles from carshed; good truck garden.
Will sell to good gardener cheap. Call and see me.
On good street to city.
acres in one body, just 2½ miles from carshed;
streets all around it; good for subdivision. Call
and get particulars.

T. A. Shelton, Real Estate Agent, No. 15

North Broad Street. GOO FEET on the Boulevard and 260 deep at \$26 per foot. Nothing else near it at the price, 100 per cent in it. A modern 5-room house, with water, gas and belgian blocks on electric cars in front on Courtland avenue, near Forest avenue, fronting cast. Don't miss this. Very cheap at \$3,750. A block of three lots, on electric cars line, lying high and pretty, on Hilliard street. A bargain at \$3,400. A pretty lot on Pryor, nice grove, \$1,100. 14 acres just outside city ilmits, northeast of city, \$00 feet on road in the coming part of city, \$70 per foot. 9 acres in city limits, street on every side, nice grove, cuts into forty-eight lots. You can retail at a big profit, \$15,000. If you want to buy, come and see me this week, and I will show you some bargains that you can make good money on in the next 90 days. T. A. Shelton.

Winn & Spencer, Real Estate Agents, 28 South Pryor Street.

FAIR STREET—Within 150 yards capitol, 118x200; 10room brick residence, nice finish, \$12,000; onethird cash, or will sell vacant lot on either side at
less than value.
Wheat st., close to Pryor, 50x110 to rear alley; 6-room,
with servants's house in yard; \$7,500, third cash.
Butler st.—The best rent-paying property in the city;
only 2 blocks from new capitol; \$7,000. Terms to
suit.

only 2 blocks from new capacity, \$7,000. Terms to suit.

Glimer st. —75x120, close in, elevated and handsomely improved; \$6,000.

Glimer st. (cor.)—3 elegant residences, \$11,500, or will sell separately at proportionate prices. It won't hurt you to look at them.

Houston st. —70x210, 7-room house, modern improvements, electric cars, close to Ivy; \$8,000.

Whitehall st. —80mething nice close in; 50-ft. front 9-room residence; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water; \$7,000, one-third cash.

Hull st. —40x125; alley on side; 8-room house; \$2,500.

Loyd st. —625x176; two residences renting for \$50 a month; must sell; \$6,250.

Haynes st. —50x175 to 27-ft. alley; 6-room house; \$3,500, one-third cash.

one-third cash.

Peachtree st.—102.190, close in; \$150 front foot.

Small lots and suburban acreages to suit all. Fine farms at moderate prices, and close to city. Winn & Spencer, 28 S. Fryor at. Welch & Turman, Real Estate, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

FOR SALE. \$15,000 Mitchell street store property.

cheapest lot on the street. cheap est lot on the street. \$2,200, 70 feet front on Jackson street. \$250, Plum street house, monthly installments. \$1,000, Each for two Washington street lots. \$1,600 to \$4,000 each for a number of Washington street

lots.
\$2,000 Capitol avenue lot.
\$5,000 Capitol avenue lot.
\$50 to \$400 each for lots on and near East Fair street;
\$10 monthly.
\$1,000 Fortress avenue, corner McDaniel; large enough for 3 houses.
\$1,500, Pryor street, corner Bass, 50x160.
\$4,500, N. W. corner Pryor and Georgia avenue, 90x155 to alley.

\$4,500, N. W. corner Pryor and Georgia avenue, 90x155 to alley.

\$1,300, Beautiful Loyd street lot; well located.

\$1,000, Capitol avenue, 50x225; two fronts.

\$1,400, Georgia avenue, near Washington; splendid lot.

FOR RENT.

Two nice stores on Forsyth street; vacant June 1st.

3 new stores on Peters street.

2 Broad street stores. Welch & Turman, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street. FOR SALE-Miscellane

S-DAY walnut clocks for \$3.50 at Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall st. O Whitehall st.

TOR SALE-Arench repeater. Strikes the hour and quarter hour. Tells the day of month and time of day. This watch is solid silver and a curiosity, made in France, costing 500 francs. Will sell for \$30 cash, Bargain of a lifetime. Call at 72 Peachtree st. FOR SALE—A set of Georgia Reports 1 to 83 except 34th. Address, Price Edwards, Buchanan, Ga. febl5-3t sun

febli-3t sun

COOD LUMP COAL for \$5 per ton at J. C. Smith's coal and wood yard, junction Capitol avenue and Butler st. 'Phone \$47.

HATS AT COST—Pope's hat store, No. 2 Whitehall street, James bank.

WOOD, WOOD—500 cords oak and pine wood for sale at the old McClendon place, on Central rairoad. W. A. Russell. ONE 50-horse power e ngine, good as new. Be Lumber Co. sun Im

FOR SALE—Ten shares Southern Home Building and Loan stock; has been carried eight months in good standing; will take cost for same and pay transfer fee. Address Joe J. Howell, No. 332 Lee street, Montgomery, Ala.

R. H. Randall, Real Estate Agent, 14 Sou

W HO WANTS a nice home? I have for sale a special bargain a perfect gem of a home—6-roc cottage, near Baitimore block, in first-class communic every room, as well as hall and pantries and closets, finished in elegant style, water, gas, electric be Built purposely for a home. Special reasons for sing. If you want such a place call and see me at on The price is exceedingly low and will suit you. The price is exceedingly or a fine house on the south

Do you want a lot for a fine house on the south
side? If so, I have one of the choicest and most
valuable lots in one of the finest communities. Large,

alue? If so, I have one the dinest communities. Large, able lots in one of the finest communities. Large, ed, elevated and exceedingly desirable. The very e for a \$10,000 or \$15,000 house. Can sell now at the track of the first statement. RIVE ACRES near Clifton and Decatur dummy line; the very thing for a small truck, dairy or fruit farm. As an investment there is 100 per cent in it in the course of a short while. Only \$1,250.

I P YOU want a cosy home in a very choice section on the north side, and have the money to complete the building, come and see me at once. I can offer a very fine thing, and the party who has the judgment to see it can make \$1,000 on very small investment, and at once. I mean just what I say. JACKSON STREET-Very fine lot, 165x200, in best part of this beautiful street for homes. Price \$10, 600; good terms.

\$2000 WILL buy good 4-room house, good dummy line. Easy terms. Property here is fast enhancing in value. SPLENDID LITTLE INVESTMENT—Good new 3-room house on west side, renting for \$10 per month for only \$850; 14 per cent on investment. GOOD 5-room house, Ira street, for only \$1,500; also good 3-r house on same street for \$1.200; also good vacant lot; can sell all together for \$3,000. Easy terms. GOOD investment, 200x240, on corner two prominent streets on east side. Can be subdivided with great profit. Come see this.

VERY fine Jackson street lot, 50x175, \$3,000. Good V terms.

1 OOK AT THIS—Good, new, 4-room house, Florence street, near Highland avenue, on lot 44x100, for \$900; \$900 cash, balance one and two years.

1 HIS BARGAIN still lingers, but it is a big bargain nevertheless; 5-room house on lot 50x140, nea Boulevard and Highland ave. car line; worth fully \$2,000 cash, yet I can sell for \$1,600; \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month. Come take it.

1 FYOU would live in lovely Inman park, that beautiful spot favored above all others, come and let me sell you a choice lot for only \$2,500.

CAN SELL 14 acres near Angier springs for \$10,000.

MAN SELL 14 acres near Angier springs for \$10,000. 38 ACRES of land less than six miles from carshed, for only \$3,000.
200 ACRES LAND, eight miles from city, near railroad, one-half in woods, balance cleared and in cultivation; well watered and lies well; 30 acres bottom land. Can sell for \$6,000, easy terms. This is worth looking into. Very Cheap.

ONE ACRE at Mayson's crossing; splendid building site. You can take this special lot just now for \$850; nothing near it less than \$1,000.

A LWAYS REMEMBER that my office is headquar Aters for good real estate bargains. A number have accumulated during the bad weather, but must go now. Come get some of the best before they are gone, and before prices are changed. R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad street.

Street. -R, MILLS STREET, close in; \$300 cash and \$20 per

T-R, MILLS STREET, close in; \$300 cash and \$20 per month; \$1,700.

7 houses, now rent for \$46.50; \$3,750.

85.230, Linden avenue, corner lot; \$1,600.

100x200, Boulevard, only one left; \$2,750.

100x2080, Boulevard; \$3,750.

50x150, Formwalt; \$1,000.

100x110, Samson, beautiful; \$1,200.

5-r Davis street, corner lot, easy terms, monthly; \$2,000.

5-r Davis street, corner lot, easy terms, monthly; \$2,000.

5-r Davis street, corner lot, easy terms, monthly; \$2,000.

7-r brick, corner lot, 60x100; \$5,000.

8-r, Garnett street, 70x200 to alley; \$5,000.

3-r, Bass street; \$50 cash and \$16 per month; \$950.

6-r, Moore street, 65x140; \$2,300.

4-r, Houston street, 60x130; \$500 cash, balance easy; \$2,250.

\$2,250.

7-r, Mangum, brand new; \$2,250.

7-r, Martin avenue, 60x160; \$1,000.

5-r, East Hunter; \$200 cash, \$20 per month; \$1,500.

5-r, West End, 117x2,112; \$4,500.

5-r, Pest End, 117x2,112; \$4,500.

8-r, Pulliam, 68x145, all improvements; \$4,500.

8-r, Pulliam, 68x145, all improvements; \$4,500.

8-r, Pulliam, 68x145, all improvements; \$4,500.

8-r, Vest County, \$1,500.

40x163, South Pryor street; \$1,500.

40x163, South Pryor street; \$1,500.

Two 3-r and one 5-r, South street, 102x100 to an alley; rents for \$21, and ground for four more houses; rents for \$21, and ground for four more houses; rents for \$21, and ground for four more houses; \$2,000.

2 lots, dummy line, near Soldiers' Home, corner lot,

rents for \$2.1, and ground for four more houses; \$2,000.

2 lots, dummy line, near Soldiers' Home, corner lot, 100x150; \$500.

3-r, Morris street, 50x200; \$5,250.

5-r, Baker street, close in, big bargain; \$2,500.

6-r, Luckie street, brand new and cheap; \$3,500.

6-r, Courtland avenue, gas and water, belgian block; \$4,500.

50x100, West Baker, \$1,500; only one left.

52x150, Forest avenue; \$500 profit in this; \$1,500.

105x200, Simpson street, corner lot: bargain at \$2,250.

62x170, East Cain street, close in; \$3,750.

6-r, near in to Luckie street, papered and on easy terms; \$2,500.

Six 4-r houses, Cooper street, and ground for four more, 200x176; rent for \$50, bound to go higher,

terms, \$2,500.

Six 4-monases, Cooper street, and ground for four more, 200x176; rent for \$50, bound to go higher, \$6,250.

5-r and store, Wheat street, corner lot, 18x180; \$4,000.

5-r h, Boulevard, lot is worth the money; \$2,500.

3-r, Bell, \$200 cash and \$20 per month; \$1,300.

5-r, Capitol place, 69x160; \$4,200.

5-r, Howell street, 50x160; \$1,600.

4-r and 2-r, Hilliard street, rent for \$20 per month; \$1,500.

5-r, Filmore, 60x165; \$1,500.

45x200, Blackmon street; \$900.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS. attention. We also want more houses to rent. We look after property in every detail; give in and pay taxes and insurance. We have two of the best collectors in the city. Bring in your property, both for sale and rent. FOR RENT.

7-r, Courtland avenue; \$27.50. 8-r, 17 Wheat street; \$50. Also a number of 3, 4 and 5-room houses. J. B. Rob-erts, 37 Marietta street.

Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents.

WE DESIRE to call your attention to the following bargains:

57x140 with 8-r. h., on Marietta st., close in, that we can sell for \$4,000.

5x100-E. Fair, 4-r. h., nice place, within 3 blocks of capitol, only \$2,200.

Nice, vacant lot, Pulliam st., \$1,500.

5x100-E. Hunter st., close in, \$2,200.

5x100-E. Hunter st., close in, \$2,200.

5x-h., Luckie st., worth the money, \$1,800,
5-r. h., Mills st., easy terms, \$1,700.
7-r. h., West Harris st., good home, \$5,000.

6-r. h., Capitol ave., splendid home, \$5,000.

6-r. h., Capitol ave., splendid home, \$5,000.

6-r. h., Stonewall st., new, \$1,250.

Vacant lot, Capitol ave., north of Georgia ave., \$2,000.

4-r. h., Alexander st., corner lof, \$2,000.

4-r. h., Alexander st., corner lof, \$2,000.

4-r. h., Stonewall st., new, \$1,250.

Vacant lot, Grant št., elevated, \$1,350.

Vacant lot, Grant št., elevated, \$1,350.

Vacant lot, Hill st., nice \$1,100.

3-r. h., new, Green's Ferry ave., corner, \$300.

Vacant lots, Gate City st. and Glenn.

Store on Marietta st., renting for \$40 per month that we can sell for \$4,000.

We have cash customer for a house in east Atlanta for \$2,000. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball house.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kim-Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House-Wall Street. ACRES beautiful level woodland, already platted into 48 lots with streets and alleys, close to Van Winkle's, Exposition mills, W. & A. R. R., enhancing rapidly, take the block this week for \$7,000. 41 ACRES inside city limits, dwelling, barns for \$10,000. O ACRES near Ga. R. R., Decatur dummy and in midst of first-class citizens, and a bargain at \$6,000.

10 SMALL houses and lots near furniture and other factories, car line, school and churches. 5-R DWELLING, store, meat shop, wood yard. On good lot, front and side on new electric line. Cheap at \$3,500. 8-R H and 4 acres land, fronts 4 streets in West End. A big bargain at \$15,000.

6 NEW 3-r h on good lots near shops Brosius works and McDaniel electric line. Chesp and easy terms on installment. 14-R H and 10 acres, fine garden lot and yard, fruit, flowers, shrubbery, and everything the heart could desire, in that lovely suburb, West End. If you want it come to see us for terms and price. 2 HANDSOME lots in heart of Inman park; can't be crowded, for they are on corner. Sell now at \$4,000

21 ACRES on the Fulton County Electric line. These acres are getting searce, but you can have this plat for \$21,000. 2 VACANT lots close in on Ivy street; only a few such left. See us at once. A SMALL brick house on 39x120, in 300 feet of union figure. \$40,000.

A BEAUTIFUL country home, five acres land, large depot, only \$3,500. \$2500 —WE HAVE a consignment of very desirable renting property on Whitehall street. Four to 8-room dwellings on large comfortable lots, water, gas and other conveniences. Parties wishing a solid, perpetual income would do well to see this property.

\$15000 PUT into a block 156 feet front by 100 back, near corner Marietta and Spring. Will yield a large profit for it will all be wanted for solid business houses in less than ten years. 485 ACRES fine farming land on W. and A. railroad, near Chattahoochee river, half dosen
tenant houses; 40 acres fine bottom; will sell right now
at \$15 per acre. Think of it! You can stand on this
land and see the electric lights in Atlanta. People say,
oh, everything is too high—bound to tumble. Don't
you deceive yourself. It has tumbled up hill so far,
and think of \$5,000,000 added to the taxable property
of Atlants in 1891.

Put your money down before you get left.

FOR SALE-RO

W. M. Scott & Co., Real 9 S. Fryor Street, Kimball House

CAPITOL AVENUE—10-room modern to residence, good as new, gas and water owns, etc.; surrounded by lovely homes. It price. Make us offer. Owner wants to sell scott & Co.

Scott & Co.

A LITTLE GEM-4-room cozy home, rice has feet deep to alley, in good neighborhood Lastreet, for \$1,600; \$250 cash, balance \$35 per most bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

H AMPTON street, (Dillon property)
54x100. Two cheap houses can be built on the pay good rental. \$425 buys it. W. M. Scott & Co. V ERY DESIRABLE home of 6 good rooms on 46x209, on splendid street and good neighbor only one block of new capitol, 44,300. Admits bargain. W. M. Scott & Co. BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lot on South Seuler 65x190 to 20 foot alley, fronts eastwardy as gem, \$1,500; one-third cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

South PRYOR STREET - Very desirable versidence property. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE one of the most desirable residence property. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE one of the most desirable residence can sell at a bargain if taken at once. Come and us. W. M. Scott & Co. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-One beautiful W. M. Scott & Co.

H IGHLAND AVENUE—vacant lot 52x100, contains; splendid community, \$1,700. Literms. W. M. Scott & Co. WE CAN sell you the most desirable vacant or on Georgia ave. for \$2,500, 10ix156 to allers make 3 good lots; cheap at \$3,000; this is work; inspection. W. M. Scott & Co.

COURTIAND AVE.—Close in, 9-r. two-story me house, corner lot, gas and water, bath me etc., papered elegantly; \$5,600, \$2,500 cash, balans time. If you want a home on north side, look at before you buy. W. M. Scott & Co. LUCKIE ST., close to Peachtree; this is done and will do to invest your money in; 300 to a The improvements on it will pay you to hold the erty for a handsome profit; \$5,300, on easy terms. M. Scott & Co.

HERE is what you want—a cozy, well-built, some house, nice corner lot, alley in rear; also take etc., for \$1,700; only \$400 cash, balance \$5.25 per and no interest; come quick. W. M. Scott & Ca. A chinery used at the McNeely Bras Foundry bargain. It consists of one 15-h power boller, on slide valve engine, 8-h power; one Emory state counter shaft, 24 feet of 23-16 inch shafting, 12-pulley, 32-inch pulleys, 118-inch pulley and 112-pulley. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Ca.

TOOK-26% acres on E. T., V. and Ga. and Ga. new city near the river. This property will subsoming prices. We will sell it this jump at Ga. third cash, balance long time. You bargain take this or quit. W. M. Scott & Co. 130 ACRES—Adjoining new conferent all the property of subdivision; close to have dummy line; first-class property for speculain, of 200 per acre; % cash, balance one, two and they at 7 per cent. W. M. Scott & Co.

DULLIAM STREET—Choice cheap corner is to on alley, street improvements all an paid for. This property is close in and very ments; \$2,100. W. M. Scott & Co. A NGIER AVENUE—Lovely lot, 55r20, for two streets, surrounded by many fine Price \$2,000, if sold at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

CREW ST.—7-room cottage with passir, bathrooms, stable, gc. anter house lot, 75x190, castern exposure. This is in the maisrable block on Craw street. Price 5,50 M. Scott & Co.

North SIDE—Lovely 8-room modern with handsomely finished throughout; a sole lamust be seen to be appreciated. Large lot, 5,50 M. Scott & Co.

DEACHTREE STREET—In choice location tiful lot with eastern exposure, 50:20, from street in rear. If you care to build in the portion of the city, come to see us. W. M.

DAVIS STREET—5-room cottage, on consideration of the consideration of th

\$2500—For beautiful vacant lot, stringly, commanding situation. W. M. Scott & Ca. CRUMLEY STREET, near Capitol avenue, cottage on lot 63x137. Splendid location. improvements all down, convenient to car line \$2,750. W. M. Scott & Co.

TORMWALT ST.—Near Richardson st., lot of the vacant lot, 45x180 to a 20-foot alley; the lot on the street. \$1,200. W. M. Scott & Co. CPECULATION—5 lots, 50x175 each, and proom house; property well worth \$7,500 buys it on liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co. WASHINGTON ST.—One of the micest have the street; lot \$5x200; 11-room house; water. \$12,000. W. M. Scott & Co. WE ARE now grading the McNaught proper soon it will be a thing of beauty. W. I

Hunter Street. Call and See Him. 2-R H and good lot, 30x100, — street, new Post avenue. Must be sold at once. You can say very cheap and on easy payments; \$50 cash, \$10 per month. You ought to get this. Only \$2. 2 cast view, on Gate City street, near Give street. This property will double in value it as six months owing to the new electric line settlem. Must be sold, so here is your chance; cash and the street.

3-R H, nearly new, on Tumlin st.; good lot, small cash payment, balance monthly; 4-R H, with good hall, on fine large lot, the west side of Fraser st.; easy terms 10-RH; also servants' house, smokehood and stables with 4 acres choice last. Campbellton road, near C. R. R. station. This of the finest country homes near Atlants; STORE 25x56 and 5-r dwelling, also 3-r ser house, all on a lot 50x182; in the business per of Marietta street. Rare chance. Easy terms G-R H good white neighborhood lot will, the new dummy line, only 300 cash, balance in month, simple interest; \$1,700.

ACRES on the Boulevard at Grant park, will up into 44 fine city lots. This is chose never offered for sale before. Call and be about Only \$14,000.

W HITEHALL street store and factor, 22 property will rent for \$150 per month. Terms Price only \$20,000.

One at once if you want a home. Only 1.00 HAVE leased for a number of years the lease. No. 47 E. Hunter, and have fitted it up have the best real estate offices in the city. Call at me and get some of my bargains. IF YOU want a home of your own and has said gas some of my bargains.

1 F YOU want a home of your own and has said on the said you a vacant loss and pay the balance at \$15 or \$20 per montal your chance. Come and see me. D. Morrissa, Hunter st.

A BARGAIN in 18 acres of suburban issue for subdivision into lots money in this, and there is something decirable in a home classification of the subdivision into lots and a home classification of the subdivision of the su

olose in, \$550.

close in, \$550.

Torzilo feet with splendid 7-r house, House near Pryor, \$5,500.

Splendid new i-r cottage on lot 50x175, Wisdness Richardson street, \$2,500.

One of the most desirable corner lots in W 210, \$5,00 feet bargains in central steep are can deer bargains in central steep are can deer bargains in central steep are can deep bargains in central steep and vacant lots of all sizes and pro-

Georgia So Will Build MACON, Ga., F. grams were receive

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good \$2,200,000, an claims against the all expenses. principal and in Scaboard and Ro and Georgia Sor companies. Thi This Railroad Company offer, with the exc and Georgia Cent The two offers we carried in favor of fille -623 bonds be the Seaboard and F

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W. M. Scott & Co. ET, near Capitol avenue, 3x127. Splendid location.

lots, 50x175 each, and operty well worth \$7,500. ns. W. M. Scott & Co. One of the nicest h

ling the McNaught proper a thing of beauty. W. I Real Estate Agent, New Office, No. 47 Call and See Him.

30x100, --- street, near P ll building lots, each te City street, near

ots, each 30x100, near litside of city limits, near lactory. If you want to soon and get both for said 5-r dwelling, also 3-r ser t 50x182; in the business p Rare chance. Easy terms

payment, balance mos a home. Only \$1,000.

me of your own and have me sell you a vacant lot of then build a house to suit \$15 or \$20 per month.

In the see me. D. Morrison,

lots; money in this, sis able in a home close is t, good lot and 6-r house

Embarrassing Congratulations,

Fanny Brown is engaged. Gueth to who.

See What! That stupid, snub-nosed, common

Macrature? Who on earth is going to be fool

nour to marry her?

He-Well--er-that ith--I am.

A Different Subject. onrier Journal. or Evarts wants to make four-hour thes, thy doesn't he take up the New York tymandon by virtue of which he helds his seat

COVINGTON AND MACON COLONEL WYLIE TALKS. HE SAYS THE EXPOSITION IS NOT

> Needed-The Work of Securing Subscriptions-Yesterday's List.

whether the prospects for an exposition are good

\$5,300 in actual subscriptions, leaving \$4,000 yet to be raised. The books will be closed Wednesday rom each of the street railro vided we get the amount, there will still be left \$2,000 to be raised. In view of the rather already got, I cannot promise that we can obtain the remainder in three days, but I sincerely hope that those who can afford to subscribe, but have not done so, will come forward with their usua

members of the committee, and I must say hat the citizens and business men, as a who have been extremely courteous to us and strongly favor an exposition. We have encountered some few, about one in twenty, who look upon the few, about one in twenty, who look upon project with disfavor and refuse to contribute. The merchants are easy to reach, and, consider ing the fact that they are called upon almost daily for contributions to some project or other, they were unusually liberal. But then landlords and

the owners of property are the most difficult of access, as they do not stay in one place all day long. However, they are the ones that will derive the greatest and most materia benefit from the exposition, and to them we look for the largest subscriptions. If we have not the ime to wait upon them they certainly know where to find us and should not stand upon the order of

"I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the amount we ask-\$7,500-from them. They have always shown great liberality heretofore, and will, undoubtedly, do so this time. A special committee was appointed to look after the railroad sub-, and we expect it will also make its

A. B. Steele Lumber Company H. R. Durand . Ballard . Total.... Previously reported...

the Grim Enemy, At an early hour yesterday morning the soul of deutenant Barney D. Lee crossed over the river. He had been ill for some time at his residence, rner of Bell and Gilmer streets, and his death vas not unexpected.

Lieutenant Lee was born in Rockdale county

officers in the strain, signed by Governor Brown, to his dying us. After the war he returned to this city, where he has lived since. He leaves a family of several children and two brothers, Colonel G. W. Lee and Rev. W. H. Lee of Conyers. He was a member of the control of the

The remains of Judge John T. Clarke were re nterred in the family lot in Oakland yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The body of Judge Clarke, whose sad death in an accident at Smithville, over a year ago, will be remembered, was disinterred from its resting

charge by an undertaker who, accompanied by relatives of the dead jurist, removed it to Oak-land where it was laid to rest.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke and Miss Clarke, of this city, are brother and sister to Judge John T

WHERE IS REV. HILL,

Yesterday the woods for miles around Stone Mountain were scoured by parties of people anxious to know what had become of the missing man.

His hat and basket were found near Tuggle's pond, about two miles from Stone Mountain, and a bloody shirt was picked up some distance

od, died after a short illness. riends in the community.

The remains will be brought to this city for

urial this morning. Death of a Child. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock little lowell Taylor, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock fittle Howell Taylor, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor, of West End, died suddenly after an illness of nearly a year. He would have been three years old in May, and his bright eye and bouyant spirits gave hope, even in sickness, of a glorious future, but he has been taken from the evil to come by Hnu who chastens in love, and "it is well with the child." Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have the sincere sympathy of neighbors, and many feiends, who, as far as possible, will help them bear this burden of grief.

Died, at Florence, Ala., the 13th instant, Mr. M. P. Martin, afters long and painful illness, leav-ing a devoted wife and six children to mourn his death. Mr. Martin was a resident of this city for

Beath of Two Children. The son of Mr. W. M. Plumb died yesterday, and the remains were sent to Sylvester for burial. The child of Mr. E. L. Gordon, 180½ Decatur street, died yesterday, and the remains were sent to Toccoa for interment. BRICKS OF GOLD

J. S. Hall, a Confidence Man, Arrested Atlanta for Swindling a South Caro-

is known to have many aliases.

The particulars of Hall's capture, by Ser

Augusta, where he will deliver him over to

There is no doubt about Hall being the man

wanted for perpetrating the gold brick fraud

Mr. Kennedy came to Atlanta and identified

Mr. Weatherby's father and Mr. Easter

ling's uncle, Mr. Kennedy, were the gentle

men who were swindled out of the \$5,000 by

Sometime ago Hall went to Williston and

became acquainted with Weatherby and Ken-

nedy. He found out that they had some

He told them fabulous tales about a rich

gold mine in Arizona which had been discov-

This Indian, he explained, was as savage

almost as the primitive red man. He disliked

civilization, and so had camped several miles

Hall said the Indian had with him speciment

of the gold from the fabulous mine, and if the

The gentlemen became so much intereste

he would show them these rich nuggets.

where the red American was camped.

he would be as rich as Croesus. He propo

to sell a brick for \$5,000 in order to get a start,

brick that was worth twice or three time

One of the two gentlemen gathered up the dust himself and put it in a paper. Hall said

he would wrap it up and it was handed to

Just at this moment the Indian, a fake,

be pure gold.

airly tearing up the earth, animate what spirit it would be hard to tell.

Weatherby and Kennedy bought the brick for

\$5,000. They had previously weighed it, and of the same quality as the dust, believed it to be worth several times \$5,000.

in the gold mine where the brick was found.
When Hall got his hands on the \$5,000, he

and his Indian skipped out. When Weatherby and Kennedy unwrapped

their brick to feast their eyes on its richness, they thought it did not exactly look like the sample. They had it examined, and were paralyzed to find that they had paid \$5,000 for

The police were notified, and telegrams sent

They also arranged to take so much stock

at much.
Hall insisted on the brick being tested to

Here is how the scheme was worked:

money, and that they could be worked.

Yesterday Mr. Easterling and

the police and receive a reward of \$500.

The gold brick scheme. It was worked on two citizens of Williston 3. U., to the tune of \$5,000. And the manipulator was captured in lanta and lodged behind the bars. He gave his name here as J. S. Hall, but h

een published.

in Williston.

the gold brick man.

ered by an old Indian.

from the city in the woods.

gold bricks.

him.

day, but he was non-committal, not expressing himself definitely either way.

"Our committee has now been at work nine days, and in that time has obtained a little over

submitted to the directors for their decision. Wednesday is the 18th, and we cannot afford to let things run on longer than that date. If we are to have an exposition the premium list must be made on or before March 1st, which rather limits the time required to make it up.

"We have already received a large number of applications for space from agriculturists, manufacturers and merchants, and of course we cannot answer them until we are assured the money guarantee is all right.

tree is all right.
"The people would not be satisfied with attracons as good or similar to those of last year, and the exposition becomes a certainty we propose a gather together a list of attractions more nucleous, varied and altogether of a higher order and has ever before been seen in this city."

CROSSED OVER THE RIVER.

One of these telegrams came to Atlanta, and in less than five hours after it was received Hall was in the clutches of the law.

\$1 worth of brass.

He had on his person \$50 in money and a new pistol. His partner, the Indian, has evi-dently pocketed the boodle. Hall will probably go where gold bricks are not quite so plentiful. He Confesses All. AUGUSTA, Ga., February 14.—[Special.]—essrs. R. A. Weathersby and J. R. Easter

Actional, Jan., February 18.—[Special.]—Messrs. R. A. Weathersby and J. R. Easterling, of Williston, S. C., arrived tonight from Atlanta with Sergeant Ozburn, of the Atlanta police force, who had in charge William Harper, the bunco man who played the gold bug game on Messrs. W. H. Kennedy and A. J. Weathersby, of Williston, defraudits. J. Weathersoy, of Williston, defrauding them out of \$5,000. Harper was identified as the right man, on first sight but stoutly idented his identity until he got on the train this afternoon. After leaving Atlanta he made a clean sweep to Mr.

he got on the train this atternoon. After leaving Atlanta he made a clean sweep to Mr. Easterling. Headmitted having perpetrated the fake game, with the aid of four confederates, and expressed his regret at having connected himself with the imposition. He says at Aiken, before the money was paid him, he hesitated whether to carry the fake out or end it, and tossed heads and tails to see which he should do, and the eagle bird fell, which decided that he should carry out his fake game. He told Mr. Easterling that if he was allowed to telegraph his confederates, he would have the money brought back by one of his pals. The opportunity has not been given Harper yet. He was committed to jail here tonight, and will remain there until Monday or later, until Sergeant Ozburn is paid his \$500 reward. Then he will be carried to Barnwell, where he will be prosecuted. be prosecuted.

TRE CENTRAL LEASED

From an authentic source comes the report that the Central railroad is to be leased to the Richmond Terminal. One report is that the Richmond and Dan-

ville will be the nominal lessee. Eight per cent on the stock, it is stated, is the price paid

It is reported that Gould, Thomas, Scott and Brice will manipulate their southern railroad, and that the Calhouns and the Inmans will not have the voice in the management they have had.

The resignations of two more Central officials The resignations of two more Central officials have been asked for, it is said. A lively shaking up of things is looked for soon.

Jay Gould was evidently well pleased with the Central. He will work it for all its worth, of course, if rates are not perfectly satisfactory, though the legislature will smash his schemes so far as Georgia is concerned, with a farmer governor and a farmer legislature. Georgia is consisted Jay can't monkey with. ne state Jay can't monkey with. General Alexander, when questioned today

merely said:
"The rumor mill is being ground for all it is worth just about now. I know nothing about Nevertheless, many well informed men ex-

press no surprise at the report at all. A FAN FOR AN EMPRESS. Lots of Hunters Shooting Birds in Order t

has summer to have such a fan, and ever since that time the young bloods of the Austran court, who have already bagged fans for their own women, have been shooting right and left for herake. The handle of the fan, now being completed in Visnna, will be set with jewels in the

BURNED TO DEATH.

THAT TURNED OUT TO BE BRICKS THE SAD PATE OF A COLORED

A South Carolina Negro in Search of Hi St. John's Methodist Church.

Augusta, Ga., February 14 .- [Special.]-When Aaron Holmes, a colored laborer, who works in Augusta, returned to his home on the Sand Hills, at 9 o'clock last night, from work, he found his wife, Louisa, alone in the hous lying in the floor with her head and shoulders in the fireplace. She was burned and dead. Louisa's face was roasted to a crisp, and her geant Ozburn and Officer Pelot, have already shoulders parched. There is no telling how ong she was burning in the firepl Aaron says his wife has been weak-minded Yesterday Sergent Ozburn left with Hall for for some time, and he was thinking of sending her to the asylum, but as there was an apparen aprovement in her condition, he ab the idea. Aaron thinks that, while in a stupor, ouisa fell out of the chair into the fireplace and was roasted to death. Coroner Picquet held an inquest, and the jury returned a ver dict that the death was caused from the burn

THE CRIPPLE'S MISFORTUNE. Jim Connor, a cripple and a man in a dis tressing condition, who came here from New Orleans a few weeks ago, and has been earning a scanty living by wood sawing, met with a serious accident, which has affected his mind. Connor lived over in Hamburg, and going to his room on the second story last night, he stumbled in the darkness and fell out of the window to the hard ground twenty feet below. The poor fellow landed on his head uncapping his skull, broke his right arm and received other severe injuries. Mayor May had Connor brought to Augusta today and sent to the hospital to be properly cared for. He is in a bad condition.

IMPROVING THE CHURCH. Contractor J. H. McKenzie was today gentlemen would accompany him to the camp warded the contract for the extension and improvement of the facade of St. John's Methodist church. The improvements will be in Hall's stories that they went with him made at a cost of \$9,000, according to the ac Then Hall produced his samples, the rich cepted plans of MacMurphy & Story, archi-He represented that all he wanted was enough money to begin operations on. Then the mine would be opened, and in a few days four feet front of the present church, and will include a handsome brick and stone front with two towers, the taller steeple rising 103 feet in The front also will be prettily orns mented with windows of cathedral glass, in various designs. The improvements will l completed by July 1st

satisfy the gentlemen that it was good stuff.

A drill was produced and a large hole cut in the brick. The shavings, or dust was to be placed in a paper and taken back to the city to be tested. AFTER HIS FAITHLESS WIFE. Isaac Wilson, a negro of Batesburg, S. C. has been in Augusta today, searching for his faitbless wife, who has abandoned her hom and children, after taking his pocketbook, with \$25, all the money he possesses. Isas thinks his wife has come to Augusta on her way to Medville, Ga., where he says there is on she is in love with, and who, he thinks she has gone to elope with. Isaac has tel-Inst what spirit it would be hard to tell.

This attracted the attention of the gentlemen, and gave Hall an opportunity to substitute a paper of real gold dust for the dust bored out of the brick, which was a composition of brass.

The paper of dust was taken to the city and found to be pure gold. Upon this Messrs. graphed to Millen and Medville, to have his wife stopped if she struck either town. But the greatly worried darky has received no encouraging news from his telegrams.

was created to siderable excitement Broad street market this afternoon. Policeman Hill started to arrest Will Lyons for creating disorder on the street. The obstrep erous negro picked up a rock and defied arrest Officer Hill then determined to carry Lyons in, and when he caught hold of him, a struggle ensued. In the tussel Hill pulled his pistol strike the negro with. The weapon accidentally discharged, the ball grazed the back of Lyons's neck, and everybody thought he was shot and the report of a killing was spread over the entire town, and is the talk of many tonight Lyons was not hurt at all, and is in jail.

SHE WAS IN TOUGH LUCK A Woman Who Failed Dismally in Her En

deavors to Get a Seat. From The New York Herald. She entered the car at Broadway and Canal street, and glared around at the tired-looking business men occupying all the seats.

At Broome street she was visibly irritated, and

rod on the toes of an innocent old gentleman who be deeply engrossed in his ev happened to newspaper. newspaper.
"Move up there, forward," shouted the conductor. This was her chance, and she settled her person directly in front of a mild-visaged man and brought her frown to bear on him for all she

was worth. It was very exasperating. The mild appearing man did not even look up. No one ap-peared to take the slightest notice of her, and she became deaperata. She would assume the same the hazards.
"Sir!" she exclaimed to the man with the mild

visage, "I am a woman."

The individual addressed looked up. His whole countenance expressed intense surprise and pity s he replied :

"Madam, you are in tough luck." Heaving a sigh of compassion for the f object before him, the man with the mild esumed the perusal of his newspaper.

Forrestry Laws Not Enough. The unprecedented floods in Georgia of tw rears past are attributed, by speakers before the American Forestry Congress at Atlanta, to the reckless destruction of the forests at the head-waters of the streems affected, Immence tracks of hard-wood timber lands in the mountains of Fast Tennessee have been bought by English companies which are sweeping away the lumber at an alarming rate. The pine belt of southern Georgia is being cleared off at the rate of 300 square niles a year, and the net result of the slaughter is increasing damage by floods and prolonged drouths. Nevertheless tariff upon lumber remains —a standing premium for the destruction of every tree in the country.

London Letter. The late Charles Bradlaugh owed much of his success as an orator to his fine stage appearance. He was six feet two inches in height and magnificently proportioned. His gestures were most framatic. In his lecture on Oliver Cromwell, in the passage where he describes Oliver Cromwell as drawing his sword and throwing away the scabbard he was accustomed to put so much spirit into the action that the audience could almost see the flashing of the imaginary blade. Once an old army officer called out, "My God! That man has been in the cavalry." And so he

From The Paris Figaro. A painter about to receive a visit from a duke bade his little boy put on his best clothes. The child refused, saying:
"I won't dress up for a duke." "Well, then, it's a king," said his father.

The young gentleman promptly submitted to as toilet. On being asked why he yielded in the case of a king, the child responded "I want to see his two heads." His knowledge of kings was confined to playing

From The Chicago Herald.

R. H. Lavender, of Washington, D. C., says that he was standing on the wharf at Alexandria, Va., when Lieutenant Randolph stepped forward and pulled President Jackson's nose. He heard the president exclaim: "Show me the villain and I will send him hence." Randolph got away in good ime or Jackson would have carried out his threat easy enough. The old general's hair stood up straighter than ever when the incident occurred, and his eyes fairly flamed with anger.

Why German Opera Failed in Gotham.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE CITY AT LARGE. Facts Gathered by The Constitution's Re

ews of Atlanta in Brief.

The Policy Paid .- The policy due Mrs. W. H. Clayton by the Royal Arcanum, of which Mr. Clayton was a member, of \$3,000, was paid yes-

At the First Baptist .- Ray, S. Y. Jemison Hawthorne's pulpit at the First Baptist church,

Fisher's Case.—Fisher, the negro emigrant agent's case, is set for trial on Monday next, and the result will prove of a great deal of interest to the public, as there are some very nice points of Broke His Leg.-A German tailor named Gu

ell and broke his leg in front of Grady's bar, on

Alabama street last night. Gussie was already crippled in one of his legs, and the fall broke his

The American Tract Society .- Rev. William A ce, secretary of the American Tract Society, of New York, will speak at the First Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Bar-nett's and Dr. Strickler's congregations will unite

In New York .- Messrs. W. L. Thomas eaumont Davidson are now in New York purchasing a large stock of dry goods for the firm of Douglass, Thomas & Co. They will be ab-A New Series .- Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett will begin a new series of lectures with the one tonight at St. Luke's, "Is There a God?" The lecture will be of surpassing interest, handled in Dr. Barrett's

number of lectures on kindred topics. The lec ure will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. George Funsten Ill.- Rev. George M. Funsten was stricken with nervous prostration, while risiting the family of Mrs. Logan, on Houston street yesterday. Dr. Olmstead was called, and the suffering gentleman was removed to St. the suffering gentleman was removed to St. Philips' rectory, where he was reported as better at a late hour.

ncisive style, and will be followed up with a

A Shooting Affray .- Gus Kile and Claud Love two white men, fell out over a game of pool in Wolf's billiard room on Peters street last night, Kile shot five times at Love, buy only one ball took effect. This passed through Love's clothes and made a slight wound, but did not enter the flesh. Kile was arrested and locked up on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

General Gano Will Preach Tonight .- General Gano is expected to preach at the Christia church, on Hunter street, tonight. Elder Harris notified the military companie esterday, which had been invited to attend this

rning, that General Gano would not be present This morning at the church the usual service will be held, with preaching by the pastor. General Gano is expected to arrive in the city at noon today, and to preach at the church this

Dental Commencement.—The dental department of the Southern Medical College has issued very prettily designed invitations for its commencees, to take place February 28th, at Concordia hall.
On that occasion forty students will graduate

W. E. Speir will deliver the valedictory, and Ham ilton Douglas will act as orator.

Dr. Crenshaw said yesterday: "The Dental lege has improved more rapidly during the past on, than any institution of its kind in This is not intended as a boast, but is

By Way of Explanation.—In stating the cost of the last session of the legislature, a comparison was made in THE CONSTITUTION Friday with the cost of the corresponding session of the preceding legislature. This showed that the winter session of 1890 cost more than the winter session of 1888. "It might be explained, with reference to that comparison," remarked Treasurer Hardeman, "that the difference is due to the difference in the length of the session; the cost per day being prac-tically the same. Without this, it might appear that this legislature had been more extravagan than the preceding one, which is not true."

were sold this year," remarked a well-known book dealer yesterday afternoon, "than ever before in Atlanta. There was little of novelty in the valen-"The principal novelties were in the handpainted

valentines. These prices ranged from \$3 to \$10, and there were a great many of them sold.
"Where are they made? In New York, and in
no other place. All of them come from there the penny-a-piece ones as well as the satin and hand-painted ones."

What about Easter cards?" "I have just ordered my stock, and the cards this year are the prettiest I ever saw. We expect

More Resolutions. Kennesaw Sub-Alliance, No. 164. Whereas, A. a meeting held in the governor's mansion, At-lanta, Ga., on the 6th instant, by alliancemen, or socalled alliancemen, indeavoring to make some believe that they were acting for the alliance of Georgia; and, Whereas, Th

Georgia; and,
Whereas, They saw proper to attact the official
character of President Livingston, The Southern
Alliance Farmer, and one of its editors, H. C.
Brown; also to make recommendations to alliancemen throughout the state contrary to the
good of the order.

And whereas, The constitution of the state alliance provides a way for calling a meeting to consider such matters and deal with the offenders, if
there are any such offenders; therefore, be it sider such matters and users; therefore, he it there are any such offenders; therefore, he it Resolved, 1. By this suballiance, that we co

Resolved, I. By this suballiance, that we condemn the methods and measures of the meeting mentioned above, as destructive to the best interest of the order throughout the state and disorganizing in its character.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend to all suballiances throughout the state to condemn the same until the state alliance legally and constitutionally assembled, can investigate the charge.

Resolved, 3. That we request The Southern Alliance Farmer and ATLANTA CONSTITUTION to publish these resolutions.

J. K. FOSTER.

Alliance Farmer and Divisions, J. K. Foster, J. S. Reynolds, J. K. Foster, President, Kennesaw, Ga., February 11, 1891.

STRANGE RECOVERY OF A RING. Lost in a Meadow During the War-It Found in a Cow's Hoof.

Found in a Cow's Hoof.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

A few weeks ago Thomas D. Addison, a dairy farmer living at Fairfax Station, Va., on the Virginia Midland railroad, twenty-four miles from Washington, discovered imbedded in the hoof of one of his cows a large seal ring. The ring was a very handsome one, and had engraved upon the seal the coat of arms of Mexico, the word, "Mexico," and a Spanish word that the finder could not deetpher. Inside were the words, "H. J. Hunt, Worth's Div."

Mr. Addison repbried the finding of the ring to the Alexandria papers, which published a short notice of it. Soon afterward he received a letter from Colonel Pitcher, U. S. A., now living in Washington, saying that he was an intimate friend of Colonel Hunt, and served with him through the Mexican war.

When the officers of Worth's Division left Mexico they wished to have momentoes of the days and nights spent together there, so all had rings made alike. During the rebellion colonel promoted to brigadier general, Hunt commanded the federal artillery that at one time were stationed in Mr. Addison's neadow, and the ring was lost by him at that time. General Hunt died two years ago. His family now lizes in Washington, and Mr. Addison has turned over to them the ring recovered after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century.

With Interest.

With Interest.

Lewiston, Me., Journal.

One day several years ago, a New York lawyer, who had received \$300 for successfully defending a burglar, was called upon by his client, who requested a loan of fifty dollars, saying that if he succeeded he would pay it back, but gave no explanation of what he wanted it for. The lawyer, planation of what he wanted it for. The lawyer, after considering awhile, concluded to let him have it. "Three mornings afterward," says the lawyer, who now tells the story, "the papers told of a daring bank robbery in Maine, and the description of the suspicious character who had been seen in the neighbarhood of the bank tallied with my client, It struck me very forcibly at first, but I soon forgot it. Three months later I received a package from Australis by express, and it contained just \$500. With it was a note which read: "Here is your first dollars, with interest." MORGAN FARMERS

MEET IN COUNTY ALLIANCE YES

And Pass Resolutions Endorsing Colonel Livingston and The Alli Farmer.

Madison, Ga., February 14 .- [Special.]-Today was alliance day in Mo From the hills and valleys, the nooks and corners of Morgan, and from neighboring coun-ties, these horny handed sons of toil poured into the city, and our streets were filled to overflowing. Hundreds were in the city at 10

The county alliance met at 10 o'clock at the courthouse, and marched down to meet Colonel Livingston, State Lecturer Copeland, and District Lecturer Ellington, who arrived at 11 o'clock.

After addresses by the two lecturers, President J. J. Sturgis, of the Morgan county alliance, introduced Colonel Livingston to the crowd, amid cheers and applause. The meeting was composed of white and covered alli-ancemen and outsiders. All listened a silent attention to the eloquent speaker, as spoke of the alliance in its infancy, howen had grown until every civilized tongue nord. eaks its name, how its battles had been for and its victories won, how people had lay and at it in the beginning, finally to see their errors, and how it today has about 3,000,000 members. "These facts," said he, "should cause you, my friends, to see that there must be some good in its principles and declaration of pur-

He said that the farmers of this country had no control over the political affairs for four years, but that they had at last awakened to their interests, finding organizations necessary to secure their rights. He then spoke of the platform of the alliance, saying that if outsiders thought the sub-treasury plank was a rotten one, for heaven's sake, put a better one in. There has been no organization in the history of the world that has done so much in as short a time. He spoke of how the masses were being educated by the alliance already, and how this grand order would yet be the means of elevating the farmer and his profession to higher planes. He spoke most avorably of the free coinage of silver, is hearers, as to what free coinage means. After about an hour had elapsed, in which the crowd was highly entertained, the meeting adjourned, and Colonel Livingston departed at 3 o'clock.

After his departure the county alliance met and passed resolutions endorsing the Southern Alliance Farmer and its course, and also pledging anew their fidelity to Colonel Livington and their president. These resolution were ordered published in THE CONSTITUTION, The Southern Alliance Farmer, The Advertiser, and The Madisonian, in they will appear next week.

TOOK HER FOR BRIC-A-BRAC. Young Gentleman's Amusing Mistake at a Swell Reception.

from The Buffalo Courier. At a reception recently given by a well-known citizen a young society blood was earnestly en-gaged in a conversation, and, with his hands bed in a conversation, and, with his hands be-him, was playing with what he supposed a piece of bric-a-brac on the arm of a chair. But instead of that it suddenly moved, and he turned to find that he had been rubbing the gloved arm of a lady, and moved up as far as the elbow. He is a nervous fellow, and in the explanation that fol-

"Pardon me, madam, but I thought it was a piece of bric-a-brac."

The explanation amused her so greatly that she fell into a convulsion of laughter, and the young man, continuing, and presumably referring to her funny bone, said:

"Your sense of the humorto" my extreme embarrassment."
Perhaps it has, but it hasn't relieved him of the torture of his friends, who are now asking him the price of gloves and how he is succeeding with his collection of bric-a-brac.

The Widow Who Was "Business." From The New York Sun. A rickety old wagon, drawn by a pair of lean, old mules, came around the corner of the freight house. A little, old woman was holding the lines

and three or four tow-headed children were be up, Jerusalem!" she called to the off mule ho shied at a freight car, and with a twitch and a vank and a cut she wheeled the team around and acked up to the platform.

'Oh, you are the chap? Wall, the old man's that in the wagon. I want to ship him up to Erin."
"I don't see him," replied the agent, as he looked into the wagon.
"He 'un's in the coffin thar! I'm going up with

it to Erin. How much to pay?"

They went to the office and arranged matters, and the coffin was taken from the wagon and placed on a truck. Then the woman returned to the wagon and said to the oldest boy: "Now, you, Reube, you drive slow and don't rorry them mewls, and the rest of you all behave ourselves. Come down fur me Wednesday, and

oring a bag of co'n to sell with you. Hee-up When the wagon had gone she turned to us and explained:
"Old man went off purty sudden, and I've had

to move lively. He 'un wanted to be buried at home, and I wouldn't disappoint him." "Your husband?" I asked. "Sartin. Lived together nigh on to thirty years. Reckon you all are amazed that I don't cry and take on, but thar's heaps to see to, and it all falls on me. Only half an hour afore the train, and 've got twenty things to think about."

I've got twenty things to think about."
We voted her full of "business," but rather hard-hearted, but we had to change our mind about that. She suddenly disappeared, and as we walked along to the cotton bales pilled high on the platform we heard a grieving and sobbing, and "Oh, Jim, old man, it's the Lord's will, but I can't abide it! I'm a-holdin' up and tryin' to be brave, but my old heart's being drownded out by tears which the eyes won't shed! I'm a-waitin' Jim-a-waitin' till I git back home whar I kin slo

down and hev it out with my sorrow!"

And two minutes later she was standing at the ticket window and saying:
"Reckon these kivered kyars never do be on time, but I want no fussin' around in this case of somebody'll git sued. Hain't got but two days to

put him through and git back home." Beat His Wife with a Bibl' rom The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mary M. Holcomb, of Angusta, N. Y. tained a divorce at St. Paul, Minn., from band, Charles H. Holcomb, for most pecu ar reasons. They have raised a large family, one of the children now being grown up. The testified that, Charles was a God-fearing man and they used to have devotional exercises, in which he would read from a large family Bible. After the exercises were over he would use the massive book as a weapon offensive, and maul the whole family with it, herself preferred. This act of cruelty was sufficient to melt the kind-hearted judge to a tender mood, and with a few strokes of the pen he severed the hateful bonds.

MR. MARK E. GOLDSMITH is on the road again, traveling for the firm of Goldsmith & Allens-

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

I F YOU WANT sash, doors or blinds, window and door frames, framing, large timbers or any kind of building material call on Bell Lumber Co. for low prices. Prempt delivery. Office, No 25 lvy street. IF YOU contemplate building, get rock bottom prices on sash, doors, blinds, framing, flooring, ceiling, siding, interfor and exterior finish, from Bel Lumber Co., office 25 Ivy street. THE BELL LUMBER COMPANY has the largest stock of dry lumber, sash, doors and blinds in this city. Office No. 26 Ivy street.

FINE FRONT DOORS, mantels, vera stair work; lowest prices; best work Lumber Co., Office 25 Ivy st. Building Mater
For lowest prices, largest stock, p
to Bell Lumber Company, for

od street on both s d 7-r house, House e on lot 80x175, Wind eet, \$2,500. er lots in W

ns were received in Macon today, from the ting, in Baltimore, of the bondholders of the Covington and Macon road, which stated that the Richmond and Danville and the ntral systems had secured the Covington and Macon railroad, on a joint 41 per cent interest bearing gold bond, for ninety-nine

ears.
Robinson's Seaboard and Roanoke system and Sparks's Georgia Southern road had united to bid for the Covington and Macon, and a meeting of the bondholders, two weeks ago, offered 41 per cent, but withdrew the bid because it was not accepted then. The Central road, at that time, offered 4 per cent, but few days ago it was understood that the Central would increase the bid today to 41, which the results of today's meeting

PASSES UNDER CONTROL . OF

Georgia Southern People,

Will Build a New Line to

RICHMOND TERMINAL.

MACON, Ga., February 14.-[Special,]-Tele-

shows it did. The people of Macon were anxious that hinson and Sparks should obtain the Southern and Macon, for it would give their roads brough outlet from Florida to Baltimore York, and furnish Macon a rival ank line to the Richmond terminal. It was reported this week in Macon, that in addition he Central's offer of 45 per cent interest, it would obligate itself at today's meeting to pay floating indebtedness of the Covingtor and Macon road, amounting to nearly threequarters of a million dollars, and would also send several hundred thousand dollars in improving the road bed. This floating jebtedness would not be paid in cash, but the Central proposed to fund it, and issue a

this was part of the agreement or not, has not yet been ascertained in Macon. It was said positively that Robinson was unwilling to pay the floating indebtedness, but was willing to expend at least \$640,000 on the Covington and Macon, which is about \$400,000 more than the Central would pledge itself to nd. The Central's proposition to pay the much better for all individuals who have claims, lawsuits, etc.,

bond bearing a low rate of interest. Whether

against the Covington and Macon. Macon people are largely interested in the Georgia Southern road and the Macon struction Company, and they felt rather bine today when the news first came that the Georgia Southern had lost the Covington and on, which was thought to be the Georgia thern's only through outlet to the north

THE NEW LINE. But they became much elated later in the noon when telegrams came from Sparks and other Maconites, saying they were well tisfied at the turn matters had taken, for John M. Robinson, vice president on the Seaward and Roanoke, and W. B. Sparks, president of the Macon Construction Company's new and independent line from Macon to some em, have formed a combination to build a at on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road in Elbert county. The name of the new mpany will be the Macon and Northeastern oad Company, and the corporators will John M. Robinson, R. C. Hoffman of timore, W. B. Sparks, G. W. Gustin, and be John M. W. W. Collins of Macon. Steps are being taken already to obtain a charter, and the road vill, in all probability, be constructed and in ation in a very short time. The new road rill be about 100 miles long. It will connet at Macon with the Georgia Southern for florida, and in Elbert county with the Georgia, Carolina and Northern sailroad and parks will find it be cheaper to build this

w line than to have taken the Covington nd Macon at figures and on terms necessary o have obtained it. What effect this new road will have on the ovington and Macon remains to be seen. Right here it may be stated that Judge ler has refused a new trial in the case of larvey vs. the Georgia Southern railroad. aintiff sought to enjoin the defendant closing up an alley and erecting a large epot in the rear of the plaintiff's premise and sued for damages. This case is known as the celebrated "Harvey alley bill," which prooked such an interesting and animated dis-Whether or not the plaintiff will appeal from

not known. The jury held that the plaintiff was not damaged. DETAILS OF THE LEASE.

Indge Miller's decision to the supreme court

How the Arrangement Was Perfected-The Guarantee. BALTIMORE, February 14 .- The meeting of he bondholders of the Covington and Macon oad of Georgia, who have deposited their bonds for reorganization of the company, was held here today. Benjamin F. Newcome presided and Check-

of Shaw was secretary. The Seaboard and toke Railroad Company made a proposition to lease the Covington and Macon coad, on behalf of the Seaboard and Roanoke. Raleigh and Gastonia, orgia Southern and Florida Railroad Comunies, at a rental to yield 41 per cent to the olders on the face value of the Covington and Macon bonds, and past due coupons, the lossess to take all the rest of the bonds to be saned by the reorganized company, the Covngton and Macon company to issue not to ex-sed \$2,200,000, and to undertake to settle all

ims against the road and receivers, and pay The bonds to be issued are to be gold, the rincipal and interest to be guaranteed by the caboard and Roanoke, Raleigh and Gastonia, and Georgia Southern and Florida railroad nies. This proposition was submitted by Judges Watts and Gustin. Oakman. sident of the Richmond and Danville road Company, made a precisely similar offer, with the exception that the bonds are to be guaranteed by the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Central and Banking Company. The two offers were submitted to vote, an led in favor of the Richmond and Dan--623 bonds being voted for it, and 614 for e Seaboard and Roanoke's offer, Elexander

town, who controlled the largest number of voting in favor of the lease to the Richend and Danville. The bonds are to run as long as the new harter under the reorganized railroad commay. The lease is to be perpetual, and the

lders are to receive their bonds free of A Prudent Purveyor. London Fun.

-Why lighte world did you do it? -I knew I should wake up hungry in the

-You brought la piece of limburger che

YET A CERTAINTY. About Four Thousand Dollars Are Stil

The exposition subscription committee has been at work now for several days trying to obtain from the people the amount required to guaran-tee a successful exposition this year. They are not yet through with their work, but many are terested in knowing just how matters stand and

or otherwise.

The question was put to President Wylie yester-

night, and we hope to get the full amount by that me. One thousand dollars we expect to obtain low time we have had to raise what we have

liberality, and give promptly and liberally.
"I have been all over the city in company with

eir coming, but come at once "What about the railroads?"

stor's Wednesday evening."
Suppose the subscriptions fall short of the reired amount?" "The question of holding an exposition will be bmitted to the directors for their decision.

. \$5,196 Lieutenant Barney Lee Has Surrendered to

about fifty years ago, and when but a youth re-moved to this city and became a member of the niton Blues. He held the rank of lieutenant in that company He held the rank of lieutenant in that company at the breaking out of the war.

He joined the Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment, and during the war served most valiantly in that famous regiment. He was one of the youngest officers in the army, and carried his commission, signed by Governor Brown, to his dving day.

IN THE FAMILY LOT. The Remains of Judge John T. Clarke

place in Cuthber: Friday.

The casket containing it arrived in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and was taken in

The Negro Preacher Who Disappeared From Stone Mountain.

Yesterday morning THE CONSTITUTION con tained a dispatch from Stone Mountain giving Yesterday the woods for miles around

urther away.

It is believed that Hill was murdered, and that his body is in the pond. The pond will be drained. MR. CUGLER'S DEATH.

A Prominent Farmer of Ellenwood Passes Away. Yesterday morning Mr. L. A. Cugler, of Ellenwood, died after a short lilness.

Mr. Cugler leaves but one child, a daughter,
Mrs. S. A. Morris, of this city.

He was a prominent planter and was quite
wealthy. He was a gentleman of large influence,
and was highly esteemed by a very large circle of
friends in the community.

A Sad Death.

Mr. HARRY English, and Mr. Edward Venable left last evening to spend Sunday with friends in Chattanoora.

To the Authorities of the Richmond SAVANNAH. Ga., February 14 .- [Special.]-

For what time the lease will run is not

Contribute a Feather.

From The New York Sun.

The latest eccentricity of Viennese fashion is a passion for fans of mountain cock feathers. The latest question the young Austrian belle asks her admirer before he goes on a hunt is: "Won't you try, please, to bag me a fine Ian? An ideal fan of this kind must contain only feathers from birds brought down by the most expert shots and every feather must be the lone representative of the giver's skill. Consequently such an ideal fan may record the admiration and skill of sixty or seventy hunters. It is also not unusual to have cut in the ribs of the smaller fans a brief account of the circumstances under which the giver of the attached feathers shot the bird. The German Empress Augusta Victoria is said to have expressed a wish

A Real Republican.

The Scripture Applied. From Judy.

Churchwarden—Well, Mrs. Hodge, I am sorry to hear that your son has left you unprovided for, and gone away to America.

Widow—Lor' bless ye, sir! It's only what we night expect, after parson reading it out so often Sundays: "Train up a child an' away he shall

From The Chicago Newr.

The entente cordiale between the membe
the British royal family and the house of He
gollers has been weakened. No wonder New
society refused to listen to German opera.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS. ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

The New Feudal System is a favorite figure for orators expatiate upon the wonderful prog-f civil liberty, to compare the pres-ndition of things to the old found

The progress of civil liberty has been wonderful and exceedingly gratifying, but the baron's hand is not less powerful now than it was then. It is true men are not flayed to death for disobeying the baron of today, and the service of the subject is less degraded and humiliating. But this does not alter the fact of the existence today of a species of baron slavery, which is as dangerous now as it was then.

The feudal baron fought under cover of a coat of steel mail: the barons of today fight under cover of a mail of gold, and his weapon is his money. In that day muscle and steel gave power. Now it is gold. backed by brains, and the latter power is. on an average, as merciless as the former, Is it not time that we pause, in the

rapid march of civil liberty, to reflect, and see if we are not gradually getting into as bad a fix as our ancestors Let us consider the situation. Six

citizens of New York and Boston can get together and control, by a combination of their heads and holdings, the currency of this government, and can mold it like plaster in less than a week's time.

It is said on good authority that seventy men in this country control onehalf of its wealth.

As an abstract proposition this is wrong-admittedly so. But what is the remedy? How was this state of affairs brought about? Possibly by considering this question the remedy will be suggested.

Most of these immense fortunes have been accumulated since the war, in a period of not less than twenty-five years, and many, if not most of them, were accumulated by lawful business methods. A financial system was inaugurated in 1862 that practically turned over the whole power of our government into the hands of the bankers of New York. Bosion, Philadelphia and a few other large money centers. It was necessity then that gave them possession, and they have controlled it ever since.

The government was made to assume a complete monopoly of the circulating medium, and these select few became partners on the half.

It has been so ever since, and every change that has been made in our financial system has been in favor of these barons. The people have complained that their protests have been overridden and relegated to the rear. Innumerable measures for relief have been introduced in congress to be pigeon-holed or smothered. Nothing has been done to loosen the grip of this power that holds the purse-strings of the government and that diverts a part of the stream of money that flows continuously into the treasury of the United States, to its own private

When there is a president to be elected this power claims to dictate his policy on financial questions. He must promise how much silver shall be coined by the mints, so that it can keep its grasp on the money value. It must know who is to be the secretary of the treasury. If a speaker is to be elected he must promise to pack the committees that handle its interests, and in this connection let us observe that Speaker Reed packed his hand in loyal style.

What has been the result? Speculation has been abnormally developed. The currecenthas been contracted, the poor are g poorer and the rich richer. In spreation both parties, buyer and seller, to patronize the banks, and both are modated on the offer of good collaterd. The man that wins must pay for his man, and the one who loses lets the bank dispose of his collateral-and so the game on, and fortunes are made and fortune are lost.

Three-fourths of the loans made in New York today are call loans-which means loans for speculation. No legitimate business can be conducted on call

These are stubborn facts, and the more we study the question the more obvious do they appear, and the more urgent becomes necessity for the remedy. What

Let this system be changed, and let us have in its place one that will give at least an equal chance to the people engaged in more legitimate business as that enjoyed by the speculators. The difference will at once become manifest. Fortunes, piled millions upon millions, should be met with an income tax, and the to postpone free coinage. His coun

barons and the people should enjoy the ame rights, privileges and protection. It will require courage and ability to meet the issue, but the people have been aroused, and the time is at hand when they will demand a change. They have been fooled long enough!

How Does New York Stand? The New York Herald has made a poll the democrats of all the legislatures now in ession, and the result is even more significant than our esteemed contemporary would

In the south the democrats will support the nominee of the party, whether it be Cleveland, Hill or some one else.

make it.

But the key to the situation now, as here ofore, is the state of New York. This state the democrats must carry if they win. That is acknowledged on all sides by those who understand the situation. The important question, therefore, is, how do the democrats of New York stand?

Here is the real significance of The Herald's poll. Among the democrats of the New York legislature, two are for Cleveland, thirty-one for Hill and thirty-three are nonommittal, although The Herald says twenty of them are for Hill. Here the showing for Hill, while it is significant, is not as signifisystem of Europe, in pleasant contrast. cant as the overwhelming opposition to

> Atlanta Cannot Afford to Miss It. Our business men have raised more than half of the \$9,000 subscription asked for to secure a Piedmont exposition this year.

Bad weather, an epidemic of grip, and other causes have caused this matter to lag. The subscription should now be raised without another day's delay. If our business men have been slow, perhaps the exposition committee has been rrespondingly inactive.

This is a matter of the highest importance to Atlanta and the entire Piedmont region. There has never been a time in our history when a grand and complete exposition, embracing numerous novel and attractive features, would be of greater benefit to us than just nownever a time when it would draw larger

and more enthusiastic crowds. It is a great mistake to suppose that such an enterprise does not benefit our business men, our merchants, industries, hotels, boarding houses, and in fact every class of our people, from the capitalists down to the bootblacks. When visitors come in crowds, by scores of thousands, they leave money here, and this extra money benefits everybody. There is no other way to look at it, and the exposition committee should lose no time in presenting this view of the case to our merchants. Only a small amount is now needed to make the exposition a success. If the committee will rush things tomorrow the money will be raised!

Industry, Trade, Money: The moment the senate settled the fate of the cloture and the force bill, business began

This improvement will continue with rush when congress adjourns. All the banks are solid, money is easier.

and the speculators' panic is a thing of the Everything points to a revival of industry

and trade, and more money in the spring. The outlook would be brighter with fre coinage and financial reform, but the prospect of a democratic victory next year inspires hope and confidence. When the hideous specter of Sectionalism

fell groveling in the ashes of defeat, Business rose in its place, and at its touch all the great interests of the country leaped rigorous life and action.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

The statement is sent out from Washington that there is indignation on the part of some of the democrats on account of Mr. Cleveland's hearty approval of the republican and gold-bug policy in regard to the silver question.

If there is any such feeling on the part of the democrats it is untimely and ill-advised. No one will deny that Mr. Cleveland is entitled to his opinion on the silver issue. It is, in fact, a test question, and a man of Mr. Cleveland's prominence owed it to the country and to himself to make his position clearly understood. It was especially necessary that Mr. Cleveland should speak out on he subject, for he was a possible candidate for the democratic nomination, and some of his friends, notably Senator Vest, had left, the public to infer that he had modified his views on the silver question.

But for this there would have been no necessity for Mr. Cleveland to define his views, for his letter to Congressman Warner opposing compulsory coinage under the Bland act, and predicting the dire result that would follow its continuance, was cer tainly plain enough. At that time, however, the inevitable had not occured. The democratic party of the country had not really fallen into line in favor of free coinage, although the platform of 1884, in declaring for "the money of the constitu tion, gold and silver," had practically de-

clared the democratic policy. We see nothing in Mr. Cleveland's letter to call forth indignation. It is a manly and straightforward document, and if it seems to be aggressive, it is because Mr. Cleveland is a man of strong convictions. It is fortunate, indeed, for the democratic party that he has not undertaken to be more politic in his views. If he had evaded the issue, which he could easily have done, and per mitted the matter to rest where Senator Vest's rumor had placed it, the democratic party might have been persuaded to make him its candidate.

Instead of feeling indignation, we think that the democrats in congress and elsewhere should be grateful that Mr. Cleveland's courage and candor have made it impossible for any mistake to be made. His letter ha simplified a situation which, to say the least, was involved in some doubt and

As for the silver issue, Mr. Cleveland's letter will merely add fuel to the flame of discussion. It will continue to grow in im ortance, and by the time the make their nomination the demand for free coinage will be practically overwhelming One effect of Mr. Cleveland's letter will be

nin Harrison to veto any free col bill that may be presented to him by this congress or the next. It will fall out, therefore, that the issue will be a burning one in 1892.

The Sparta Ishmaelite quotes an illuminating paragraph from one of its exchanges and proceeds to comment on it with characteristic lucidity. "It is amusing," says the paragraph, "to see how some papers can change their admiration for each other. For instance, The Sparta Ishmaelite never had anything but abuse for THE CONSTITUTION; now it is copying from it with editorial endorsement.

The amusement that the writer of the paragraph discovers in the situation as it low exists is no doubt genuine, and we must confess that his amusement is genuinely amusing. It is a crack in the door through which we may perceive a good big chunk of human nature that is crying ou for redemption and information. The writer of the paragraph which we

have quoted does not lack for company. Indeed, we believe he is working in harness with the majority, who are of the opinion that discussion, in order to be genuine and fruitful, should be personal, bitter and currilous. This view is based on the theory that those who are so bold and reckless as to disagree with you are, of necessity, your ersonal enemies.

It may be that The Ishmaelite abused THE CONSTITUTION when it did not agree with the views of Editor Lewis. But we do not remember the abuse, and we are inclined to believe the statement is a mistake, for the editor of The Ishmaelite is too intelligent to employ abuse instead of argument. However this may be, we are sure THE CONSTITUTION never abused The Ishmaelite. and this is to us the most important fact.

The two papers are now engaged in insisting not only on democracy, but on democratic success in the next campaign. That means a great deal for Georgia and the whole

Let Us Have Peace.

We observe a tendency toward dissension among some members of the Farmers' Alliance, and unless their attitude changes, the coming year will be anything but a harmonious one. This is bad for the alliance and bad for the farmers, and for the good of the state we trust that strife will cease.

Whatever may be said of the alliance, must be admitted on all sides that it has done a great work for the farmers. It has promoted economy and thereby helped to get the agricultural classes out of debt and infused life and hope and independence into many a weary soul. It has put the majority of farmers where they can hold up their heads and say, "Here is a man." The alliance has brought to the weak and downcast the strength of organization, and through it, the extortionist has been humbled. The infamous jute trust has been completely conquered and the hand of monopoly has been staved.

Above all, the alliance has been an edu cating juffuence. It precipitated the financial discussion and emphasized the need for reform in the financial policy of the government. It has aroused the conscience of the nation to the iniquity of class legislation. Even to those who have oppose the alliance it is compensation to reflect that it has uprooted the hateful passion of section alism and forever ended the bitterness that survived the war, literally scourging it out of the halls of congress.

. The safe rule in summing up the character of a man or collection of men is to judge the tree by its fruits. As the alliance ha brought more good than evil, it is the part of wisdom to improve it and prolong its usefulness. Because of the good it has done, it should be strengthened in its good work. But to this end nothing can be done while there is strife. It is timely to quote the old maxim that in union there is strength. There are plenty of people who would like to see the alliance fail and go to pieces, and it will be well for every member of the order to remember this fact. A wise man has said that success is only less disastrous than failure, and there is a timely admonition in the words. If the alliancemen would succeed, let them return to the first principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and upon that high ground let them compose their peace. We observe in some quarters a disposition to magnify this or that wing of the alliance to the disparagement of the other. One gentlemen is credited with saying that the gricultural society represents the best wing of the alliance because it is the most con servative. If he thinks so, let him give the alliance the benefit of his conservatism; but such comparisons are odious and irritating. Every man has a right to his opinion, but for the good of all concerned, it would be

better to leave such opinions unexpressed. Now, we lay down a plain proposition Divided and rent by dissensions, the alliance cannot continue its good work. The alliancemen who really desire the good of their order will be for peace. Those who are for themselves first, last and all the time, will be for war. Now let every man who cares anything for the order, which they all have extolled, make up his mind to have peace, and be ready to subordinate personal inter ests if necessary to attain it.

"Blaine and Business,"

Some days ago, in a brief forecast of the future of the republican party, we ventured the prediction that no further attempt would be made to revive the old war issues, and that the campaign of next year would be fought on economic lines, with Blaine's reciprocity scheme pushed well to the front to dazzle the country with the prospect of increased trade, busy industries and new markets clamoring for our products.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat takes the same view of the coming struggle. It says that the campaign cry of "Blaine and Business' will meet most of the political and literary requirements. It is alliterative, sounds well, and appeals to the imagination. Our contemporary puts it in the following

The disaster of 1890 made Blaine's candidacy in The disaster of less hands braine a candidacy in 1892 desirable; the successful inauguration of the reciprocity movement has made it enevitable as well as imperative. The man and the issue have met. All republicans favor reciprocity, but Blaine may be said to be the author of the policy, as he is unhe said to be the author of the policy, as he is unionbtedly its most popular and powerful chamion. Other men suggested it earlier than the
Maine statesman, but he was the first to present
it in an attractive shape, and to bring its ad
vantages to the attention of the country. He did
more than this. In the trade agreement just entered into between the United States and Brazil
he and the idea into practical operation, and

showed the immense possibilities of gain for the country inherent in this policy. "Blaine and Basiness" is thus made the watchword from this time onward to election day. On the party baner it will possess the potency wielded by the abarum borne by the armies of Constantine. In

This is a very fine programme, but the best laid plans sometimes end in a disastrous collapse. The reciprocity idea commends itself to the business men of the country, bat it is a slap at McKinleyism, and is simply borrowing the democratic policy of freez trade. The mere statement of its conditions will cause the second sober thought of the people to dwell with favor upon the democracy as the party whose liberal tariff ideas have forced the admistration to its present compromising course. But it will take something more than a

reciprocity treaty with Brazil and other South American countries to give Mr. Blaine a successful boom. It will take time to secure the South American trade. Our shipping interests will have to be built up before we can accomplish much. Then we must have an inter-American banking system, in order to avoid the inconvenience of resorting to distant European banking The greatest difficulity is yet to be mentioned. The European merchants, and especially those in Germany, France and Holland, allow long credits to their South American customers, say from two to four years, and when settlements are made collections are not pushed. Heavy balances are carried over, and everything is easy. Now, this policy suits the people south of us too well to be suddenly abandoned. They are not prompt-they do not regard it as important to meet their notes and bills on a certain date. They are never in a hurry, and when they are urged to do anything their invariable reply is, "Tomorrow.

With these facts before us, it is plain that our trade with South America will undergo no abnormal development by next year, and it is more than likely that many impatient people will be disposed to question Mr. Blaine's wisdom, and doubt the success of his experiment.

"Blaine and Business" is a good rallying cry for the republicans. There will be a good deal of business in their politics Beaten back from the old sectional issues. they have embraced the centralizing doctrine of Hamilton. They have crystallized into the rich man's party, and all their efforts will be directed towards building up the rich man's government-a government in which the poor man will have little part except as a mudsill. The burning issues of the daythe free coinage of silver, an expansive currency, a reform in our banking system and honest tariff reform are ignored, and will continue to be ignored. The business part of their programme will be to run the government in the interest of the money kings of Wall street, and the Blaine part of it will be to tickle the people with glittering promises of territorial expansion, the purchase of Cuba, the annexation of Canada, and reciprocity with South America.

Against the party of Hamilton-the rich nan's party—the people's party, the party of Jefferson, will be solidly arrayed under the banner of democracy. The fight is on. "Blaine and Business" must give way to the reforms demanded by the masses—the redemption of the republic, and the re-establishment of a government of the people, for the people and by the people!

Atlanta and Her River. Atlanta's suburbs on the Chattahoochee! They are going to be built up, and the pro-

osed new town is a beginning With rapid transit in the shape of an electric line Atlanta will be practically on the

In the near future we must utilize this pic turesque stream in the interests of business and pleasure. Aside from manufacturing why not locate summer resorts, gardens, parks, etc., on the river? What a locality for bathing houses, boat races, and other aquatic sports! It is a fine river, right at our have never made any use of it. Seven years ago General Marshall McDonald, the United States fish commissioner, visited Atlanta. In a talk with the writer of this article he said; "When are you going to put light-draught steamboats out here on the river?"

"Is it practicable?" asked the newspape

'Undoubtedly. Look at my model of a fish ladder, used to enable fish to swim upward over rapids and shoals in many rivers. Its action makes the flow of the current so even and sluggish that it removes all obstructions o navigation. Similar ladders on a larg scale would be placed in the Chattahooche lown about Columbus, and at other points and the river would be navigable some distance beyond the point nearest to Atlanta. When the matter was mentioned to Finch, who was then on THE CONSTITUTION staff, he

"General McDonald is right. The river Seine at Paris is about like the Chattah where the State road crosses it, and light steamboats ply on it all the time. There is no eason in the world why such boats should no navigate the river."

The new town is an assured fact. But we ust now lay our plans for a summer resort with cottages and a park, bathing houses, boats nd all that sort of thing. There is pleasure, business and profit for

Atlanta in her river, if she will only reach ou and make the best of her opportunities. IF Mr. HARRISON wants a genuine goldbug for secretary of the treasury, he should get an

SENATOR SHERMAN is the man that ar ranged for the funeral of the copyright. THE MAYORS of Texas towns are much more

affable to Brer Sam Jones than they used WALL STREET thinks it has scored a great victory on the silver issue, and this is just

Vall street is mistaken.

WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL is not in accord with his party in a great issue, what is to be done Shall the party surrender its views to the indi-vidual? We may remark, incidentally, that the democratic party has not been in the habit of surrendering to individuals.

SARAH BERNHARDT deplores stage realism.

COLONEL BILL BROWN'S dinner statesmen will have to be repeated. A good democratic dinner is the best dinner in the

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

question can hardly fail to be widely discussed in the near future. Even as early as the beginning of the war Sherman's eccentric actions, and the peculiar snape of his head, abnormally bulging at the top and precipitately sloping down at the back of his neck, caused considerable talk among federal officers and medical experts, and the opinion was positively expressed in some quariers that he was mentally unsound. The general's brilliant and successful exploits did much to coun-teract this snapicion. After the war, however, is

on that he fabricated the story of burning of Columbia by Hampton in order to in-jure Hampton in Carolina; his statement that is had letters proving that Jefferson Davis engaged in a treasonable conspiracy before secession, and his failure to produce the letters when challenged to do so—all these things taken in consideration with his article, in The North American Review to do so—all these things taken in consideration with his article in The North American Review suggesting the use of the torch and the dagger be the negroes of the south, have led many thought therners to the charitable con the old soldier had something wrong in his men make-up. It is possible to take this vie without underrating Sherman's and services. Many great men been to a certain extent insane, and at the sam me have been remarkable for intellectual bril-ancy and marvelous executive ability. It must be admitted that Sherman has said and don-some things that can hardly be satisfactorily ac counted for except upon this theory. If the posialways those of a man of sound mind, then it goe without saying that he will be severely judged. The question is, was he mad?

FUNK & WAGNALLS, the New York publisher with their usual enterprise have furnished th press with advance sheets containing copic tracts from Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem taining copious ex Light of the World." The poem is a work of over 5,000 lines in six books, as follows: Book, I, Mary Magdalene; Book II, The Magus; Book III, The Alabaster Box; Book IV, (in two parts) The Parables: At Tyre: Book V. The Love of God an work, "The Light of Asia." Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls will probably have the poem

SUNDAY IN THE SANCTUM.

The Pulaski Recorder "hears it rumored" that or Waterman, of The Hawkin will sever his connection with that paper The Recorder does not youch for the truth of the The Augusta Evening News is run by electricity

now. This causes its contemporary, The Evening Herald, to remark:

The Herald knew when it started up that it

would require electricity to furnish motive power for the afternoon paper, and commenced business by the utilization of condensed lightning. All afternoon papers will have to do as we did in this particular before long. "Will you pass the hat," said the parson,
"I will," said the editor, "sure,"
But the parson frowned as the hat went 'rour

And said: "Brethren, lock the door Editor Moseley, of the Rome Alliance Herald, the office announces that the subscription price bsence, as he has no desire to take advantage of him.

Editor Clem Moore, of the Crawford Herald. vas in the city yesterday.

Deacon (whispering)—The congregation is made p mostly of editors today.

Preacher—Too bad! And there's \$70 due on my ary. You'll have to omit the I'll cut the sermon short.

There has not been a paper in Fort Gaines for three months past, but now The Chi peared, and the people are happier. Editor Edwards has retired from The Maco County Citizen, and the paper is now under the management of Messrs. Kersh and Willis. The

latter will be in charge of the local department LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Colonel Waddell Also Concludes. ATLANTA, Ga., February 14.-Editor Constitu tion: A reference to your paper of last Tuesda will show, that in my interview, I distinctly state that I had not examined the records, but had been informed that all the cases in which I was securit for Dr. E. H. Richardson, had been settled. That was the general impression, as is evident by the telegram sent me by friends from Cedartown. If this would not justify such a scandalous letter as that of Colville's of yesterday and this morning No amount of slander shall swerve me irom my

1. That his actions are malicious.
2. That his grandfather never had a \$40,000

state.
3. That one legates of that estate was paid \$5,453.

The accomplishment of this purpose shall demand my attention to the exclusion of everything else. If I fail I shall merit condemnation; if not, the author of the charge will stand condemned. I only ask time for a hearing. Respectfully, JOHN O. WADDELL.

JOHN O. WADDELL.
Colville's card is so scurrious and so unmistakably the effusion of malice that I decline to
answer it until I shall produce facts to disprove
his statements. This I hope to be able to do in
ten days. The matters treated by him are of
record and cover many years. Time is required
to procure that record which when obtained and
properly attested by officers, long honored by their
people, will be given to the public with whose properly attested by officers, long honored by their people, will be given to the public with whose judgment I shall be content. While his assault would, in the eyes of some, warrant me in visiting on him the utmost violence, the needs of my children, some of them helpless and dependant on my labor not to speak of the moral and filegal view of such a course, would prevent me from resorting to it. The scars I bear, obtained in honorable combat, will answer any criticism by reason of a failure to resort to violence. The public is not interested in my abusive personal controversy. It is interested in a statement of facts vouched for by competent authority. I only ask an arrest of judgment for reasonable time in which to procure them. This controversy began in malice and continued in hate, is, so far as I am concerned, closed in the papers. Respectfully, perned, closed in the papers. Respectfully, J. O. WADDELL.

The White House Creed. From The Chicago Globe.

I believe in-1. The McKinley tariff law.

4. The rule of the few over the many, and-5. The upbuilding and fiscal ascendency of one party, one man and one family, world without

Wary Old Senators. From The Philadelphia Record.

The cunning foxes of the house who cut their tails off with the force bill last summer are very indignant because Senators Cameron, Teller, Wol cott, Washburn and others have declined to under

A Republican Wall. The Philadelphia Press. Here is a tale to tell O! When out of the west came Senator Vest

And gave our Donald away.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE. GARLAND.—Ex-Attorney General Garland has built up a large and lucrative practice in the supreme court at Washington, which is now his

SALTER.—Mrs. Salter, the mayor of Argonia, Kas. is now administering the affairs of that town for her second official term. She is said to be a nervous-looking and timid little woman, but it must be considered that, besides attending to her public and social duties, she has done all her household work, including washing, ironing and cooking for a family of five, and during the last year she has increased her family from to six.

King.—The sale by Mrs. King, of Corpus Christi, the "Cattle Queen" of Texas, of 15,900 two-year-old steers is probably the largest single order for cattle ever filed in Texas. The consideration was \$82,000. Mrs. King's ranch is worth \$900. SHERMAN.—General Sherman used to tell that

while traveling in Ireland he was once serenaded by a local band in Cork. To his surprise and delight the musicians played "Marching Through Georgia." He inquired where they had heard the tune, and was further surprised to hear that if was a very old Irish air, the origin of which was lost in the mists of antiquity.

ong.—Miss Lilly A. Long, author of the strong and bright novel, "A Squire of Low Degree," is western woman whose years are under thirty. She was born in St. Paul, is of Swedish descent. and numbers, as she says, among her ancestors
"a changeling, a soldier, a musician and a
wizard but no viking." The early years of her THE 4TH MISS

AND ITS GALLANT BEE TIVE, HOY. CLARK LES

of the Three Alliances Congress-An Interview W on Current Poli

WASHINGTON, February 14. Representative Clark Lewis, of the in sissippi district, is ne of the three me the present congres who is an alliander. Lewis is one of the largest plants. Mississippi, and it is said there are fer plantations in the state that equal his being a good farmer Mr. Lewis is an ening talker in conversation, and an en holds his own well on the floor of the Yesterday I had quite a talk with his the alliance, its principles and the dea will make upon the democratic party.

In speaking of the alliance demand election of United States senators br ple, he said:

TO ELECT SENATORS BY THE PE "I am in favor of the election of he people. The people should have the No power of election ought to be allo stand between the people and the of be elected. Every elective officer democratic form of government out a direct responsibility to the people use of money for the of bribery in the election of United senators is a national disgrace, and if prevented by a proper change in the tion, will become a national calanity inevitable result will be the absolute a of men of moderate means from the States senate, however magnificent equipment may be, and the election without regard to fitness, who can cour fortunes by the million and who will, elected by the corrupt use of money, erate into attorneys to represent, aid as the class interests of monied and syndicates against and in desired The election of United States senators. the dearest rights of the masses of the

AS TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
"I would also favor the election of the dent of the United States by the pe the United States. The people of states ought to have the same right a president that the people of any tree have to elect a governor and in beau alike the majority should govern. It is jority in a state is competent ernor, by a perfect parity of reas jority in the United States is co elect alpresident." FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE

"What do you think of the futus Farmers' Alliance?" "The National Farmers' Alliance,

dustrial Union rests ples of justice that and will escape the fate which he shifting political organizations that up solely for the purpose of acquiring supremacy. It had its origin in a dependent of wrong felt by the farmers, and he marvelous growth as it will ultimate marvelous growth as it will ult grand triumph in that univer which binds together by indi the victims of a common purposes are economic, and come political only to the of enforcing its principles in state and legislation. Within two years the legislation. Within two than has been accomplished in all intervening since the war. It practices, 'Peace on earth, good will

"Would you favor a third party?"

"Most emphatically, no. I am and a member of the ance, but I am also s desofthe most straightest sect' and wo pose a third party movement.

"The principles of the Farmer are almost identical with the platform democratic party. The difference is in ures and not in principles, and such did I hope and believe can be adjusted with pale of the democratic party. My at the members of the Farmers' Alliance tend every primary election, every ming, and by their delegates seek representations of the every delegated democratic complete the every delegated delegated democratic complete the every delegated delegated democratic complete the every delegated delegate

and vote for the nominee."
"What qualifications must the next cratic nominee for the presidency have "He must be in favor of duction and in favor of the free and coinage of silver.

"In my judgment no man can b president of the United States in 18 opposed to the free and unlimited s silver, neither after 1892 will 'Wall' permitted to dictate the financial

ON THE OCALA PLATFORM "What measure of relief do you pre-existing financial depressions?"

"To be brief, I stand flat-footed platform of 'the National Farmers' and Industrial Union,' as announced a vention at Ocala, Fla., in December, 18 adorse, and will advocate the den made until enacted into law, or until

THE ALLIANCE KILLED THE PORCE "To what agency do you ascribe the of the force bill?" "Several influences combined, de

infamous measure. The alarm of capital invested in the south capital invested in the south con-largely to this result; but the servative sentiments of the fun Alliance which found strongest sion in Kansas furnished the immediate sion in Kansas furnished the i direct influence that defeated the federal direct influence that defeated the federal tion bill, in that, Senator Ingalis's attion opposion to the federal election bill value in obedience to the sentiments of the falliance of his state, in the hope that thereby accomplish his return to the This change on the part of Senator In led him to pair with Allison, who was in favor of federal election bill, and this pair in the vote 35 to 34 that shelved for paye that diabolical scheme to keep in republican administration. In appetition, the pair with so pinion I do not mean to making great services of our democratic seminator undervalue the votes of the five register. to undervalue the votes of the five re-senators who voted with the democratic

From Harpers' Bazar. "It's money, money, money all the growled Mr. Myser. "Nothing but money." "I'm glad to hear that," returned Mrs. Mr. "I had begun to think it was most time. One hundred dollars will do this

Bloober-Mabel has refused me! ate! Oh! for a war cloud, that I might

Van Leer (yawning)-You might lectric light lineman. THE WEATHER REPOR

WASHINGTON, February 14-70 nday: Brisk, easterly

ATLANTA, Ga., February 14.—7 a. m-30.38; thermometer, 46; dew point, 40; velocity, 10; partly cloudy.

increase." It is in an increase." It is in pendent silver coinage Who demonstrated increase? In his let Congressman Warner, time when Mr. Clevela dissimulation or mend dissimulation that nothing coul universal disaster except the purchase and co of the purchase and co True to the last of hi dares only to be a st question

WHAT WILL T

Policy and Wi

Trom The New York So The peril, then, in M is not in a liberal exter

for "we have der

From The New York If the democratic pa coinage of silver, proc port a candidate for the declarations are hostill be only the culmination plicity and demagogis ever followed. From The Augusta Ci The Chronicle has a with Mr. Cleveland or

commend now and nd, his sturdy cor pression of princip TO BE From The New Orlean We regret exceed should have written n opposition to the of his party, and to it lis views on silver fork—not those of the

From The Mobile Re On this question with the de he is not so, since th recede one inch. W. New York against equivalent for New THAT From The New York
As we remarked y
don't like Clevelan
the great and enthu

friends were depend popularity of Hill. death of Cleveland From The New Orle We admire him for these matters. But views. He is not w matter of the publi himself in a position himself in a pos fail to regret. Free autitode to the rad treasury schemes. is better than fiat p

From The Richmon But will Mr. Cleve cates of the free co He wrote a some ago. It was just a tion. But it did n single democrat Probably or possib effect of taking the the questions in co-ties. But if it o will at duce becom thus compel the parties in 1892 to b ing their nominee States.

From The Kansas After his lette to suspend his will make its plat be bound by the p didate must be democratic presid gold standard adv state that he will he will subordin

From The Birm

The situation in its next na From The Nasi But the poli man as its ca man as its candi the complete fra-terests are in cor-regret that this i Cleveland as the and democratic come when it wi sential to go to candidate for pr

From The St. I. He has defied without forfeiting been a time, in a cord with it, and hope of salvation

From The Char We do not abnormal state

From The St. L. While he has his opinion it n an attempt to u like his view of coinage, is mer democrat. It is
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From The Spar It will be From the St. I

From The Bird If Mr. Clove convention shallmself with If he can

It is certa Cleveland's for the result will that this lette dential nomin Mr. Cleveland him, and ins who is in acc Mr. Clevela the bottom of

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United States by the pe States. The people of

that the fate which has

you favor a third party?"

CLEVELAND SHUT OUT. st be in favor of d in favor of the free and u

of the United States in the free and unlimited or to dictate the financial

easure of relief do you pro brief, I stand flat-footed a 'the National Farmers' A trial Union,' as announced in Ocala, Fla., in December, 189 d will advocate the demands enacted into law, or until sure of relief is proposed

IANCE KILLED THE FORCE

l influences combined, defeate measure. The alarm of no ested in the south co this result; but the sentiments of the F which found strongest nsas furnished the imi nce that defeated the federal uence that defeated the federal n that, Senator Ingalls's attitude to the federal election bill was not to the sentiments of the fam of his state, in the hope that he necomplish his return to the nege on the part of Senator to pair with who was in favor of lection bill, and this pair rece 35 to 34 that shelved for good iabolical scheme to keep in po

bolical scheme to keep in po administration. In expre

Myser. "Nothing but money-to hear that," returned Mrs M-egun to think it was money

Mabel has refused me! I am for a war cloud, that I might fortune and bare my breast to

WEATHER REPOR

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

THE STREET UPON THE POLITICS OF The Press of the Country Dis neses Policy and Wisdom of the Ex-

President's Letter.

From The New York Sun.

The peril, then, in Mr. Cleveland's present view, is not in a liberal extension of the silver currency, for "we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase." It is in "free, unlimited and indean increase." It is in "free, unlimited and independent silver coinage" that he saifs a disaster. Who demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase? In his letter of February 24, 1885, to Congressman Warner, just after election and at a time when Mr. Cleveland had nothing to gain by dissimulation or mendacity, he declared his opinion that nothing could avert a tremendous and universal disaster except the absolute suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver.

True to the last of his destiny, Grover Cleveland dares only to be a stuffed Daniel on the silver question.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO?

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO?

If the democratic party, after voting for the free comage of silver, proceeds to nominate and sup-port a candidate for the presidency whose public declarations are hostile to that measure, it would be only the culmination of a long career of du-plicity and demagogism such as no other party has ever tellowed.

AT VARIANCE.

From The Augusta Chronicle. The Chronicle has expressed views at variance with Mr. Cleveland on this and other issues, but we commend now and have never failed to comwe commend now and have never laned to com-mend, his sturdy consistency and his outspoken expression of principles and policies.

TO BE REGRETTED.
From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Cleveland should have written this letter, which places him in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of his party, and to its representatives in congress. His views on silver are simply those of New York—not those of the union. NOT IN LINE WITH DEMOCRATS.

From The Mobile Register.
On this question Mr. Cleveland is not in line with the democratic party. It is a misfortune that he is not so, since the south and the west will not ecede one inch. Wall street may be able to cast New York against the democracy on this issue, but there are votes to be had elsewhere more than equivalent for New York.

THAT SILVER LETTER. From The New York Press. As we remarked yesterday, the west and south don't like Cleveland's silver letter. And it was the great and enthusiastic west and south that his friends were depending on to overcome the local popularity of Hill. Writing letters will be the death of Cleveland yet.

NOT WITH THE PEOPLE.

From The New Orleans Picayune.
We admire him for his courage and honesty in these matters. But we cannot agree with his these matters. But we cannot agree with his views. He is not with the people in this great matter of the public finances, and he has p aced himself in a position which his friends cannot fail to regret. Free coinage of silver is the real autitode to the radical paper money and subtreasury schemes. Even an 80-cent silver dollar is better than flat paper money based on confidence and possible prospective taxation,

A LOOK AHEAD.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

But will Mr. Cleveland's letter silence the advocates of the free coinage of silver? Of course not He wrote a somewhat similar letter several year ago. It was just as decidedly on the side of the momentallists as is the one now under consideramomentallists as is the one now under consideration. But it did not, so far as we know, convert a
single democrat from the error of his ways.
Probably or possibly his last letter may have the
effect of taking the silver question from among
the questions in controversy between the two parties. But if it ceases to be a party question it
will at duce become a sectional question, and will
thus compel the national conventions of both
parties in 1892 to be exceedingly careful in choosing their nominees for president of the United
States.

HE MUST BE QUIET.

candidate, but on the condition that he consents to suspend his private judgment, and follow the command of the people and the party. The party will make its platform, and if he will not agree to be bound by the principles set forth another candidate must be found who will. In 1892 the democratic presideutial nominee may be a single gold standard advocate, but he must definitely state that he will not veto a free silver bill; that he will subordinate private judgment in this one question to overwhelming party sentiment.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald. The situation resolves itself into this: The

democratic party must put a free coinage plank in its next national platform. It will do so—that is a foregone conclusion. Then how will it be possible, on such a platform, to nominate Mr. Cleveland for president?

CUT LOOSE FROM NEW YORK.

From The Nashville American. From The Nashville American.
But the political exigencies which force the

democratic party to take a New York anti-silver man as its candidate has always been a barrier to man as its candidate has aways the complete fraternization of sections whose interests are in common. It is a matter of great regret that this is so; and while we admire Mr. Cleveland as the foremost champion of democracy and democratic principles, we hope the time will come when it will not be deemed absolutely especially to go to New York to get a democratic Sential to go to New York to get a democrandidate for president of the United States.

DEFYING HIS PARTY.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He has defied the sentiment of his party before without forfeiting its allegiance. There has never been a time, in fact, when he was in thorough accord with it, and yet it has clung to him as its one hope of salvation.

DON'T KNOW. From The Charleston News and Courier. We do not know what effect, in the present bnormal state of public sentiment, Mr. Cleve-

land's letter will have upon the political situation. but we are sure that as soon as the people begin to think for themselves, his views will be accepted. SERVING NOTICES. From The St. Louis Republican.
While he has served notice on the party that in

while he has served notice of the party that in his opinion it might be well for it to begin at once an attempt to unite on some other candidate, that, like his view of the present inexpediency of free coinage, is merely the private opinion of a single democrat. It is not necessarily the party opinion. It is not necessarily the party opinion. It commits neither the party nor Mr. Cleveland himself. The party is determined on tariff reform and is fully united on it, largely by Mr. Cleveland's personal efforts. It is almost, if not quite, equally determined on free coinage, in spite of his views on it.

IN FOR THE WAR.

Prom The Sparta Ishmaelite.

It will be criminal to the interests of the southern masses now to advocate the nomination of Cleveland by the democratic convention of 1892.

And the Ishmaelite is in for the war on that line.

A QUESTION. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After Mr. Cleveland gives his views on the silver question he should be asked if he occupies the lame ground on the presidential term matter as he did in 1884, when he said that no president should be chosen more than once.

MUST STAND WITH THE PARTY. From The Birmingham News.

If Mr. Cleveland, when the national democratic If Mr. Cloveland, when the national democratic convention shall assemble, cannot clearly align himself with the demands of his party—in short, if he cannot squarely stand on the platform adopted and faithfully carry out its provisions, then some other of the great democratic statesmen will have to lead the democracy to victory.

From The Americus Dally Times.

It is certainly a houpshell in the camps of Mr.

It is certainly a bombshell in the camps of Mr. Cleveland's friends, thrown, too, by himself, and the result will be, in the opinion of The Times, that this letter settles the question of the presithat this letter settles the question of the presidential nomination adversely to any hopes that Mr. Cleveland's friends may have entertained for him, and insures the nomination of David B. Hill, who is in accord with his party on free coinage. Mr. Cleveland might just as well have added to the bottom of his letter, "I am not in any sense of the word a candidate for the presidential nomination of the democratic party, as my views are too radically at variance with one of their leading principles."

THERE'S NO TELLING.

rom The Memphis Appeal-Avalanch.
It may have an important effect upon political
istory. It may cause the silver west to combine
ainst him and may cost him a renomination,
the does not believe in the free coinage of silthe does not believe in the free coinage of sil-t, and does not hesitate to let the people know it how he stands. He is not a man of deceptions orasions. Such boldness is refreshing, to say the tt, in this day when politicians trim and states-a compromise or remain dumb. The particu-ly interesting thing to note will be the effect of letter upon the Farmers' Alliance, which is

UNGLE REMUS.

[Copyright.]

A few days ago Uncle Remus was working in his Miss Sally's flower garden, spading up the beds, and dividing and replanting bulbs. The lady, who takes great pride in her flowers and plants, was superintending the work. The old man was not in a very talkative humor at first, but his humor changed when his Miss Sally began to enquire about his grandson. "Wasn't he named William Henry?" she

asked. "Yassum," said Uncle Remus, with a sigh, "dat what Lucindy call 'im. I tuck'n tol' 'er den dat she wuz loadin' 'im down wid name, but dat ar nigger man what she cook en wash fer, he named 'im atter some er his kin what bin in de chain-gang. He bleeze ter bin in de chain-gang, kaze he's a town nigger, en I ain't never is lay eyes on 'im."

"How old is William Henry?" asked the lady.
"Wellum," said Uucle Remus, reflecting s ittle, "he wuz born endurin' er de year whe

Marse John kicked up sech a racket kaze he had dat ar bile on de back er de neck."
"Let me see," said Miss Sally. "That was in 1878. William Henry must be thirteen years old."

"Yassum, I speck he is. I dunner what gwine ter come unl'im, kaze Lucindy done gone clean back on 'er ralsin' I bin mighty worried bout dat boy. My ole 'oman say he take atter ne. I ain't never see no mo' liklier nigger dan what dat boy is, yit he sholy gwine ter be ruint. Lucindy come ter my house yistiddy en ax me is I seed William Henry, en I tol' er no I aint en I didn't want ter see 'im, kaze she raisin' 'im up fer de chain-gang. Den Lucindy say she sent 'im ter school, en he done make his disappearance a mont' ago, en she ain't never tell me kaze she skeerd I gwine ter git mad." Uncle Remus paused, and looking all around, as if in search of a clue to some word or phrase by which he might describe his feelings. Not finding any, he groaned and

went to digging again. "What did you say to her?" asked Miss

Sally.
"Now, Miss Sally you bin knowin' me long nuff ter know purty well what I tol' dat gal.

Mon, I gin 'er one er de ol'-time talks. She's wn married 'oman, en got children yit, but I des grabbed up a brush-broom, and I des naturally frailed her out. I did dat. En nex' time I see 'er I'm gwine frail 'er ag'in-I don't keer whar she at. You know yo'se'f, Miss Sally," the old man went on, "dat I tried ter raise dat ar gal right. All de time she staid wid me en 'er mammy, it look like butter won't melt in 'er mouf, but des ez soon ez she marry dat ar hotel nigger what w'ar streaked britches en a stove-pipe hat she look like she gwine ter run 'stracted. En den, on top er dat, she tuck en jinded deze yer Breedin' Dove en Rastlin' Jacob s'ciety. Salt ain't gwine ter save dat kind er nigger 'oman, I don't keer ef she is my own daughter. I ain't had no trouble wid de nigger man what marry'er. I done tol' 'im long ergo dat ef he cut any town shines wid me he gwine ter git hurted. Streaked britches en calico shirts don't pass wid me. I git nuff er dem mos' quick ez I does dat ar truck what Marse John stuck under my nose t'er day."

"Hartshorn," suggested Miss Sally. "Yassum, I speck so. She sholy is rank, mo' speshually when she git in yo' nose en up dar behime yo' eye-balls. Ef I'd been boun' by law ter take one mo' whiff er dat truck 'twould er bin good-bye Remus, sho. Miss Sally, Marse John gwine ter kill some er deze yer niggers, projickin' 'roun' dat away, en den hit'll be all you kin do ter keep 'im out'n de

"What is the matter with Lucindy?" asked Miss Sally, taking the old man back to his

ver town idees. De fus time I know'd she gwine wrong she come ter my honse one night wid dat hotel nigger er hern en some yuther gals. She come in de do' a-gigglin' en she up en 'low, she did. "Howdy popper!" I look at 'er en say 'which?" Den she say. 'Howdy popper!' I riz I did, en grab my cane en 'low, 'Who you foolin' 'long wid, you triffin' huzzy?
Ef you dast ter come poppin' me, I'll pop you;
I'll lay you out in de flo'. Ef I ain't yo'
addy, I ain't no kin teryou.' Yassum, I said dem ve'y words.
"Dat de fus' time," the old man continued,

"dat I tuck notice she 'uz gwine wrong. Den she tuck'n jinded deze yer Breedin' Dove en Rastlin' Jacob s'ciety. Den see tuck er notion dat she bleedze to sen' William Henry to school -a great big boy like dat. But William Henry, he bin stayin' at my house mos' much ez he is at home, en me en my ole 'oman done l'arn 'im some sense. Wid me, a nigger is done gradjywated de minnit you puts de plough handles in his han's, en dat ar William Henry plenty big fer ter be follerin' de plough right now. De nex' time I see Lucindy—Yander he is right now!" exclaimed Uncle Remus. He had caught sight of William Henry coming through the gate. "Come yer, you triflin' rascal! en fetch dat ar bar'l hoop wid you. Whar you bin? Don't you come walkin' up yer wid yo' hat on. I'll jump on you, mon, en tromple you. Come yer, suh, en tell yo' Miss Sally howdy. Whar yo' manners?"

William Henry, an unusually bright and pleasant looking negro boy, came up the walk, shining his white teeth and swinging himself with the vigor of youth. He wore on his smiling face an expression of mingled intelligence, shrewness and mischievousness.

"Howdy, Miss Sally; howdy daddy," he

said taking off his hat.
"You well ter say howdy," exclaimed Uncle Remus, with a great affectation of anger. "You kin say yo' pra'rs en thank yo' stars dat yo' Miss Sally out yer whar she kin pertcc' you, kaze ef I had you out by yo'se'I, I lay I'd bust you wide open. What kinder way is dish yer you got playin' de runaway nigger?'' William Henry swung his hat from side to side and looked at everything in sight except Uncle Remus. He was evidently embarras

'Have you been running away, William Henry?' asked Miss Sally. "Yes'n," said William Henry, "I been stayin' 'way fum my mammy an' pappy, but I ain't been runnin' 'way fum daddy dar. Daddy know I ain't been hidin' fum him, 'cause how come I'm here of I bin hidin' fum him?"

"Why did you run away?" asked the lady. "Hol' up yer head, nigger, en make answer ter Miss Sally when she ax you!" exclamed Uncle Remus, as the boy hesit

"Mammy took an' tol' me dat I got to go to school," said William Henry, "an' she know all de time I dunner nothin' 'tall 'bout no books. Den pappy, he say I got to go, an' he took an' went wid me. De nigger man what wus teachin', he gimme er book an' tol' me wharbouts to set at. I sot dar an' done des like

"Yes'n, I speck so," said William Henry.
"De teacher wuz a chunky little nigger, an'
eve'y time he turn his back de yuthers would cut up, an' den when he'd turn 'roun', dey'd be a-looking in der books. Dat de way I done.

an' go set down."
"You hear dat, Miss Sally!" exclaimed Uucle Remus in an exultant tone. "Dat what
deze town niggers call teaching school."
"Yes'n," said William Henry, growing
"Yes'n," Said William Jenry, growing

more confident. "Dat man tol' me ter go set down, an' I went an' sot down. Bimeby he come 'long an' say my book is upperside down an' he ax me how come she upperside down. I say I dunno ceppin she one er dem kinder books what stays upperside down. Den he took an' lam me side de head."

"I wish ter de Lord I'd a bin dar." said Un-

"I had a rock in my pocket," continued William Henry, "an' when he went struttin' off I upped wid is an' hit 'im a clip right 'pon top de head. Den I made a break fer de do' an' nn' doff". an' run'd off.' "Whar you bin since den?" asked Uucle

"I bin waitin' in a bod'in' house," said the

"How come you ain't dar now?" ''Cause dey had batter cakes fer brekkus dis mornin', an' de lady say dat two un um wuz missin,' an' soon's dey got to talkin' dat away I say I gwine to see daddy, 'cause I know'd dey wuz gwine to lay it on me. It de fust e I ever is see folks count de batter cakes." "Look yer, boy," exclaimed Uncle Remus, as his Miss Sally went into the house laughing, 'you go on ter my house en tell yo' granny I sont you, en ef Lucindy come dar atter you, you tell 'er I'm gwine ter larn 'er some sense.

WANTED TO EAT HIM.

A Narrow Escape from Chinese Cannibals An Appalling Experience. From the Chicago Post.

The brutish savages of hunger has long been talked and written about, and many are the harrowing tales that have been told to illustrate the extremes to which a man tortured by the wan food will go to satisfy his desires. To the list Ar-thur P. Redway, an Englishman, who, as the rep-resentative of a London commercial house, has lived in China during the last ten years, adds an-

other wich he says he has never seen in print "It was during the terrible famine that resulted in the death of so many thousands by starvat about five years ago," he said at the Palmer hous this morning. "I was traveling through the dis-trict with my servant, a young Hindoo, and one night put up in a small house which I found de-serted Scarcely had we entered and begun pre-paring our supper when the sound of angry voices was heard. Looking out we saw a big crowd not over fifty feet a way vointing toward us and gesover fifty feet away pointing toward us and ges-ticulating wildly. A more forbidding, ferocious looking lot I never saw. Their cheeks were sunken, their eyes seemed twice their natural size, and so tightly were their lips drawn that when they talked, or rather screamed, they exposed their teeth and looked more like wild animals than

"It was in the Yellow River district, where cannibalism prevailed to a large extent, and the mem ory of the murder two weeks before of two trav elers not far from where we were lent anything but a sense of security to my feelings. Knowing the habitual ill will held by the Chinese toward foreigners, an ill will aggravated by the knowledge that we had plenty to eat, and fearing an attack, we barricaded the windows and doors as best we could and awaited results. We had no long to wait. The mob was angry, and after hal-looing for us and receiving no answer they came up toward the house and pelted it with stones, and seeing no visible effect they rushed up to i and belabored it with sticks and sought to push the door open. My servant warned them havay, but at the sound of his voice they became more angry than ever. I hated to do it, but it was my only recourse; so I fired through the door into the crowd. I don't know that I wounded any one, and I did not have to fire again, for they ran pellmell

and did not stop until some distance away. "Then they held a council of war, and it over, they formed a circle around the hut and sat down to wait. It was a case of seige. Our situation was desperate, for we had only food enough for one meal, and the nearest town from which we could obtain aid was twenty-five miles away. When night came we could see the Chinamen come nearer. My servant volunteered to break through them and go for help. It was dangerous but he was confident, and when the last vestige o daylight had disappeared he slipped through the window. I would have gone, too, but I had hurt my foot and was able to walk only with great difficulty. Poor fellow, he never broke through the crowd, for he had scarce taken thirty steps when he was seen and caught before he could retrace his steps. How they killed him I do not know but they must have tortured him, for I heard his screams of pain for fully ten minutes. Then all was quiet, and, without a sound, the night passed

I waited for a couple of hours, fearing some trick but no one put in an appearance, and satisfies that they believed my servant was the only one in the house and they had gone, Heft. About 19 yards away I came across shreds of my servant clothing, and thence strewn about the road for 10 feet were his bones. The wretches had eaten his and, as not the sign of an ember was discernable it was evident that they had eaten him raw.
reached my destination in safety and reported the facts. But nothing was done to bring the canni bals to justice, unless Providence ordained that retribution they should starve to death."

SOUTHERN CITIES.

Some Facts and Figures Showing The From The Providence Journal.

But how about Charleston, which was the fourt town in the country in 1790? It yielded precedence to Baltimore in I800. In 1820 New Orleans passed it, and in 1840 it stepped[behind Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Albany. It now ranks with Lynn and Hartford, and stands fifty-third on the list of American cities.

Old Salem has had about the same career in New England that Charleston has enacted in the whole country. In 1790, with 7,921 inhabitants, Salem was the second town in New England and the sixth in the United States. In 1830 Providence took second place. In 1840 Lowell and Portland went ahead of her, and in 1850 she fell behind New Haven. She is now the eighteenth city in Nev England, having been passed by New Bedford

Somerville and Holyoke since 1880.

New Orleans was the rapidly growing city 1810. It had 17,000 people then, 27,000 in 1820, 46,0 in 1830 and it is given 102,000 in 1840, at which times the since of Boston's population was placed at 33,000. Bu census experts claimed that Boston's population was 8,000 too small, and New Orleans' overesti mated by 10,000 or more. One thingits certain, the mated by 10,000 or more. One thinglis certain, the 102,000 credited to New Orleans represented the entire population of Orleans parish, including Algiers, or "Orleans parish, right bank," as it was officially called—which was not annexed to the city until 1870. But whether New Orleans did or did not get ahead of Boston in 1840, the census of 1850 effectually settled their respective positions as regarded each other, for Boston was then decidedly in the lead.

as regarded each other, for Boston was then of cidedly in the lead.

Brooklyn, counting the 37,000 of Williamsbu and Bushwick, which were annexed in 1854, rea outranked New Orleans in 1850, but the latter ont give further ground until 1870, when it Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati were found have passed it. In 1880 San Francisco stepped brore it, and now the Crescent City falls in tranks of cities of the second class, and is pass by Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1870 New Orlea took in Algiers and Jefferson, and in 1877 she a nexed Carrollton. These three towns had population of the city only advanced from 191,6 to 216,000, so that the old city actually lost groun In fact, the old and new together only gain about a thousand during the decade. The advant to the present figures, 241,000, indicates, small the gain is, that the extension of railroads in the southwest is putting a little new life into the offrench city.

At the First Baptist. cidedly in the lead.

At the First Baptist. Rev. S. Y. Jameson, of West End, will fill First Baptist pulpit this morning. Dr. Hawthon is in Cuba. No service at night.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TAYLOR.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor are invited to attend the funeral services of their little son, Howell, at their residence, on Lee street, West End, this afternoon at 2

# read dat away. He ax me what I gwine do, an' I say I dunno what I gwine do. He ax me ef I kin read wid books upperside down, an' I say not at de time when I got de headache. Den he tell me to turn de book 'roun' an' go set down." "You hear dat, Miss Sally!" exclaimed Usary of the control o

- STANDS THE -

# MANNOTH MERCANTILE EMPORIUM



The veritable Hercules of Enterprise Astounding the Nation with the Wonders of Bargains!

The puerile and futile attacks of Lilliputian Maliciousness and Envy, but recoil to sweep into oblivion their short-sighted instigators.

Defeated Competition, gasping for breath and green with envy, has, during the past week, prompted the action of maliciousness as premature, as unwarranted, into an abyss of ruin!

Will be the penalty of this unwarrantable action!

Above these puny efforts the War Cry of Bargains is still heard. The third largest retail house in America, comprising more space and selling more goods than the combined Dry Goods business of Atlanta offers this week the greatest inducements ever placed before the trading public.

# FOR TOMORROW ONLY, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 AND 11:30 A. M.

100 pieces double width Plaid Dress Goods at 5c yard, worth 25c yard. 2,500 yards tancy Dress Ginghams at 3½c yard, worth 15c yard. 3,500 yards fine quality White India Linens at 3½c yard, worth 15c

2,600 yards fine quality Nainsook Checks at 3½c yard.

2,500 pairs ladies' calf and grain button Shoes at 50c pair, worth \$2

150 dozen men's fine quality Overshirts at 15c each, worth 50c. 25 dozen ladies' muslin Corset Covers at 5c each worth 40c.

150 dozen men's double reinforced unlaundried Shirts pure linen bosom at 25 each, worth 70c.

150 dozen boys' percale Shirt Waists at 20c each, worth 50c.

200 dozen ladies' fancy striped Hose at 2½c pair.

1,000 yards Lonsdale Cambric at 7½c yard. 2,000 yards Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, yard wide at 61-2c yard.

150 pieces solid colors Sateens at 10c yard, worth 25c. 500 pieces yard wide Percales at 8c yard, worth 12 1-2c.

500 pieces Hamburg Edgings at 5c yard worth 20c. 700 pieces Hamburg Edgings at 10c yard, worth 25c.

450 pieces Torchon Lace at 5c yard, worth 25c yard.

200 pieces 46-inch embroidered Flouncings at 50c yard, worth 1.25. 150 dozen pure Linen Towels only 2 1-2c each.

350 pair boys' Knee Pants only 35c pair.

200 cases new Spring Goods just in. The handsomest lot of new, fancy India Silks ever brought south.

The most magnificent assortment of Trimmings ever imported. The most beautiful assortment of Buttons that was ever made. The choicest lot of fancy Novelty Suits ever shown in the city.

All the new spring shades in Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloths, Whipcords, etc. Every shade imaginable in Silk Hosiery. All the best styles of the celebrated P. D. Corsets, in white, black and colors. New French Ginghams, Sateens, Batiste Cloths, Dimities and all kinds of imported Wash Fabrics, just received.

Twenty smart cash boys wanted. JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

LIVER STOMACH OR BOWELS

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE.

Monday and Tuesday, | Matinee Each February 16 and 17. | Day at 3 o'clock.

The World Renowned and Original

MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB, Supported by the Wonderful Italian Midgets, COUNT AND BARON MAGRI In their ciever comedy,

"TWO STRINGS TO A BOW," and a Company of European and American Spec-

AGAWA'S TROUPE OF ROYAL JAPANESE. Watch for the smallest coach and ponies in the

Wednesday and Thursday, Matinee Thursday
February 28th and 29th. at 2:30 o'clock

# THE PAYMASTER!

**SCENIC EMBELLISHMENTS** 

SUCCESS From Maine to California.

Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. feb 15 16 17 18 19

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Mme. Ponisi,
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Fred. G. Ross,
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THERIVALS Saturday Night.

Heir at Law. Prices night and matince: Reserved seats, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Gallery. 50c. Boxes, \$10, \$8 and \$6. Sale of seats begins Wednesday at 9 o'clock. feb 15 f8 19 20 21



A Specialty. Dr. Couch has returned to Atlanta, and will con tinue to extract teeth without pain by use of Vitalized Air. Persons suffering from decayed teeth or neuralgia should call on him. Best of references furnished. Office, 6½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

State the bargains in mist Carpets that the Rholes & Haverty Furniture Company is offering this week. Read their ad on 19th page today.

Two Bargains. Four acres near the Match Factory and Boyd & Baxter's Furnitur Factory; will show handsome profits in sub-division. Two fine lots on Angier avenue, near Boulevard and Judge Hopkins's elegant home. Come to see us. Wilson & Logan, 13 N. Broad Street.

TO MEET OR NOT TO MEET

THE QUESTION OF GOV. NORTHEN'S

Widely Commented on, and Opinion Difference as to His Course—Interesting Editorial

Comment on the Subject. No official action of the governor has been the subject of such varied and vigorous comment as his refusal to meet Jay Gould at a time when he was a guest of the city of At-

The commendation of the governor's action in some quarters is as enthusiastic as the de-

nunciation in other places is severe. It is really curious to see what a diversity there is on the question of gubernatorial etiquette. No one denies the governor's right to his opinion of Jay Gould, but opinion differs as to his giving it to the public in the elaborate form and manner in which it went out.

It was to be expected that the Georgia papers would be somewhat divided, but the diversity of opinion is not confined to the state. While a Boston paper commends, a Texas THE CONSTITUTION has watched its ex-

changes and saved their expressions on this subject, and it presents below a full and impartial collection of them. It will be found not only entertaining but instructive and some of the comments are really racy. The Georgia Press.

The Georgia papers express many opinions, some enthusiastically endorsing, some caustically criticising, and some administering a gentle reproof. THE ALLIANCE FARMERS' OPINION

Very naturally the gossip over the question would direct one to The Southern Alliance Farmer to sound the sentiment of the alliance and the farmers generally, concerning the matter.

The official organ of the alliance goes to press

on Monday, but the editor furnishes the following advance proof sheet of the editorial utterance of the paper on the governor's refusal to meet Mr.

Gould:

We would like to ask Governor Northen to catalogue his conduct when he declined to meet Mr. Gould during his recent visit to Atlanta, and in his egotistical desire for notoriety saw fit to go in public print to explain his reasons. If this is not demagogery in its most transparent guise, we are at a loss to name it.

Mr. Gould visited our state and capital city, at the invitation of a number of representative people. While on Georgia soil he was our guest, and entitled to every mark of respect and consideration. Our governor's conduct gave a libel to the characteristic hospitality and chivalry of the Empire State of the south, and offered a gratuitious insult to every gentleman who had invited and received Mr. Gould. Just because we may differ with a man is no reason we should refuse him that courtesy due from one gentleman to another. Georgians know how to defend their principles and maintain their convictions without being guilty of discourtesy on an invited guest. If Governor Northen did not feel so inclined, it was not obligatory upon him to attend the reception accorded by the city of Atlanta to Mr. Gould. But he had no right to rush into print, to air his self-conceived importance, and through his official posino right to rush into print, to air his self-con-ceived importance, and through his official posi-tion place the brand of discourtesy upon the people of Georgia in general and of Atlanta in

people of Georgia in general and of Atlanta in particular.

This conduct on the part of Governor Northen Inis conduct on the part of Governor Northen seems to us a puny attempt to build up popularity with the masses, with a hope of attracting public attention from his late little political caucus, that has most justly received the condemnation of the people of Georgia from the mountains to the seal-

AT THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. from its Savannah correspondent, who speaks of the views of the agricultural society mem-

SAVANNAH. Ga., February 11.-The farmers SAVANNAH. Ga., February II.—Ine farmers generally sustain Governor Northen in his refusal to assist in entertaining Mr. Jay Gould. They share his opinion of the railroad magnate, and endorse the position he took in declining to welcome Mr. Gould. Like the governor, the other farmers see little good for Georgia in the visit of the Gould party.

A MACON VIEW.

The Macon Telegraph is glad the governor refused the invitation.

refused the invitation.

Mr. Jay Gould is a big man, by reason of his money-getting talents, and able, if he should take the notion to do so, to help in the development of Georgia's resources. But we see no reason why, when Mr. Gould travels down this way, the governor of Georgia's hould dance attendance on him. In our opinion, therefore, his duty to the public did not require Governor Northen to put in an appearance at the Gould reception in Atlanta, where he might have added something to the visitor's importance at some loss to his own. For one, we are very glad he did not go. ATHENS PER CONTRA.

The Athens Banner takes this contrary

People all over Georgia are showing much displeasure at the recent behavior of Governor Northen while Mr. Gould was in Atlanta.

Has it, indeed, come to the point that southern dignity, southern chivalry and southern politeness so proverbial the world over, is not upheld by Georgia's Governor Northen? Because Governor Northen differed in certain views with Mr. Gould and did not approve of certain business methods employed by Mr. Gould, does it follow that he should sacrifice that common courtesy that every southern gentleman will accord another, be he rich or poor? COULD HAVE DONE BETTER.

this high endorsement:

In enumerating examples of the world's true gentlemen Wendell Phillips placed Daniel O'Connell high on the list, for refusing to shake hands with the editor of a great New York daily then living. Perhaps if Mr. Phillips were now living he would put the governor of Georgia on the list for refusing to meet Jay Gould. The AugustaChronicle, though not harsh in it its criticism, does not commend the gov-

Governor Northen had a perfect right to decline o meet Mr. Jay Gould in Atlanta. We are not Governor Northen had a perfect right to decline to meet Mr. Jay Gould in Atlanta. We are not sure but the dignity of the governor of Georgia was best preserved by refraining to participate in an ovation to a man who is famous mainly on account of his millions, and whose methods are not of the most savory. But Governor Northen could have emphasized his position best by staying away and keeping silence. His let-ter has been criticized and lays him open to the charge of conveying an affront to Jay Gould and to the gentlemen who were entertaining him. Those who knew Governor Northern him. Those who knew Governor Norther are certain that he would not give any such affront, but the logic and proprieties of the case would seem to have demanded simply the dignified absence and becoming silence of Georgia's chief executive.

THE ISHMAELITE'S ENDORSEMENT. The Sparta Ishmælite, Governor Northen's home paper, gives him an enthusiastic endorsement;

endorsement;
Governor Northen, being unable to approve of Jay Gould's methods, declined to participate in Atlanta's jolification over the old land pirate in the Georgia capital. And The Ishmaelite says; Hurrah for Governor Northen! William J. Northen is a man of the people. He is going to stand up for the people; and the glitter of stolen millions cannot allure him from the straight and rugged path of duty. BRANHAM ON ETIQUETTE.

The Rome Tribune criticises the governor

sharply:
There are those who think Governor Northen was guilty of a grave breach of decorum, and that his refusal to accept Mayor Hemphill's invitation marked him as a man devoid of the proper understanding of the common courtesies of life.

Looking to his position as "the first citizen of Georgia," by virtue of his office, Governor Northen was courteously invited to meet Mr. Gould and his companions. He refused to do so, and, in excusing himself, offered an unpardonable insult to everybody concerned.

Bvidently Governor Northen needs an adviser. Can he not call on Hon. Clifford Anderson while Attorney General Lester is sick? Or, failing Hon. Clifford Anderson, can he not give temporary employment to a teacher of ctiquette?

A SAVANNAH IDEA.

A SAVANNAH IDEA. The Savannah News thinks the governor

The Savannah News thinks the governor violated no social obligation:

The majority of the Georgia members of congress, according to our dispatches, do not approve of the reasons given by Governor Northen for his refusal to be present at a reception in Atlanta in honor of Mr. Gould. If they had known that the governor's letter to Mayor Hemphill was a private one they would not have expressed any opinion at all, probably, about the matter.

There was no reason why the governor should have assisted in receiving Mr. Gould is he did not want to. If Mr. Gould had been in Atlanta in an official capacity the case would have been different. He was there, however, simply as a private citizen, looking after his own interests, and not the interests of the people. The governor, therefore, was under no obligation to show him attention. Capitalists of more or less prominence are visiting Atlanta all the time, and the governor does not make a special effort to show them attention; and there was no reason, therefore, why he should have done anything to indicate that he

ernor, as follows:
Governor Northen did not criticise the opinions of others, but feeling as he did he declined to take part in the festivities with which the Wizard of Wall street was greeted in the Gate City. We presume that if Mr. Gould had called on Governor Northen he would have been received with the greatest courtesy. In Georgia, for the present, at least, Governor Northen is "a bigger man" than Gould.

which goes to show that the rain continues to fall on the just and the unjust at the old stand.

The Richmond Times in commenting on the matter makes the statement that the governor's action places the farmers of Georgia in a very unenviable and unjust position, and adds:

The refusal of Governor Northen, of Georgia to attend the reception recently given Mr. Jay Gould by the business men of Atlanta, because he felt that his acceptance of the invitation to be present would make him unpopular with the Faruner's Alliance of his state, bespeaks a very discouraging and very unhealthy state of feeling in "the empire state of the south." While Mr. Gould is most likely making a tour of the south for the purpose of carrying out plans which he has carefully matured, there is no doubt that he has the development of this section in his mind. Therefore, whether he is working for his individual interests or not, so long as these interests are intimately connected and identified with southern progress, and must necessarily be of great benefit to the south, our people should give him a cordial welcome and be glad to see that he has such abiding faith in the future of our section as to be willing to invest his means and give his time towards raising us up from the depths into which we were cast by the war, to our destined position in the front rank of the states of this union.

There is another view to take of Governor Northen's position, however, which presents it in mation:
Governor Northen made a sad mistake.
But, despite it all, The Times is disposed to be more lenient than the Georgians in Washington, While Governor Northen might like, later on, to occupy a seat in the United States senate, and any man with a single spark of ambition would. The Times is prone to believe that he truly stated his reasons for not participating in the Gould reception, and that in view of existing facts he was consistent in acting as he did. Time only can prove this, however.

The same renew prints the following from The same paper prints the following from The same paper prims the following from its Washington correspondent:

The Georgians here one and all are thoroughly disgusted with Governor Northen's action about the reception to Jay Gould.

They are unanimously of the opinion that he performed the demagogreal feat of writing and giving to the newspapers the letter published this morning for the purpose of booming himself with the people of Georgia in order that he might get the governorship a second time, and then succeed Senator Colquitt.

All believe that he is trying to build up a Northen pariy in Georgia by just such a system of

All believe that he is trying to build up a Northen pariy in Georgia by just such a system of demagoguery, and the Georgians further agree that instead of making friends by his letter he has made an asnine spectacle of himself and that the ears of the ass show plainly above the lion skin in which the letter is enveloped, for they say that while Jay Gould cares nothing for such a snub, Governor Northen has grossly insulted the mayor and city council, and indeed the whole people of Atlanta, and the people of other towns in the state to which the railroad magnate has been invited. There is another view to take of Governor Northen's position, however, which presents it in a still more unfortunate light, and that is that the farmers of Georgia, at least so Governor Northen thinks, regard railroads and the builders of railroads with antagonism. This is truly a most unhealthy condition of affairs. If there are any two classes of people in this broad land who are mutually dependent on each other, they are the farmers and the railroad managers. NEW ORLEANS DON'T LIKE IT.

A VOICE FROM ALBANY.

BRUNSWICK'S CRITICISM.

The Brunswick Tlmes is short and curt:

Fortunately, Mr. Jay Gould knows that there are at least some Georgians who know how to be

Mr. Gould Could Give Pointers.

Governor Northen honored himself and Georgia when he declined to attend a complimentary re-ception to Jay Gould, tendered by the city council

From the Carrollton Times:
Governor Northen refused to meet Jay Gould
because of Gould's 'methods.' Very well. Mr.
Northen rides on free passes issued by Mr. Gould's
road to the State Agricultural Society. 'Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel.'

From The Marietta Journal:
Our governor does not bow the knee to Baal.
From The Carroll Free Passes.

From The Carroll Free Press;
Governor Northen, the farmer governor of Georgia, elected by the overwhelming voice of the people of the state, on account of his opposition to monopoly, stock gambling, speculation and irregular and crooked business methods, would have cut a sorrow figure, hobnobbing with Jay Gould, who has gotten, we won't say made, some \$200,000,000 of somebody's money by just such methods in the last twenty years. It would have been a scene bumiliating and degrading to the people of this commonwealth.

Among the other Georgia papers The Jack-

Among the other Georgia papers The Jackson Herald, Early County News, Chattooga

Press, West Point Press, Madisonian, Hamilton Journal, Warrenton Clipper, McDuffle

Journal, Americus Recorder, Athens Ledger,

Talbotton News, Elberton Star, LaGrange

Reporter, Pike County Journal, Crawford County Herald, Alpharetta Free Press, and Rome Alliance Herald approve the governor's

Outside the state the expressions are some

what freer and less influenced by friendship for the governor. It may be taken for granted that those expressions, more than others from nearer sources, represent the unbiased

pinions of the papers which give utterance

The World says, under the head of "A

The Houston Texas Post circulates in a state

where Mr. Gould has large interests and is

supposed to be well known. It does not ap-

prove the governor's course, as will be seen by

Governor Northen, of Georgia, declined an invitation extended him by the mayor of Atlanta to meet Mr. Jay Gould, glving as his reasons his disapproval of the latter's business methods. Of course Governor Northen is entitled to choose his company and his opinions, but the unnecessary and ostentatious manner in which he worded his declination smacks rather too strongly of political charlatanism. It is not at all likely that Mr. Gould would have injured the Georgia governor if

Gould would have injured the Georgia governor if he had captured him and watered him just a

The Chattanooga Times, which appears, as a

rule, to think more of business than politics,

criticizes Governor Northen very severely.

Governor Northen's course. Among other

what might be called an apology for the gov-ernor, as follows:

Here are two from New York:

The New York Press says:

to them.

From the Carrollton Times:

From The Carroll Free Press:

The Augusta Evening News says:

this criticism.

courteous one. Such a cou of the governor of a state.

From The New Orleans States: From The New Orleans States:

The refusal of Governor Northen, of Georgia, to meet Jay Gould in a social jway, was a very small piece of business. If it had been known positively that Mr. Gould was armed with a dip net and was prepared to scoop up the governor of Georgia, that individual mighthave had some sort of excuse for avoiding him, but to deliberately insults a distinguished visitor by declining to meet him socially or in any other way, should cause the people of Georgia to blush for the rude manner of their governor, and to at once take steps to show Mr. Gould that they are indignant at the treatment he has received at the hands of the chief executive of the state. The Albany News and Advertiser makes this criticism.

When Mr. Northen was invited to attend the reception tendered Mr. Gould in Atlanta and refused; giving his reasons as published, he was guilty of a discourtesy that was not expected of one in so high a position. The compliment was to Governor Northen instead of to Mr. Gould, inasmuch as the latter, being on private instead of public business, Mr. Northen was treated with enough consideration to be invited. If he did not want to meet Mr. Gould he should at least have declined in a polite manner, and not in a discourteous one. Such a course was not expected of the governor of a state.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Psachtree and Houston—Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at;3:30 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

The governor of Georgia did right in declining to meet Mr. Gould, if he did not wish to do so, but Mr. Gould can give the the governor a few pointers about the propriety of not explaining everything a man does. Demagogues do the talking while statesmen hold their tongues. Correct actions need no explanations.

From the Houston Home Journal: St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, rear Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9330 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Stewards meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Public invited.

meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Public invited.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian, and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. Public cordially invited. The banners to be given at Payne's church will be awarded to the classes. Let all the pupils be present.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Warren A. Candler, and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Experience meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Curristian League meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

League meeting Ruesays at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

St. John's Methodist church, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Services will be held today in the church building for the first time, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. J. Johnson. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. H. Morris, superintendent. Epsworth league at 6 p. m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers from the north and west specially invited. Seats free.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday alght. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King superintendent. Public cordially invited to all services.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission, Marietta street, on

William King superintendent. Public cordinity invited to all services.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission, Marietta street, on city limits, Rev. W. [M. Dunbar, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. M. Roberts, superintendent. All are cordially invited to meet with us at all of these services. North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent. Cordial invitation to all.

The World says, under the head of "A Democratic Governor:"
The governor of Georgia was entirely right in declining to meet Mr. Jay Gould when there was no official occasion, and merely for the sake of making his high official position a tender to one of Gould's railroad combination schemes.

Mr. Gould, more than almost any other man in the country, is typical in his career, his business operations, his wealth and the means by which he acquired it, of precisely those forces in modern life which are most infinical to the popular welfare and the permanence of our institutions.

The governor of Georgia did well to decline to meet Jay Gould under the circumstances. vitation to all.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Freaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. W. A Fincher, superintendent. 9:35 a. m. W. A Fincher, superintendent. Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome. Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

The New York Press says:

Governor Northen, of Georgia, is a member of
the Farmers' Alliance. He was invited to a banquet at Atlanta to meet Jay Gould. He declined
the invitation. His excuse, given privately, was
that Mr. Gould's visit had no official character,
and he objected to Mr. Gould's policy of monopoly
and business methods to such an extent that he
did not care to meet him personally. Governor
Northen is at least dignified and consistent.

In Boston, the boasted home of culture and
refinement, The Globe gives Governor Northen
this high andorsament:

Eagewood St. E. church, a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Preaching at 11:30 a. m. by the pastor. The public generally and strangers especially invited to attend.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

Marletta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Preaching and Sunday school combined at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blaiock, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Choir practice Friday night.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. S. Y. Jameson, No night service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All invited.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, on Mitchell, between Loyd and Pryor—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Monday, Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor

criticizes Governor Northen very severely. The Times says:
It occurs to us that Governor Northen's refusal to meet Mr. Gould in a social way, and the reasons he gives for the refusal are petty and demagogic. He says Mr. Gould is "not in the south in the public interest, but in his own interest;" then he hasten to say that this remark does not apply to the other gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Gould. Does the governor then believe that Messrs. Inman, Thomas, Dillon and the rest were here on an eleemosynary tour or to confer some benefit on the public in which, the conferors were not to share? This is thin, too attenuated, quite.

The Columbia, S. C., Register approved Governor Northen's course. Among other and West Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. L. A. Society will meet at Brother Landrum's, 22 Walker street, at 3 p. m. Monday 'Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited to all services.

Fitth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Bell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend the services.

vices.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter Streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 p.m. Wednesday. Young People's meeting Thursday at 7 p.m. Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

West End Baptist church. Lee street. West End. Governor Northen's course. Among other things it says:

If we had a few more men like the Georgia governor we would have a higher standard of manhood in these days of toadyism and personal demoralization. When Governor Northen declined to be one of those paying special court to Mr. Jay Gould, we do not understand the governor as declining to meet Mr. Gould as a distinguished visitor from any personal grounds; but it was evident to him, as it must be to everybody, that if there is a man in the country who above all others represents the odious supremacy of corporate powers and unrighteously gotten wealth, that inan is Jay Gould.

The Charleston News and Courier makes what might be called an apology for the gov-

west End Baptist church, Lee street, West End Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. No. preaching in the morning. Preaching at 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.. Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. Young people's meeting will be held at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:15. The Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. H. M. Abbott, president.

dy afternoon at 3:00 p. m., Mrs. H. M. Abbott, president.

Governor Northen did not criticise the opinions of others, but feeling as he did he declined to take part in the festivities with which the Wizard of Wall street was greeted in the Gate City. We presume that if Mr. Gould had called on Governor Northen he would have been received with the greatest courteey. In Georgia, for the present, at least, Governor Northen is "a bigger man" than Gould.

The Memphis Commercial is facetious only, referring to ex-Governor Gordon's reported loss by robbery, while in New York:

While Governor Northen was snubbing Jay Gould down in Georgia, ox-Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was losing his money in New York. Gould went home on a pass and with money to throw at the hirds, while the ex-governor borrowed enough to carry him to his friends. All of pastors were sufficiently as the present of the

24 THE CONSTITUTION ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891. 1-

D.H. DOUGHERTY&CO

Continues, they are moving things in a hurry, Dre Goods, Linens, Domestics, Ginghams, Underwear, Umbrellas and thousands of new goods, all go chan

THE NEXT

Be on hand Monday morning early and see the first bargains go. Remember only five days left for us to get from under a big lot of goods.

39 and 41 Peachtree St.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., R. L. Barry, superintendent. Lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:15 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m. All are cordially invited.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 715 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:39 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. James W. Pogue. Religious services on Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, school will meet at 3 p. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. All are welcome.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church. Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:39 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John R. Oattlev, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress avenue. B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission school No. 2, near Hulsey's depot, at 3 p. m, Robert E. Rushton, superintendent. Prayer meeting wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Prayer meeting wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, West End—Rev. N. B. Mathis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

B. McGaughey, superintendent.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 17.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30. Hely communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are velcome.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The regular Sunday afternoon gospel temperance meeting will be addressed this afternoon at 3° c'clock in Bishop Hendrick's mission, on Marietta street, near end of car line, by Dr. W. A. Candler, of Oxford, and Mr. Carswell, of Canada.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., Pastor Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Preaching in the morning by the pastor. Christian Endeavor Society will conduct the meeting at night.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Forsyth street, northwest corner Garnett, Rev. P. H. Klerner, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching in the German language.

PLUM STREET MISSION.

all school at 10 a. in. Teaching in the details language.

Plum Street Mission—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Evening service 4 p. m.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent.

All are welcome.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John E. Heywood. Sunday school at 12 m. All are made welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary: H. B. Mays, assistant secretary eral secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary. J. C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Men's meet-ing this afternoon at 3:30. REV. JOE MUNDAY.

ing in Texas

The Professional Soul Saver Bible Whang Nashville American Rev. Joe Munday, the evangelist, "reformed showman, gambler, drunkard and general all

round cuss," who, it will be remembered, struck Nashville a few years ago and undertook to reform society, is out in Texas. The Paris News the other day contained the following piece of news from the Rev. Joe. It was the occasion of his first sermon in that city: The evangelist stated that he had studied theology, and was for some years a regular ordained minister of the Baptist church, and that his appetite for whisky had frequently got the upperhand of hand of him. His wife was a Methodist, and he finally joined that church and was now a member of it. He then proceeded to business. He said he would tell plain truths, and if anybody took offense that he was personally responsible for all he said. The lecturer showed an astonishing familarity with the peculiar little vices to which men are addicted. While he ripped gamblers and all sorts of notorious reprobates up the back he was especially severe on the hypo-crites, and against them he cried aloud and spared not. He spoke for about two hours and spared not. He spoke for about two hours and showed himself to be a thorough actor and master of elecution. In one moment the crowd would be convulsed with laughter and the next it would be moved to tears. At the close of his remarks he took up a collection, which he said was for the purpose of buying a tent, and the crowd contributed the next little sum of \$153,35. At the conclusion of his lecture a little man arose and an ion of his lecture a little man arose and an sion of his lecture a little man arose and an-nounced that he was Wesley, the cowboy preacher, and that he would preach at the Congre-gational church at night. He further stated that he would not get drunk before he left town. This was regarded as an insinuation against Munday, who said he did not deny having been drunk; that he got drunk at Sherman. The manner in which Rev. Mr. Wesley made his aunouncement has been severely criticized. If he knew anything against Munday he should have stated it before he took np the collection."

It Was Not He that Worried.

From the Green Bag.
"Now sir," cried Mr. Bagwig ferociously, "attend to me! Were you not in difficulties a few

"No."
"Now, sir! Attend to my question. I ask you again, and pray be careful in answering, for you are on oath. I need hardly remind yon. Were you not in difficulties some months ago?"
"No; not that I know of."
"Sir, do you pretend to tell this court that you did not make a compromise with your creditors a few months ago?"

ded not make a compromise with your creditors a few months ago?

A bright smile of intelligence spread over the ingenuous face of the witness as he answered:— "Oh! ah! That's what you mean, is it? But, you see, it was my creditors who were in difficul-ties, and not me."

Strong Evidence From Munsey's Weekly.

From Munsey's Weekly.

Mrs. Cumso—"You say you did not drink anything last night?"

Cumso—"Certainly I do. How can you accuse me of such a thing?"

Mrs. Cumso—I turned on the phonograph just before you came in. Listen to your own words."

Phonograph—"Wash unavoid bly (hic) detained at the office."

FOR TWO DAYS MORE ONLY,

at the Great Fire Sale of Clothing, 41 w

No let up. Crowded more than before No let up. Crowded more than before, so can as early in the day to avoid the rush. This fire sale of clothing will last only two days may so if you value money you had better call at can Just think, a saving of 65c on every dollar pu-

Everything will be sold at retail at 35 perceless than actual cost of manufacture. The store consists of fine clothing for men, born at children, and remember this sale will hat on two days more, so come before it is too late. A splendid suit of men's clothing for star two days more, so come before it is too late. A splendid suit of men's clothing for star two stars and the sale will have a specific manufacture. The suit is well made, all to match, latest system and and trimmed in best possible manner, star guaranteed to be worth \$20. High-grade some aning equal to the finest quality tailor work all styles, Prince Alberts, Cutaways, Sacks in Wales, Clay Worsteds and Cheviots, Silk and sal Lined, we will sell for \$10.25, worth \$25. We can elegant pair of men's pants for \$1.55, men nice cloth, and they are really worth \$1.56, men in clothing the sale worth \$2.50. Men's manufacture and sell suits, \$5.40, worth \$1.50. Men's manufacture and sell suits, \$1 Everything will be sold at retail at 35 pere

By order of the Fire Adjuster,
EUGENE Dates. Stricture Cured-No Knife

Stricture Cured—No Knife.

I am curing cases every day without painers of time by the use of a simple remedy known "Square Remedies." I guarantee a cure with directions are faithfully followed. My guarantee sood. I am permanently located here is convince you of the merits of my tens. Room 42, old capitol (take elevator). With it reatise (free). P. O. box 104, Atlanta, 6a. Cosultation free.)

Wanted young man or lady to do shedber typewriting and office work. F. J. Control Bro., 21 Alabama street. John M. Miller, As usual, has the largest and best selected

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, phanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hm 2. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shadourniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone MR. CHARLIE WYNNE is real ill at house ATTENTION is called to the advertis

did lot fronting nearly 200 feet on the and Atlantic railroad, close in. The lot will a a first-class coal or lumber yard. If parties as it, Mr. Hemphill will improve it.

Mr. JOHN W. AVERY, of Virginia, and form a member of the bar of that state, has recover to this city, and will continue the parties of his profession here with the law if

tice of his profession here with the law for Read & Brandon.

Mr. Avery is a young gentleman of attractmanner and a lawyer of much promise, and prove an acquisition to both our legal and accircles.

We have recently enlarged our manufacture department and employ only the most skill workmen. We manufacture diamond and ckinds of jewelry; also make a specialty of watch and jewelry repairing. All work wattas Maier & Berkele, 35 Whitehall.

A Devoted Son-in-Law.

From Texas Siftings.
Count De Vermicelli, an Italian noblem n New York, is engaged to be married to Mand Snobberly on Fifth avenue.

One of the guests at a recent social gathering the Snobberly mansion asked old Mrs. Snobberly the Snobberly mansion asked old Mrs. Snobs—she used to be a servant girl—how she liked prospective son-in-law.

"Me and Mr. Snobberly are both tickled to with Count de Vermicelli, and the way he is not

on Maud is a sin. You can't have any idea of the count dotes on thrt girl. Everything in world he imagines she wants he makes w

Use Angostura Bitters, the world-mounts South American appetizer, of exquisit fact. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & South Money made by reading W. M. Scott & Ca

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"Blow our our The quality of our goods and the low prices do that

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Freeman & Crankshaw

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offer 50 rolls fine China Matting at of per cent off regular price. Read their today. Mattings at \$3 \$10, \$12 and \$13 P roll of 40 yards, wor \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$1 89 and 91 Whiteh

Because They See

There are two The others opportant the Last night, how between some of

plan on foot to ha product of Ameri of this plan cl currency very li the republican throughout the country free coir It is also claim will sign such a question will be will be republic dential election.

But there will of such a plan. posed to the pass bill now. They them is to leave t the breach in the the breach in t question to will lieve this prevent the co at all. However, night is that the some shape by W report, if the reps pass a bill this se for Speaker Reed ever, the free cot are prepared to are prepared to They might remark on that day it is

A Bo
The republican
proposed to Judg
the democrats we
two pending co
would defer actio sion. It was the years' salary each Judge Crisp in sition, and annou republicans shou democrats they v quorum of their fight it to the las

The two repul \$10,000 each are contested the a McGinnis, who any outrages at t Georgian Washington, the 4th of March filled seats in con life. They are gress with reputs

Of these six M point of service. will have conclu congress. Most chairman, and place on this con Mr. Clements w. will practice law Mr. Candler congress, and or concluded his ei

sume his busine devoting his tin Mr. Candler leaseldom made a s has been much a mittees has been killed the Blair and thus preven and trouble t tirement of Mr. of Georgia. Major Barne man in point next to Mr. Ca

the delegation. six years, and

will return to

ests there. He and practical w deed, he is one gation. Messrs, Carlt the same age life on the 4th ords for earnes Mr. Carlton

Athens his ho office there. H portion of business in president of th pany which is business, and b better than bei Mr. Grimes Judge Stews

The lobby for a day in the lat mammoth however, are a too bold, and t corruption affe ote, will go d THE

Progress the WASHINGTO
splayed by conception upon had the reference favora